THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,855. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1871.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

AMUSEMENTS—NINTH PAGE—Fourth, fifth and sixth columns.
ASTROLOGY—TWELFTH PAGE—Sixth column.
BILLIARDS—NINTH PAGE—Third column.
BOARDING WANTED—SECOND PAGE—First, second and third columns.
BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
BROOKLYN BOARD—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—SECOND PAGE—Sixth column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—TWELFTH PAGE—Third column.
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COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—TWELFTH PAGE—Third and fourth columns.
COAL AND WOOD—TWELFTH PAGE—Sixth column.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS—FIRST PAGE—Fifth and sixth columns.
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DRY GOODS—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
DWELLING HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—SECOND PAGE—Second column.
EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS—FIRST PAGE—Fifth column.
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FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—NINTH PAGE—Second and third columns.
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JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
LOAN OFFICE—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
LOST AND FOUND—FIRST PAGE—First column.
MARINE NEWS—NINTH PAGE—Sixth column.
MARBLE MANTELS—NINTH PAGE—First column.
MEDICAL—TWELFTH PAGE—Sixth column.
MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
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MISCELLANEOUS—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
MUSICAL—NINTH PAGE—Fifth column.
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PIANOFORTES—NINTH PAGE—Sixth column.
POLITICAL—NINTH PAGE—Fourth column.
POSTPONED NOTICE—NINTH PAGE—First column.
PROPOSALS—NINTH PAGE—First column.
PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—SECOND PAGE—Fourth and fifth columns.
REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE—SECOND PAGE—Fifth column.
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REWARDS—FIRST PAGE—First column.
SALES AT AUCTION—TWELFTH PAGE—Fifth and sixth columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—ELEVENTH PAGE, and TWELFTH PAGE—Third and second columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—TWELFTH PAGE—Second and third columns.
SPECIAL NOTICES—FIRST PAGE—Second column.
SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.—FIRST PAGE—Second column.
THE TRADES—TWELFTH PAGE—Fourth column.
THE TURF—FIRST PAGE—Second column.
TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—NINTH PAGE—Second column.
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—NINTH PAGE—Third column.
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WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—NINTH PAGE—Fourth column.
YACHTS STEAMBOATS, &c.—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UP TOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,

1,265 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS, WEST SIDE, NEARLY OPPOSITE OUR FORMER PLACE.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 8 P. M. EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

A.—WRITE IMMEDIATELY TO THE SAME ADdress as you did in May last, unless you have already done so. Say what you expect to do and how a letter will reach you.

CHARLES OSBORN RELFE, FORMERLY OF LONdon, England, was in the year 1 67 was in the employ of T. L. Wiswall, Nassau street, New York, will hear of something to his advantage on applying to Mr. ARMSTRONG, Solicitor, 3 Old Jewry, London, England; or, if dead, any person furnishing proof of his decease will be rewarded.

DELMONICO'S, MONDAY EVENING.—GENTLEMAN who flirted with lady would like to make her acquaintance. Address COURT, Herald office.

DEAREST L.—DO DROP ME A LINE OR TWO; OR have you forgotten the existence of such a poor devil as LEAKY?

DISAPPOINTED NOT TO SEE YOU THESE MANY days. Will be at Fifth avenue and 1 tieet 1 last saw you Wednesday, at 2. If you cannot, please write to my address, given you on that day, where I can see you. STATEN ISLAND.

EMMIE H.—IF YOU ARE IN TOWN AND HAVE NOT forgotten your old friend, please call or send your address to HARRIE M. K——.

GERANIUM.—HAVE ARRIVED. ARE YOU AT SAME place? Answer through Personals in Herald. J. PONICA.

IF MR. J. W. ALLAIRE (FORMERLY OF VALparaiso) is in the city he will please address M. LEACH, 138 West Houston st., New York.

JOHN WILKES B., BOSTON.—DON'T BLOW; I'LL pony up. Come over. Telegraph. TOM.

MEDORA—CALL NOVEMBER 1, 7 O'CLOCK P. M. CONRAD.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, MONDAY—DARK DRESS, coral ear drops, like scarf. Are we not old friends? Address BLONDE, box 224 Herald office.

VENUS.—VISIT POSTPONED. LETTER BY MAIL. JUPITER.

19TH OF MAY.—QUE NOTRE RENDEZ-VOUS SOIT A Photel ou je t'emeure; ecrivez-moi la-dessus.

22D STREET STAGE.—NIBLO'S TO TWENTY-NINTH street Monday night. Striped shawl. If agreeable, address, stating some incident to prevent mistake, L., box 1,863 Post office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON THE MORNING OF THE 20TH, A GRAY Mare and Buggy on the Rockaway road, Woodhaven. Owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses by applying to J. BICHLINT, Woodhaven, Rockaway road.

LOST—ON FIFTH AVENUE, BELOW TWENTY-THIRD street, Monday morning, a lady's gold hunting case Watch, set in diamonds; also Chain; No. 89,715. Suitable reward. Apply at 770 Broadway.

LOST—ON SUNDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 29, 1871, A double case Gold Watch, No. 28 052, made by Joseph Johnson, Liverpool. Will the parties having it state at what price they will return it, as the owner prizes it as a keepsake from a deceased relative. No questions will be asked. Address R. B. G., Herald office.

LOST.—ON SATURDAY EVENING AT 5½ O'CLOCK A lady's poor woman lost her pocketbook in Hamilton avenue ferry boat. The finder will receive $1 by returning it to the ferry house.

LOST—ON THE 29TH INST., ON SECOND AVENUE, between Thirty-seventh and Forty-first streets, a Pocketbook, containing a sum of money and a key. It belongs to a poor widow, with three young children. Any one who returns the same to 241 East Forty-first street will receive $5 reward.

LOST—A SKYE TERRIER PUPPY. A SUITABLE REward will be given on his return to 27 West Thirty-third street.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE, DATED SEPT. 20, 1871, made by Edward V. Loew to the order of V. Freund, and by him endorsed, for $1,150, payable three months after date at the Seventh Ward Savings Bank. Any person returning said note to the subscriber will be suitably rewarded. SAMUEL D. SEWARDS, 251 Broadway.

LOST.—IF THE MAN WHO YESTERDAY MORNING picked up the Portemonnaie a lady had just dropped at the northwest corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street will return the same, with all the contents, coupons, &c., to the butcher store 468 Seventh avenue, near Thirty-fifth street, he will be handsomely rewarded and no questions asked.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, A LARGE GOLD Bracelet; had name of Confland on inside; lost either on Fourth avenue car or on Broadway and Sterling street. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder on returning it to the office of the Commercial Hotel, Park row.

STRAYED—ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, A BAY Horse, sprung in the knees; had on a single set of silver-plated trunk harness. The under will be suitably rewarded by returning it to D. A. KILE, 149 Perry street, New York.

REWARDS.

$5 WILL BE PAID FOR THE RETURN TO 159 WEST Twenty-second street of a yellow Skye Terrier Slut; lost on Monday night; answers to the name of Nettie. Had on collar marked F. L. K., 150 West Twenty-second street.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, OCTOBER 30, A POCKETbook, containing keys. The finder will receive the above reward, and no questions asked, by returning it to ROBERTS, READ & CO., 371 Broadway.

$10.—LOST, ON SATURDAY, OCT. 27, ON Broadway, near Nineteenth street, a small Scotch Terrier, grayish blue mixed, white breast, ears slightly made; answers to name of Fiddler. The above reward will be paid if returned to 180 Fifth avenue.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON TWENTY-THIRD STREET, near Fourth avenue, an Italian Greyhound; collar, with name, "Tip." The above reward will be paid on return of the dog to R. E. SPRAGUE, Sweeny's Hotel.

A LIBERAL REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED for the return of ladies' double case gold hunting watch, marked "C. T. Tapley, from father, July, 1866," with Chain and Charms, taken October 14 from room 13 St. James Hotel. Inquire for Mr. HUTCHKISS, at office of hotel, between Fourth 7 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA AND Kentucky State Lotteries. Official drawing of above always on hand. J. AL. Ire, Broker, 208 Broadway, Post office box 4,969, 158 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 617—OCT. 31, 1871.
45, 56, 55, 47, 13, 48, 58, 40, 76, 28, 10, 57.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 618—OCT. 21, 1871.
19, 14, 5, 75, 73, 58, 46, 24, 72, 76, 74, 66.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS NO. 517—OCT. 31, 1871.
12, 32, 7, 34, 14, 8, 23, 15, 53, 57, 78.
PADUCAH CLASS NO. 518—OCT. 31, 1871.
62, 29, 67, 51, 54, 7, 5, 1, 23, 0, 28, 60, 70, 73.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 106 Broadway. Post office box 4,969.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FInance, Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes, Court House, Park, 32 Chambers street, November 1, 1871.

Notice is hereby given that one per cent will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent on 1st of December 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on January 1 interest at the rate of twenty per cent per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes, the 1st day of October, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

CORNS, BUNIONS, ENLARGED JOINTS, INVERTED nails, all diseases of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, 19 Union square. Refers to all physicians.

CUNDURANGO CURES CANCER, SCROFULA, AND all sores, locates all blood diseases. American & Co.'s Compound Cundurango Bitters. Sold by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 C liege place, New York.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
BUREAU OF WATER REGISTRAR,
NEW YORK, Oct. 18, 1871.

Notice is hereby given that an additional penalty of one per cent will be added to all unpaid water rents remaining unpaid on and after the 1st day of November next.

C. N. CORNELL, Water Registrar.

HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—FIVE FIRST NUMbers received for October 24.
JOSEPH BATES, 194 Broadway, room 4.

JOHN REGAN, MASON AND BUILDER, 137 TWENTYninth street, between Third and Lexington avenues.—Plastering, bricklaying and flagging, kalsomining and whitewashing, mason work of every description with neatness and despatch, in city or country; jobbing done cheap.

LOUISVILLE CONCERT
IN AID OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, KY.
POSTPONEMENT.

Owing to the general consternation of every interest throughout the country, consequent upon the late terribly disastrous conflagrations at the West, this concert and drawing is unavoidably postponed until December 15, 1871. This is positive and final, and the public can rest assured that there will be no deviation from this announcement. Sale of tickets at the New York office, No. 8 Astor House, Broadway, will close December 10; at the Louisville office (except by mail), November 30; at all other offices, December 5.

MERCHANDISE WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR UNmanufactured tobacco, 1,000 to 1,500 miles from New York city; two Jersey railroads; $2,000. Address box 94 Jersey City Post office.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST The Winslow Tool Company" will present the same to the undersigned, at 141 Chambers street, New York city, before the 15th November, 1871.

JOEL D. HUNTER, Receiver.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10, 1871.

PROCLAMATION. $100 Reward.

The above reward is hereby offered to any person who shall cause the arrest and conviction of any other person for illegal registration, by reason of having falsely entered his vote under false personation or of having given a false residence, or of registering himself or causing himself to be registered in more than one district, or for any illegal registration when he was not a citizen, nor entitled to vote because of non-residence, or deficient term of residence; or of having committed perjury in respect to any act of registration; or for the arrest of any other person who may commit perjury in respect to the right of voting; or who shall have fraudulently tampered with any registry lawfully made; or who shall commit any offence against the Registration statutes of this State, or who may commit any offence against the Election laws of the State. Said arrest and conviction to be had and obtained under and by virtue of the State laws, and evidence by the proper certificate of the County District Attorney. A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

OCTOBER 30, 1871.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW YORK, Oct. 30, 1871.

Twenty-fourth annual election. Notice is hereby given that an election for nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the company's office, 59 and 61 Wall street, on Wednesday, November 15, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed preparatory to said election, Monday, November 6, at 4 P. M., and reopened Thursday, November 16, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board. THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OLD SILK HATS MADE OVER INTO THE NEW style; Cassimer and Felt Hats cleaned, dyed and trimmed. At JOHNSON'S, 1,255 Broadway, corner Thirty-first street.

RALLY TO PUT DOWN CORRUPTION.

The Executive Committee of Taxpayers and Citizens for the fusion reform of the city and county of New York call upon all good citizens to join them at the GRAND MASS MEETING to be held at the Cooper Institute on THURSDAY EVENING, November 2, at 8 o'clock, to hear the report of

The Committee of Seventy and to ratify the municipal reform ticket.

The meeting will be addressed by

Messrs. Tilden,	Seymour,
Evarts,	Kernan,
Choate,	Goepp,
Kaufmann,	Sigel,
Stoddard,	Davis,

and other distinguished speakers.

ROOMS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 63 WILliam street, New York, Oct. 13, 1871.—Committee for the Relief of the Sufferers by the Chicago Conflagration.

Persons desirous of subscribing to this object may send their contributions to the Chamber of Commerce, 63 William street, corner of George William. Secretary of the Chamber between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., or to any member of the committee. Checks to be made payable to the order of A. A. Low, Treasurer.

Officers of the committee:—John C. Green, Chairman, 71 Fourth street; George Opdyke, Vice-Chairman, 25 Nassau street; A. A. Low, Treasurer, 31 Burling slip; Frank E. Howe, Secretary, 88 Wall street.

RELIEF TO THE FEET.—MRS. L. R. STONE, CHIropodist, has opened new and elegant rooms at 743 Broadway, opposite Astor place, where she is prepared to treat all who are troubled with Corns, Bunions and Inverted Nails. Ladies treated at their residences if required.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Agents, 19 Wall street, box 4,685 New York Post office.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—OFFICIAL drawings always on file. Address S. B. BANKS, Agent, 15 Wall street, New York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—FIRST FIVE prizes received, Kentucky, Class 618, Nos. 19, 14, 20 drew $20,000. Address BALEY & CO. (old established office), 174 Broadway.

STAMMERING CURED—BY DRS. WHITE & OATMAN, 402 Fourth avenue; best references—among them son of Mayor of Newburyport; no pay until cured. Send for circular.

STAMMERING.—NEW YORK STAMMERING INSTItute, permanently located No. 1 Irving place, Professors MANN & COLVIN, Managers.—Unparalleled success for the past year. No other reference furnished; no pay until permanently cured. Send for prospectus.

"WOULD HEART OF MAN ONCE THINK IT" "Yes, sir." At 75 Nassau street, UNITED STATES MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.

FOR SALE—ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS, BIRDS, &c. Medicines for all diseases; prepared Food for mocking birds, at B. G. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, near Canal.

THE TURF.

FLEETWOOD PARK ASSOCIATION.
AUTUMN MEETING.
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, AND THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 3 AND 4.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31.

Purse of $1,000, for horses that never trotted better than 2:29. $500 to first, $300 to second, $200 to third.
M. Roden enters b. m. Lady Weller.
Geo. T. Freeman enters blk. m. Lady Weller.
D. Pfeifer enters gr. g. Lottery.
G. Pfeifer enters b. g. Claymark.
G. P. Carpenter enters b. m. Lady Rose.
A. Patterson enters ch. g. Breadmaker.

Purse of $1,000, for horses that never trotted better than 2:25. $600 to first, $300 to second, $200 to third.
John S. Parkes enters b. m. Thistledown.
Peter Manee enters gr. g. St. Elmo.
M. Roden enters r. m. Heatherbloom.
Geo. T. Freeman enters blk. m. Lady Weller.
John Murphy enters br. m. Lady Sears.
W. E. Wicks enters ch. m. Belle Bells.
J. Dongrey enters b. m. Fanny Lambert.
J. Sptan enters br. m. Constance.
A. Halverson enters ch. m. Belle of Oneida.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

Purse and Stake of $2,000 closed with the following entries:—
John Murphy enters b. g. Charles Green, to wagon.
B. Mace enters ch. g. Gus Winans, to wagon.
R. Daniels enters b. m. Topsey, in harness.
A. Patterson enters ch. m. Belle of Oneida, in harness.

Purse of $2,500, free for all horses. $1,500 to first, $600 to second, $400 to third.
D. Mace enters br. g. Geo. Palmer.
M. Roden enters b. g. Henry.
D. Buckley enters b. m. Miss American Girl.
W. Borst enters br. s. Geo. Wilkes.
M. W. Bacon enters b. s. W. H. Allen.

The above race has been, best three in five, in harness, and will be conducted under the rules of the National Association.

Train by Harlem Railroad leave Grand Central Depot, Forty-second street and Fourth avenue, at 11:40 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Race to commence each day at 3 o'clock P. M.

By order
P. J. M. VAN CORTLANDT, President.
D. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

FLEETWOOD PARK—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Match $800; mile heats, three in five, in harness.
M. Roden enters b. m. Belle of Orange, in harness.
H. Casey enters g. g. Dan Mace, to wagon.

P. J. M. VAN CORTLANDT, President.
D. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

FLEETWOOD PARK—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1871.—Purse and stake of $2,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5.
M. Roden enters Dolphin or Ben and running mate.
T. Carpenter enters Kingston and running mate.
William Borst enters Honest Allen and running mate.
Trotting to commence at 2 P. M.

P. J. M. VAN CORTLANDT, President.
D. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

The above race has been postponed until Wednesday, November 1, 1871.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT CLASS FRONT FOUR AND six seat Rockaways, Coupes, Landaulets, Phaetons, and every other style family Carriages and light Wagons, at lowest cupolar prices.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

A.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER, AUCTIONEER.
THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF GENTLEMEN IS CALLED TO SALE AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY (THIS DAY), NOV. 1, AT STABLE 48 GREAT JONES STREET, AT 10½ O'CLOCK PROMPT, OF AN ENTIRE AND COMPLETE GENTL. MAN'S ROAD TURNOUT.

PAIR of elegant, stylish, handsome and closely matched JET BLACK GELDINGS, 15¾ hands high 8 and 7 years old; are highly bred; have fine, long flowing manes and tails, and are the most stylish and best acting team in the city. They were considered the best in Chicago for style, beauty and speed at NEWPORT this summer. They are warranted sound and kind, and are without a spot or blemish. They drive every where together; have fine, rapid and lofty knee action; are without vice or trick; fear nothing, and can trot in less than 3 minutes together; for road PHAETON or light COACH they have no equals.

ALSO THE FAST CHESTNUT TROTTING HORSE FARRAGUT, 15½ hands high, 7 years old; as fine a trotting horse as goes the road; has a record of 2:36; is warranted to be 4 2:45, and is warranted sound and kind. This horse is an extra fine, large and stylish driver and a nice, open and rapid gaited trotter; is fine company horse; is without vice, and altogether a first class and reliable gentleman's trotting horse.

ALSO TWO fine road Wagons, top and open, by BREWSTER; single and double HARNESS, &c., &c.

THE STOCK is on exhibition and will be offered to the public, and is offered for positive sale, being the property of COLONEL SATTERLEE, a resident of CALIFORNIA, who has spent the summer in New York. Never sent to road from home, and has instructed them to be sold to the highest bidder, without reservation or restriction.

ALSO, THE UNDERSIGNED will, by request and by consent and for convenience of sale, bring the property of H. VAN VORST, ESQ., TWO FINE HORSES; one BLOOD BAY, 15¾ high, 6 years old; an elegant styled, genteel, safe and reliable horse; can beat three minutes with ease and is warranted sound and kind. CHESTNUT HORSE, 15¾ hands high, 7 years old; safe for ladies or children to drive; fears no locomotive; is a fine traveller and a safe, reliable and honest horse; warranted sound and kind. Full particulars at sale.

ALL OF THIS STOCK will be warranted as represented in every particular, and ample time will be given for trial and examination.

AT BARKER & CHASE'S
CITY AUCTION MART AND NEW YORK TATTERSALL'S,
corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street,
MAJOR C. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.
Regular sales of Horses, Carriages, &c.,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SAT RDAY.
Twenty-four hours allowed for trial
on every horse sold under warranties.

CATALOGUE OF SALE THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.

Elegant, speedy and extra handsome bay trotting gelding, sired by George M. Patchen, 15¾ hands, 6 years old; black points, heavy flowing mane and tail, an extra game, prompt free and easy driver; was never handled for speed, and can show better than 2:50 without any preparation; is promising to make a first class trotter, fears nothing, gentle for a lady to drive, great style and endurance, and warranted sound and kink.

Gentleman's Road Establishment, consisting of a highbred and fast back gelding, 15¾ high, 5 years old; an extra stylish, free and powerful driver, and can show better than 2:40 with ease; is unavailable for speed until December 15, 1871. This is positive and final, and the public can rest assured that there will be no deviation from this announcement. Sale of tickets at the New York office, No. 8 Astor House, Broadway, will close December 10; at the Louisville office (except by mail), November 30; at all other offices, December 5.

MERCHANDISE WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR UNmanufactured tobacco, 1,000 to 1,500 miles from New York city; two Jersey railroads; $2,000. Address box 94 Jersey City Post office.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST The Winslow Tool Company" will present the same to the undersigned, at 141 Chambers street, New York city, before the 15th November, 1871.

JOEL D. HUNTER, Receiver.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10, 1871.

PROCLAMATION. $100 Reward.

The above reward is hereby offered to any person who shall cause the arrest and conviction of any other person for illegal registration, by reason of having falsely entered his vote under false personation or of having given a false residence, or of registering himself or causing himself to be registered in more than one district, or for any illegal registration when he was not a citizen, nor entitled to vote because of non-residence, or deficient term of residence; or of having committed perjury in respect to any act of registration; or for the arrest of any other person who may commit perjury in respect to the right of voting; or who shall have fraudulently tampered with any registry lawfully made; or who shall commit any offence against the Registration statutes of this State, or who may commit any offence against the Election laws of the State. Said arrest and conviction to be had and obtained under and by virtue of the State laws, and evidence by the proper certificate of the County District Attorney. A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

OCTOBER 30, 1871.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW YORK, Oct. 30, 1871.

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OLD SILK HATS MADE OVER INTO THE NEW style; Cassimer and Felt Hats cleaned, dyed and trimmed. At JOHNSON'S, 1,255 Broadway, corner Thirty-first street.

RALLY TO PUT DOWN CORRUPTION.

The Executive Committee of Taxpayers and Citizens for the fusion reform of the city and county of New York call upon all good citizens to join them at the GRAND MASS MEETING to be held at the Cooper Institute on THURSDAY EVENING, November 2, at 8 o'clock, to hear the report of

The Committee of Seventy and to ratify the municipal reform ticket.

The meeting will be addressed by

Messrs. Tilden,	Seymour,
Evarts,	Kernan,
Choate,	Goepp,
Kaufmann,	Sigel,
Stoddard,	Davis,

and other distinguished speakers.

ROOMS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 63 WILliam street, New York, Oct. 13, 1871.—Committee for the Relief of the Sufferers by the Chicago Conflagration.

Persons desirous of subscribing to this object may send their contributions to the Chamber of Commerce, 63 William street, corner of George William. Secretary of the Chamber, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., or to any member of the committee. Checks to be made payable to the order of A. A. Low, Treasurer.

Officers of the committee:—John C. Green, Chairman, 71 Fourth street; George Opdyke, Vice-Chairman, 25 Nassau street; A. A. Low, Treasurer, 31 Burling slip; Frank E. Howe, Secretary, 88 Wall street.

RELIEF TO THE FEET.—MRS. L. R. STONE, CHIropodist, has opened new and elegant rooms at 743 Broadway, opposite Astor place, where she is prepared to treat all who are troubled with Corns, Bunions and Inverted Nails. Ladies treated at their residences if required.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Agents, 19 Wall street, box 4,685 New York Post office.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—OFFICIAL drawings always on file. Address S. B. BANKS, Agent, 15 Wall street, New York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—FIRST FIVE prizes received, Kentucky, Class 618, Nos. 19, 14, 20 drew $20,000. Address BALEY & CO. (old established office), 174 Broadway.

STAMMERING CURED—BY DRS. WHITE & OATMAN, 402 Fourth avenue; best references—among them son of Mayor of Newburyport; no pay until cured. Send for circular.

STAMMERING.—NEW YORK STAMMERING INSTItute, permanently located No. 1 Irving place, Professors MANN & COLVIN, Managers.—Unparalleled success for the past year. No other reference furnished; no pay until permanently cured. Send for prospectus.

"WOULD HEART OF MAN ONCE THINK IT" "Yes, sir." At 75 Nassau street, UNITED STATES MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.

FOR SALE—ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS, BIRDS, &c. Medicines for all diseases; prepared Food for mocking birds, at B. G. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, near Canal.

THE TURF.

FLEETWOOD PARK ASSOCIATION.
AUTUMN MEETING.
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, AND THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 3 AND 4.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31.

Purse of $1,000, for horses that never trotted better than 2:29. $500 to first, $300 to second, $200 to third.
M. Roden enters b. m. Lady Weller.
Geo. T. Freeman enters blk. m. Lady Weller.
D. Pfeifer enters gr. g. Lottery.
G. Pfeifer enters b. g. Claymark.
G. P. Carpenter enters b. m. Lady Rose.
A. Patterson enters ch. g. Breadmaker.

Purse of $1,000, for horses that never trotted better than 2:25. $600 to first, $300 to second, $200 to third.
John S. Parkes enters b. m. Thistledown.
Peter Manee enters gr. g. St. Elmo.
M. Roden enters r. m. Heatherbloom.
Geo. T. Freeman enters blk. m. Lady Weller.
John Murphy enters br. m. Lady Sears.
W. E. Wicks enters ch. m. Belle Bells.
J. Dongrey enters b. m. Fanny Lambert.
J. Sptan enters br. m. Constance.
A. Halverson enters ch. m. Belle of Oneida.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

Purse and Stake of $2,000 closed with the following entries:—
John Murphy enters b. g. Charles Green, to wagon.
B. Mace enters ch. g. Gus Winans, to wagon.
R. Daniels enters b. m. Topsey, in harness.
A. Patterson enters ch. m. Belle of Oneida, in harness.

Purse of $2,500, free for all horses. $1,500 to first, $600 to second, $400 to third.
D. Mace enters br. g. Geo. Palmer.
M. Roden enters b. g. Henry.
D. Buckley enters b. m. Miss American Girl.
W. Borst enters br. s. Geo. Wilkes.
M. W. Bacon enters b. s. W. H. Allen.

The above race has been, best three in five, in harness, and will be conducted under the rules of the National Association.

Train by Harlem Railroad leave Grand Central Depot, Forty-second street and Fourth avenue, at 11:40 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Race to commence each day at 3 o'clock P. M.

By order
P. J. M. VAN CORTLANDT, President.
D. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

FLEETWOOD PARK—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Match $800; mile heats, three in five, in harness.
M. Roden enters b. m. Belle of Orange, in harness.
H. Casey enters g. g. Dan Mace, to wagon.

P. J. M. VAN CORTLANDT, President.
D. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

FLEETWOOD PARK—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1871.—Purse and stake of $2,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5.
M. Roden enters Dolphin or Ben and running mate.
T. Carpenter enters Kingston and running mate.
William Borst enters Honest Allen and running mate.
Trotting to commence at 2 P. M.

P. J. M. VAN CORTLANDT, President.
D. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

The above race has been postponed until Wednesday, November 1, 1871.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT CLASS FRONT FOUR AND six seat Rockaways, Coupes, Landaulets, Phaetons, and every other style family Carriages and light Wagons, at lowest cupolar prices.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

DALY, OF BROOKLYN, TOP WAGON, $120; DUSENbury Road, open buggy, $125; Silvers' Top buggy, very handsome, run four months, $225 and a new Concord Wagon at great bargains at 132 West Twenty-fifth street to close out.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LIGHT TURNOUT SEAT Park Phaeton, nearly new. 18 West Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE LOW—A HANDSOME BROWN MARE, 15¾ hands. To be seen at 107 West Thirty-ninth street.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, LONG TAIL, ABOUT 15¾ hands, 7 years old; strong, sound and stylish. Appy at private stable, 116 West Twenty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID YOUNG VOLUNTEER Horse, 6 years old, 15.1 hands; handsome bay; sound and true, with fine style and action, and a most excellent driver. Can be seen at UNDERHILL'S Stables, 54 Lafayette place.

FOR SALE—A HAMBLETONIAN HORSE, DARK bay, 8 years old, kind and sound, 15¾ hands; he is a nice roadster and family horse; sold for want of use; $300. Apply at 43 West Twenty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN LEAVING THE CITY, his fine Road Horse, Buggy, Harness, Robes, &c. Any one wishing a stylish rig cheap (price $250) apply to HORN'S, 29 Front street, up stairs.

FOR SALE—HALF VALUE, FINE PAIR HORSES; young, sound and kind; good road and saddle Horses; will be sold, as the owner has no use for them whatever. Apply in the saddlery store, 91 Maiden lane, this day.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, AN ENGLISH Barouche, with patent opening and closing top, in good order; also one Rockaway, made by Wood Bros., and a Coupe Rockaway, both in excellent order; sold as the owner has no further use for them. Apply at private stable, 156 West Seventeenth street, near Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME PAIR OF BAY CARriage Horses; long tails, 16¾ hands, seven years old; warranted sound and gentle. An excellent opportunity to purchase a stylish pair of coach horses at a low price; sold for want of use. Call at D. HARNETT'S, 15 East Thirtieth street, near Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF GOOD WORK HORSES; ALL have been used in the ice business; suitable for all purposes; to be sold cheap. Apply at 56 Wooster street, near Spring.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TRAY FINE ROAD HORSES; sound and kind in all harness; can trot in 3 minutes. Apply at 194 Fulton street, up stairs.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO CANADIAN PONIES, FROM 5 to 6 years, sound and kind, from 14½ to 15 hands; price $80 each. Must sell. 204 West Sixteenth street, near Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HEAVY BAY HORSE, VERY suitable for cart or truck; warranted true and a good worker. Apply at stables 24 Cannon street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LARGE HORSE; KIND IN ALL harness. 437 Fifth street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FINE, LARGE, YOUNG Horse, dark color, sound and without a fault; suitable for coupe, road or heavy work. Call before 11 A. M. at 39 Great Jones street.

FOR SALE—OR EXC

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK EAST OF CITY HALL.—FRANKFORT House, corner of Frankfort and Water streets.—200 Rooms 50c. to $1 per day; gentlemen and families; on European plan; lunch open all night.

1 BLOCK SOUTH GRATHAM SQUARE.—GRAND House, 48 New Bowery.—Clean and lovely furnished Rooms; 25c. and 50c. per night; $2 and $2 50 per week. House open all night.

1 DESIRABLE SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING OF three connecting rooms, with gas, to let; suitable for a gentleman and wife; Room for a single gentleman; day boarders accommodated. 112 East Seventeenth street, a few doors from Union square.

1—A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN LET A NICELY FURnished Room, with excellent board, to single gentlemen or gentleman and wife; terms very moderate. 160 West Twenty-sixth street.

1 PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, HANDSOMELY FURnished, on second floor, with Board; also single Rooms, in private house, at West Twenty-fourth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

1 BLOCK FROM MADISON SQUARE.—HURON HOUSE, Brooklyn.—Newly furnished and lately furnished and single Rooms; also suite of Rooms at moderate prices; Board, $4 and $5 per week.

1 LARGE, HANDSOME SUIT OF ROOMS ON SECond floor, with first class Board, in the spacious brown stone residence 123 West Forty-first street; references required.

1 DEPAU ROW (135 BLEECKER STREET).—NICELY furnished front Rooms, with Board, to families or single persons, $4 and $36 per week; single Rooms, $3 and $3 50.

1 LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT Room to let, with board, to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, in the elegant brown stone house 117 West Fourteenth street.

1 BLOCK FROM BROADWAY, AT 95 WEST THIRTY-eighth street, a private family will rent, with Board, newly furnished front Rooms on second and third stories; private table if desired.

1—FAMILIES, SINGLE GENTLEMEN AND LADIES can find pleasant rooms and excellent board by applying to Mrs. F. J. ADAMS, No. 27 Union square.

2 YARICK PLACE.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board. Also table boarders.

2 DOORS WEST OF THIRD AVENUE, SIXTY-first street.—Beautiful Rooms, with Board; new house; all modern conveniences; everything first class; good table and attention; terms moderate.

2 LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, WITH very convenience, to let, with Breakfast. 225 East Thirty-second street.

2—COMFORTABLE AND REASONABLE BOARD IN a family's own house, with private or family table; fashionable and excellent and especially adapted for downtown merchants. Address 88 Trinity Building.

2 BLOCKS FROM BROADWAY.—HANDSOME ROOMS, with Board, $7 to $10 per week; also for families or single gentlemen; table boarders accommodated; first class neighborhood. 31 East Fourth street.

2D FLOOR FRONT, ALCOVE ROOM; ALSO OTHER or desirable Rooms to let, unfurnished, with first class Board, in a private aapt American family, 170 East Sixty-first street.

2D FLOOR, FURNISHED, CONSISTING OF THREE rooms, large closets, hot and cold water, &c., &c., to, together or separately, with Board; references exchanged. 25 Seventh avenue.

4 EAST TWENTIETH STREET, ONE DOOR FROM Fifth avenue.—Rooms unsurpassed for private and single gentlemen to let, with Board; references given and required.

4 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, SECOND HOUSE from Fifth avenue.—Handsomely furnished Parlor Floor, without board or with private table; house and appointments unexceptionable.

4 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, FIRST HOUSE from Fifth avenue.—Rooms on second floor, on suite or singly, and other Rooms, with Board; references.

5TH AVENUE, 164.—TWO SUITS OF ROOMS, WITH or private table.

5 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, SECOND DOOR from Macdougal street.—Board with a private family, where gentlemen of a home can be reduced; single Rooms or a Second Floor through.

50 to $10 PER WEEK.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH or without Board, for families or single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

6 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEXT TO FIFTH avenue.—Elegant and newly furnished Rooms; all modern conveniences, newly and elaborately furnished, first class, with private table; large front room, fourth story, for two gentlemen.

7 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth avenue Hotel.—Elegantly furnished Rooms, in suite or singly. Also rooms in improvement order for gentlemen and wife.

7 BANK STREET.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS ON first and third floors to let, with or without Board, to gentlemen.

7 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms, with Board; private table if desired; location and accommodations unsurpassed; references exchanged.

8 EAST THIRTIETH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues.—Nicely furnished Rooms to let, with first class Board. References given and required.

10 EAST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—A SUIT OF spacious Rooms, handsomely furnished, on second floor; also Front and Side Rooms on third floor, with or without private table; house first class.

12 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—DESIRABLE rooms, with first class Board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; references required.

12TH STREET, 62 WEST, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues.—Handsomely furnished Parlor and Bedroom Rooms, for families and gentlemen, with excellent Board; house of the highest order; references exchanged.

14TH STREET, 206, WEST.—A LARGE, HANDSOMELY furnished Parlor and Bedroom; also two single Rooms, suitable for gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen; house, table and location first class.

14 TIP STREET, 132 WEST.—VERY DESIRABLE Rooms on third floor to let, with Board, in a private family. Reference exchanged.

14 EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Madison avenues.—Sunny Room, suitable for two, with Parlor Board; also a hall Room; has hot and cold water. References required.

14 TH STREET, WEST, 203.—AN ELEGANT SUIT OF Rooms on second floor, with Board, suitable for gentleman and family or single gentlemen; table unexceptionable; private side entrance.

14 TH STREET, 319 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, at moderate prices.

16 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—AN ELEGANT SECOND or third front Room and Alcove, with first class Board, to a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen. References exchanged.

16TH STREET, 46, WEST.—AN ELEGANT BACK Parlor, sun exposure, has ample closets; hot and cold water; also Back Room, with parlor; table unexceptionable; attendance good.

17 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, one large Room on third floor; also single Rooms; house has fine Rooms on fourth floor; house first class.

17 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Large, elegant Parlor, second story Suit, with or without private table; also pleasant single Rooms, for gentlemen, without board.

18 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board. Reference required.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, en suite or singly, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen. First class board.

21 WEST THIRTY FIRST STREET.—A SECOND Floor to rent, with or without private table; also Rooms for gentlemen; references required.

22 WEST NINTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, one or two pleasant, well-furnished Rooms, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

22 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—A PARLOR, on first floor, and three or four Chambers, newly painted, carpeted and furnished, to a family, with private table only.

22D STREET.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUIT OF Rooms, front; also single Rooms, for gentlemen, with first class Board, at moderate prices. Apply at 129 East Twenty-third street.

23D STREET, MADISON SQUARE.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms for two gentlemen; first class Board; southern exposure; references exchanged. Call all day. Private family; third and fourth floors.

25 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—A Suit of Rooms to let, on second floor, with first class Board; also hall Room, for single gentlemen.

25 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR ST. James Hotel.—Handsomely furnished Parlor and Second Floor; also Bath on each floor; first class Board, with or without private table; table first class; best location in city.

28 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVenue.—Rooms on second and third floors, front and rear, en suite or singly, with or without Board; single Rooms for gentlemen.

29 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—PARLOR AND Bedroom, on second floor, to let, with Board.

29 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVEnue.—Suite and single Rooms, with first class Board; elegant; store below; house newly furnished; location unsurpassed. References exchanged.

30TH STREET, NO. 3 WEST.—SECOND FLOOR, of three rooms each (side extension). A lady offers all the comforts of a united home.

31 CLINTON PLACE, EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and University place.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; house first class.

32 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET.—PLEASANT ROOMS for families, with Board; also single Rooms for gentlemen.

34 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET.—A FINE SUIT OF Rooms, first floor, back, sunny and pleasant; also a Suit of Rooms on third floor, back, sunny and pleasant; references given and required.

35 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, NEAR BROADway.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board, en suite or singly.

35 LAFAYETTE PLACE, COLONADE ROW, OPPOsite Astor Library.—Furnished Rooms for families and gentlemen; also table boarders; references required.

36 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—ONE HANDsome Suite of Rooms on second floor, with choice table and comforts of refined home; large sunny Room on upper floor; references exchanged.

36 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—TO LET, WITH private table only, a Second Floor, with ample closets and private bathroom; references.

38 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Second Floor, with Board, or private table if desired; locate; first class.

BOARDERS WANTED.

39 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—FIRST CLASS Board and Rooms for families and gentlemen; a large second story back Room; also third story front; table unexceptionable; references exchanged.

39 EAST THIRTY-THIRD STREET—PRIVATE house.—A large newly furnished Room, second floor, with all modern comforts, for gentlemen; also smaller Room; breakfast if desired; terms moderate.

40 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, with first class Board, a Parlor Floor, for a gentleman and wife; Rooms for single gentlemen; day boarders accommodated. Table unchanged.

41 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms, on first and fourth floors to let, with first class table; also single Rooms for gentlemen.

41 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—ONE ELEGANT Room, with Board, to gentleman and wife; also handsomely furnished rooms; private table if desired; references exchanged.

42 EAST NINETEENTH STREET.—TWO LARGE, well furnished Rooms, with Board, to gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen; terms reasonable; references.

42D STREET, 220, NEAR BROADWAY.—A SMALL family, who set a good table, have two handsomely furnished Rooms, with Board.

42 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Nearly furnished Rooms to let, with first class Board, suitable for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; references required.

42D STREET, WEST, 344—ONE OF THE BEST LOCAtions in city.—Rooms for families or gentlemen, with Board, at restaurant prices; Room, suitable for two or three gentlemen.

44 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—NEATLY FURnished Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; terms moderate; references.

44 CLINTON PLACE.—LARGE, COMFORTABLY furnished Rooms, single or together, with or without Board; terms moderate.

45 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR FOURTEENTH street. Two large Rooms to let, with first class Board; also single Rooms; terms reasonable.

48 WEST TWENTY FOURTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, with good table. References.

49 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—ONE ROOM ON second floor and one on third floor to let, with Board; references required.

50 8TH STREET, WEST OF BROADWAY.—LOCATION desirable.—Furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to families or single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

51 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—A BACK PARLOR AND a third story Room, with or without Board.

53 WEST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with Board, to families or single gentlemen; also nicely furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to families or single gentlemen; references required.

57 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—DESIRABLE Suits of Rooms on the first and second floors; house and table first class; references exchanged.

57 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—A LARGE front Room, with Board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; terms $20 per week.

58 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR BROADway.—Two Rooms, handsomely furnished, second story front Room, with alcove; references exchanged.

61 SECOND AVENUE.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let two pleasant, nicely furnished Rooms, with Board, for gentleman.

67 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—PLEASANT Rooms, with Board; superior accommodations offered to gentlemen or a gentleman and wife; references exchanged.

72 MADISON AVENUE.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE Rooms, with Board, for gentlemen.

85 MACDOUGAL STREET.—A FRONT ROOM, WITH good Board, for two gentlemen (separate beds); location pleasant and convenient; house comforts and low terms. References.

109 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—TABLE Boarders wanted; also one Hall Room to rent, with Board.

115 EAST THIRTIETH STREET.—ROOMS TO LET, with Board, to families or single gentlemen. Dinner at noon. Private table.

117 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR Fourth avenue.—Two large furnished Rooms, connecting, on the second floor, with Board; a first class house and location.

129 EAST 18TH STREET, HARLEM, BETWEEN Madison avenue and Fourth avenue.—Nicely furnished Room, with Board, in a small private family, where there will be no other boarders; well furnished Apartments, consisting of sitting room, bedroom and bath, with hot and cold water and all improvements and with breakfast and dinner; location pleasant and convenient to two railroads, Fourteenth and Forty-second streets. State terms. Address box 5,307 Herald office.

130 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—PARLOR Floor, newly and elegantly furnished; contains four handsome rooms; private entrance; use of closet and abundance of pantry room; first class private table.

130 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR IRVING place.—Handsome Rooms, with Board, to gentlemen; also an Extension Room to let, with Board; references exchanged.

137 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Sixth avenue and Broadway.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with Board; also Rooms for light housekeeping, for families and gentlemen; references required.

138 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Sixth and Seventh avenues.—Rooms to let, en suite and single, with Board, for gentlemen and wives; table boarders taken; terms moderate; references required.

141 EAST FORTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR LEXington avenue.—A large, well furnished second story front Room, with Board, on reasonable terms; house first class; references required.

142 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—TWO NICELY furnished Rooms, also hall Room, with or without Board. Also single Rooms, for two gentlemen.

146 EAST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms on second and third floors, with Board; house and location first class; references exchanged.

152 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR SIXTH AVENUE.—Rooms, with Board, in a private first class Board, with a German family; references exchanged.

154 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—TO LET, HANDsomely furnished Rooms, with Board, for gentlemen and wife; also Parlor and side Room; gas, water, &c., in all parts of house.

159 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let a few very pretty Rooms, with good Board; house very desirable; family small; neighborhood first class; references exchanged.

161 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—A PRIVATE family having an elegant, spacious house, will rent an entire Floor, Second and Above, with first class Board, to a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen. References exchanged.

178 STREET, 46, WEST.—AN ELEGANT BACK Parlor, sun exposure, has ample closets; hot and cold water; also Back Room, with parlor; table unexceptionable; attendance good.

166 Sixth and Seventh avenues.—Furnished Rooms, with first class Board, to gentlemen and wives.

210 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Second and Third avenues.—Pleasant Rooms to let, with Board, to single gentlemen or gentleman and wife. References required.

218 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—A LARGE front Parlor to let, in an English basement house, with or without Board; also one or two other Rooms, at very moderate prices.

220 EIGHTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN SECOND and Third avenues.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, second and third floors, with Board; the location; modern improvements; house first class; terms very moderate.

220 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET.—PRIVATE family have a large and handsomely furnished front Room, with Board, for gentleman and wife.

223 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—SUNNY FRONT Room, grate, fire and gas, Board the best the market affords, for two adults, $21 per week; also table Board for two.

225 EAST FORTY-NINTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH or without Board, furnished or unfurnished, Rooms in first class house; private family.

230 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—TO LET, FURnished, with Board, a second story front Room, suitable for gentleman and wife, &c.; also a Back Parlor. House first class. References required.

231 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—TO LET, IN first class house, Rooms, with Board, en suite, or one to a gentleman and wife, with or without Board.

238 EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN First and Second avenues.—A private family of two only will let the second floor, with Board, handsomely furnished, with or without Breakfast; bath room and water closet.

250 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—NEWLY FURnished Rooms to married or single gentlemen, with first class Board; references exchanged.

250 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—BOARD AND choice of Rooms, parlor and second floors, for gentleman and wife; also single Rooms; accommodation; very reasonable terms to responsible parties.

267 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A SECOND floor, with Board, to a family of adults; also a nice suite or single, to families or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

302 SECOND AVENUE, FIRST DOOR ABOVE Stuyvesant square.—Handsomely furnished front Rooms on second and third floors to let, with Board.

309 EAST TWELFTH STREET.—A FEW YOUNG men can obtain good Board; day boarders also.

327 WEST FIFTIETH STREET.—ROOMS TO LET, with Board, together or separately, furnished or unfurnished.

343 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to let, with Board, at very low prices; house and table first class.

347 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let, with Board, a nice front Room, sunny Room, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; reference.

438 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, with Board, to gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen; with first class Board; location first class; terms moderate, with home comforts.

A SMALL FAMILY OR A FEW YOUNG MEN CAN obtain Board in a private family. Jewish family. Inquire at 33 East Nineteenth street, near Second avenue, or 100 Division street. BEAUTY AND PEERLESS.

A HANDSOME BACK PARLOR TO LET.—TO GENtleman and wife or single gentlemen; also other pleasant Rooms; terms low; house in a private family; terms very moderate. 256 West Twentieth street.

A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT SINGLE ROOM ON third floor to let, with Board, to a gentleman; location forty-eight street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; family private. For particulars address M., box 2,787 Post office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING THEIR own house, in West Thirty-fourth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, will let a Suit of Rooms on third floor, with every convenience attached, either with or without Board. A party willing to pay for first class accommodations can address, with reference, H. D. C., box 113 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,255 Broadway.

BOARDERS WANTED.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING ON FIFTY first street, near Fifth avenue, will accommodate a lady and gentleman or a small family with elegantly furnished Rooms and superior board, with all the comforts of a first class home. COMFORT, box 119 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,255 Broadway.

A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS, OCCUPYING A newly furnished house in Forty-third street, near Sixth avenue, will let the second floor, consisting of parlor, bedroom, finished, to a gentleman and wife, with Board. A party desiring first class accommodations will find this a rare opportunity. Address S. A., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,255 Broadway.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUIT OF ROOMS, A near Fifth avenue, for $25 per week; meals extra, if desired. Address W. B., box 5,629 Post office.

AT 24 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE, a large Room, on fourth floor, suitable for two gentlemen; also single Room, with Board; references.

BERGEN HEIGHTS.—HANDSOME ROOMS, WITH first class Board, on first floor; one flight out of the way, 5c.; 17 minutes by New York and New Jersey Railroad to New York; 10 minutes to Jersey City. Reference, Mr. Haxthausen, 31 Cortlandt street.

DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, TO gentlemen or family without children; terms moderate; unexceptionable references given and required. 68 West Forty-ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

FRENCH FLAT.—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OCCUpying a French flat, fourth floor, near Lexington avenue and Fifth street will furnish pleasant, warm modern room and Board for a gentleman and wife; terms moderate; references given; no other boarders; terms $35; references. Address FRENCH FLAT, Herald office.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED SUITS OF Rooms suitable for light housekeeping; Hall Rooms for single gentlemen; also table Board. 213 East Fourteenth street.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN FIND HOME, COMfort, first class Board, reasonable, at 129 East Thirty-first street; new and excellent; location unexceptionable, Twenty-second avenue cars pass the door. Address OPPORTUNITY, Herald Uptown Branch office.

GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES AND SINGLE gentlemen can obtain nicely furnished Rooms, with first class Board, at moderate prices, by applying at 148 East Seventy-eighth street.

MADISON AVENUE, MURRAY HILL CORNER house.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with Board, if desired. Parties desiring superior accommodation, apply to Lovell Lighthouse, 1,255 Broadway.

PARTIES DESIRING BOARD, WITH SINGLE ROOMS or en suite, can hear of a pleasant home with a lady who thoroughly understands the wants of her patrons, with real name and references, Mrs. E. BRUCE, Herald Uptown office, 1,255 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, LARGE FRONT ROOM, 218 for two; also two Hall Rooms, at 58 each, in pleasant family, at 104 West Twenty-second street. Address F., box 164 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,255 Broadway.

TO LET—IN ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE, IN BEST location, elegant Parlor Floor; also large Bedroom on third floor; with or without Board; (7.34) to any address suggested; private and entirely first class table; no other boarders; house first class. Address BOARD, Herald office; references exchanged. Address L. W., box 129 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,255 Broadway.

VERY NICE APARTMENTS TO LET—FOR FAMILY and single gentlemen, with the best table in the city at Terrilion's first class restaurant, 204 Sixth avenue, near Twenty-first street; very moderate prices.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

$30.—WANTED—BOARD, LARGE AND SMALL rooms, for gentleman, wife, child and nurse; central location; private family; state lowest price per week; private family preferred. Address P., Herald office.

A PHYSICIAN DESIRES A SUITABLE ROOM FOR an office; only private family will be considered; must be near Eighth avenue. Address J. H. T., Herald office.

A WIDOW LADY DESIRES BOARD WITH A PRIvate Catholic family. Address, stating terms, J. T. B., 326 West Forty-second street.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND five children; oldest seventeen, youngest four; will want three rooms; state terms; private family. Address A. B., with full particulars and lowest terms, THOMAS LEE, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, IN A private family; would room with another person. Address, stating terms, with full particulars, BOARDER, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,255 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—FOR EIGHT ADULTS AND TWO children, in private house, about 40th or 50th street; private table pre ferred. Address, with full particulars, J. G. A., 52 West Twenty-third street.

BOARD—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, IN A SMALL AND nicely furnished Room, in a small private family, (where there will be no other boarders), well furnished Apartments, consisting of sitting room, bedroom and bath, with hot and cold water and all improvements and with breakfast and dinner; location pleasant and convenient to two railroads, Fourteenth and Forty-second streets. State terms. Address box 5,307 Herald office.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A FURnished Room, with breakfast and supper, in a private family. Address, stating terms, A. B., Herald office.

WANTED—A HALL BEDROOM, NEAR SEVENTH avenue and Eighteenth street, for an English gentleman; state lowest terms. Address, box 2,000 W. G., box 141 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,255 Broadway.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOM, ON second or third floor, with Board, by one or two gentlemen; house must be good, no boarders taken, between Tenth and Twenty-fifth streets; terms must be moderate; references required. Address, box 2,000 W. G.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, front, on North Washington square, for a lady, gentleman and wife; must be first class; would prefer Parlor Basement for housekeeping, or a Floor of six rooms, elevated Floor; state terms. Address Mrs. S., No. 71 West Twenty-first street, above Twenty-third street. Address Mrs. S., No. 71 West Twenty-first street.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A SECOND OR third story front Room, with full Board, for gentleman, wife and child; must be reasonable; about $25 per week; $25 would also like two Rooms large and small for two single gentlemen. Address A., box 126 Herald office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN DESIRE A PLEASANT Room, with Board, in Brooklyn; must be within five minutes' walk of the ferry; be quiet and respectable; would prefer a widow's family; not too far back from the river. Address, stating terms, G., box 129 Herald office.

HOTELS.

HURON HOUSE.—FULL BOARD, $2 PER DAY; first class; Brooklyn. CORNELIUS TWOMEY.

HOUSE newly furnished and renovated; the most family Rooms in the city; moderate terms; the comfort of a home and the attention of a first class hotel may be enjoyed.

MADISON SQUARE HOTEL, 18 Fourth avenue, corner of Broadway. Elegant Suits of Rooms, with or without private table.

SAVOY'S HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, 206 AND 208 Fifth avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets.—Single and double Rooms, with or without Board. Liberal arrangements for families.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—MOUNTAIN HOUSE, 17 South Orange, Orange Mountains, New Jersey, one foot of Barclay street, via Morris and Essex Railroad.—First class Board; terms $10 per week; $2 per day. According to location of rooms, including gas and fire; 34 trains daily; communication perfect. CHARLES A. SMITH, Proprietor

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE.—Reduced rates. Special inducements. See advertisement in hotel column.

FURNITURE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FURNITURE, &c., handsome and desirable styles, at extremely low monthly instalments, at O'FARRELL'S warerooms, No. 300 Eighth avenue, corner twenty-third street.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FIRST CLASS HOUSEhold furniture for sale.—Contents of five story mansion 16 West Twenty-third street, viz.:—Parlor, dining, chamber and kitchen furniture, also Turkish and Brussels covering, cost $800, for $250; one do., $150; Library and Drawing Room suits, $100; one mahogany bedstead, $50; parlor Suits, in rosewood and walnut, style Louis XIV., right hand, $75; one do., left hand, $75; one do., $50; Hall Chairs, sofa Settees, Sofas, Lounges, &c., for less than half original cost.

A—OVER FIFTY MAGNIFICENT PARLOR SUITS in all styles and fabrics, Brocatelle, Reps, &c., ranging from $50 to $1,000; also, large variety Turkish Lounges, Easy Chairs, Chamber, Library and Dining Furniture at a fraction of cost; for sale at 547 and 549 EXTRA, Fifth Parlor and manufactory, 60 Bleecker street, between Broadway and Mercer street.

A PRIVATE SALE.—PROPERTY FAMILY LEAVING the city.—Magnificent Drawing Room Suit, covered satin brocatelle, cost $1,000, for $400; Handsome Dining Room, Paintings, Mirrors, Silverware, Carpets, Chamber, Kitchen Furniture, Bedding, Turkish Lounges and Easy Chairs, all in ball cost. 36 West Fifteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

CARPETS, Furniture, Beds, Bedding, &c. Payments taken by the week or month. Terms easy. KELLY & CO., corner Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE AT RETAIL.—WE MANUFACTURE THIS article, medium and handsome grades, and sell at factory Suits, from $75 to $8 0; Parlor Suits, from $100 to $200. We have also the largest variety of upholstery goods for retail trade, and show the largest variety of any manufacturer in the city. FRANK TORREY & CO., 54 and 56 Wooster street, our own manufacture furnished on application by mail or otherwise.

220 and 224 Canal street, corner Mulberry.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.—THE LARGEst assortment and the lowest prices for cash or on weekly or monthly payments at 35, 37 and 39 FORTY-FIFTH, 5th Cantham street.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.—PARTIES HAVING GOOD Furniture, whether for 10 or 50 rooms, not caring to dispose of it for Board, will address FURNITURE BOARD.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, AN ELEGANT set of crimson brocade Window Curtains. Can be seen at CHRISTADORA, 799 Broadway.

FOR SALE ALL OF THE COMPLETE FURNITURE contained in the four story house 124 West Twenty-sixth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; family private. For particulars address M., box 2,787 Post office.

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS.—CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, &c. DEALY & CUNNINGHAM, 204 and 206 Third avenue, Twenty-eighth street. Prices lower than any other house in the city.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A—FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE, THE ELEGANT House, 120 East Fifty-sixth street; also 315 Fifth avenue, 126 East Fifty-sixth street; also 315 Fifth. For further particulars apply on premises.

A CORNER AND TWO ADJOINING LOTS ON LEXington avenue, in Harlem; desirable location; cheap; price $3,500 per lot. Inquire of BECKMAN & BROTHER, Grocers, 563 second avenue.

A PINE INVESTMENT NEAR HARLEM.—FOUR, 22 and 24 feet lots, on Third avenue, 100 feet to Seventh avenue, for sale in the lower part of Westchester county.

LOTS, 100 FEET DEEP, ON 125TH AND 126TH STREETS, near Fifth and Madison avenues. W. F. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HIGH stoop, in perfect order, $53,000; East Twenty-first street, near Broadway; a bargain.

WARD & O.DEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE; SECOND AVENUE, A—Lot, near Twenty-first street; 25x100; lease; improvements; only $12,500; let worth the amount.

WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

A SPLENDID HOUSE AND LOT, ON LEXINGTON avenue, for sale, or exchange for a good Tenement House or lots, and about $10,000 cash; 27th street. Apply to JAMES PETTEETH, 209 Sixth avenue.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—MUST BE SOLD.—A FIRST class House, near Madison avenue, finished in hard wood; half cash; terms. Also, a corner, on Lexington avenue; first class location. PETTEETH & ALEXES, 1,505 Third avenue, corner One Hundred and Twenty-first street.

A FINE SIXTH STREET, NEAR PARK AVENUE.—A superbly finished four story brown stone high stoop, 25x50, for sale at a low price by WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

A SPLENDID FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HIGH stoop, in perfect order, 25x50; East Seventeenth street, near Broadway; a bargain.

WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth st.

FOUR 20 FOOT FRONT LOTS ON LEXINGTON AVE-nue, southeast corner Ninety-third street, for sale. Address OWNER, box 5,629 Post office.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR STORY BROWN stone front House in Sixtieth street, near Central Park, 22x54 with extension; 24 feet deep; in perfect order; furnished with Moquette carpets, pier, picture, bronze clocks, mirrors, bronzes, &c., and everything complete; very low; with the furniture $35,000.

WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth st.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—NEAR FIFTH avenue, East Fifty-fourth street, splendid private Residence 22x75, four story brown stone, beautifully finished throughout in hard woods. Terms to suit. PAGE & McAFFERTY, Fifth avenue, corner Fifty-second street.

FOR SALE—THREE ADJOINING FULL LOTS, each 25x100, with Stable, Sixty-first street. Terms to suit. Eighth street, between Lexington and Third avenues, south side; three lots, each 25x100. This is a desirable neighborhood; make this property very eligible for private residences or flats. Also, three fine building lots. Apply on premises. C. KEYSER, 49 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN IF SOLD 171th street, in a most desirable location, a magnificent brown stone House; all improvements. Apply at 194 East Thirty-seventh street.

FOR SALE—NEAR 49TH ST.—EXTRA AND MEDIUM 57 sized superbly finished new Dwellings; also for sale, on Fifty-ninth, 340 x 100, a small, well arranged House; drawings can be seen at our offices.

V. A. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

West Side.

A—VALUABLE LOTS, BETWEEN AVENUE ST., an elbow; only twenty-seven minutes from Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, on 14th street, for sale low; fine present, grand prospective value. V. A. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine st.

A NEW FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, AND Lot, in fee, 21 West Fifty-second street, for sale—17,000 in improvements. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to JOHN C. DONNELLY, builder, on premises, or HOLLY BROTHERS & SESSUM, No. 6 Pine street.

SACRIFICE.—FOUR STORY BROWN STONE AND A brick, 22.6x50x117, House; a perfect gem; West Twenty-third street, near Ninth avenue; only $15,500.

WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth st.

A BEAUTIFUL FOUR STORY BROWN STONE House, frescoed and in perfect order, Twenty-fifth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, for sale.

WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth st.

A BARGAIN TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THREE FOUR story and basement brick Houses, 100 feet deep, on Seventh avenue; will rented in flats to good tenants; all modern improvements; will be sold cheap; terms to suit. No. 7 Warren street, room 21, between 1 and 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE WEST SIDE THREE story and basement brick House, 20x100, with stable; all modern improvements, in complete order; location first class; price reasonable.

V. A. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE—IN FORTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Ninth and Tenth avenues, a full size Lot, with a two story brick House in front, and a two story dwelling also; also a neat two story frame House in rear; or will be leased. Apply to C. DUDGEON, 25 Union square.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—CORNER LOT, 25.8X 110.6; price $50. Apply to owner, corner eighty-second street and First avenue.

FIFTH AVENUE.—HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR sale; location one of the finest on the avenue; recently and handsomely furnished throughout; will be sold entire, or out and one of the most elegantly furnished houses in pure style of the Louis XIV. period; the furniture is from the atelier of the Poitier & Sivenus Manufacturing Company, 325 Lexington avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets.

MULLER, WILKINS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION on Thursday, November 9, the new three story high stoop brown stone house and lot, No. 20 West Forty-fifth street, between the Boulevard and Ninth avenue, being the seventh house from Ninth avenue; house contains all the modern improvements. Terms cash and mortgage if desired.

THREE NEW, WELL BUILT, FOUR STORY BROWN stone, 21, 23 and 25 West Fifty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; hardwood finish; convenient; arranged for two families. Apply on premises.

Miscellaneous.

M

CITY POLITICS.

Meetings, Banner Raisings and Torch-light Displays Last Night.

FACTS CONCERNING THE REGISTRATION.

The Reformers in Council and the Tammanyites Likewise Nominations Ratified—The Candidates and Their Friends Jubilant.

TAMMANY BANNER RAISING.

Woltman and His Friends in the Seventeenth Ward.

An enthusiastic assembling of the friends of Mr. Henry Woltman and Mr. J. Tyler Kelly—candidates respectively for the Assembly and the Senate—occurred last evening at the corner of Third avenue and Thirteenth streets. An impromptu platform was erected and was festooned with flags and illuminated with Chinese lanterns. Mr. William A. Lynch presided, and the following gentlemen were among the speakers:—Colonel John R. Fellows, Judge Conte, Judge Hartmann, Senator Creamer, Algernon S. Sullivan, William C. Dover, Henry Woltman, George M. Curtis, Captain John A. Thompson, Herman Schroeder and Dr. Philip Merkle. Before the meeting commenced rockets and colored lights were discharged, calcium lights were burned and the band played the usual soul-stirring airs. The speakers were continually cheered, and the crowd, which was large enough to fill the street about the platform, manifested a great degree of hopefulness and good feeling—hope in the future and complacency in the present, like its leaders.

After several orations, the large banner—to witness the unfurling of which the meeting occurred—was stretched across Third avenue, at the same moment that rockets ascended in plentiful showers and the music swelled anew in patriotic harmonies. The banner measures twenty-five by thirty-five feet, and displays a bust portrait of Mr. Henry Woltman, seven feet in length, and the names of Henry Woltman and J. Tyler Kelly, coupled with those of the offices for which they run. The candidates were cheered by the crowd with great enthusiasm.

GERMAN-AMERICAN REFORM MEETING.

The Nominations Ratified—What We Can Expect if Tammany Wins the Election—The Roll of Drums and the Bugle Blast.

A mass meeting of the German and American citizens of the Seventeenth ward—the former most largely represented—was held last evening in the Germania Assembly Rooms, under the auspices of the Seventeenth Ward Council of Political Reform, and having for its object the ratification of the reform nominations which had recently been promulgated. Mr. Benjamin Tatham presided and made a speech, introducing the resolutions. He gave a novel illustration of the stupendity of the municipal wrongs which have been unearthed by saying that "a sidewalk ten feet wide and forty miles long would be required to hold all the dollars, laid together, which have been stolen from the people, and on that

CAUSEWAY OF SILVER

one million and fifty-six thousand men could stand." Mr. Tatham then put the question, "What are you going to do about it?" and the audience growled good-naturedly, "Hang 'em! hang 'em! hang 'em!" The resolutions were adopted, and the Chairman then introduced Mr. Augustus Weissman, the Senatorial candidate, who was greeted with emphatic applause. He delivered an address in German, frequently interrupted by manifest approbation. He was followed by a young gentleman named Connor, whose speech aimed at eloquence of the blood-and-thunder order. The story of our troubles was another series of Arabian Nights, of which Tweed and his friends were the

"ALI BABBER AND THE FORTY THOUSAND THIEVES."

This original conceit pleased the speaker mightily and he accordingly reiterated and elaborated it until his hearers out of courtesy actually smiled. Recounting the history of the "Ring," he compared the dignified and estimable public, to a goose, and affirmed that, setting out to merely pluck it, the aggressors had ended by wringing its neck. Such a proceeding was not to be submitted to. The orator became warm and talked after the melodramatic method, acting on King Henry's injunction—

Disguise fair nature with hard-favored rage.

There was enough of

THE SPIRIT OF THE BOSTON TEA PARTY

left to avenge this wrong in blood. "If the elections should end in the triumph of Tammany there'll be trouble, very great trouble. On the 7th of November we shall hear the roll of the drum and the bugle blast, and the bayonet will gleam in the December sun."

Mr. J. W. Hawes and Mr. Nicholas Connor addressed the meeting in English, and Herr George Kinkel and Herr Kepf in German. Mr. Connor, who is a candidate for Alderman, indulged many bitter personalities against J. Tyler Kelly, his opponent, but was supported, however, by applause from the audience.

NINETEENTH WARD BANNER RAISING.

Harry Genet the Champion of the Eight-Hour Men.

"Sixty-four of the Committee of Seventy are candidates for office, and the remaining six have been promised situations in the Comptroller's office by Mr. Green as a reward for their labors in behalf of the republican party." So said Mr. Murphy last night at a meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Labor Reform Club held on the corner of Fifty-fifth street and Third avenue for the purpose of raising the banner of that organization.

The banner, which was neat and handsome, bore the following inscriptions:—"Nineteenth Ward Labor Reform; eight hours a day's labor. Eighth Senatorial district, H. W. Genet for Senator." Mr. Murphy, in a long address, compared the men presented to the people for their suffrages. He asked the workingmen of the district to remember that when Daniel F. Tiemann was Mayor of the city of New York he refused to raise the workingman's wages from ninety-five cents to one dollar, and said, "If you don't like the work throw it up; I can get men to do the work for ninety-five cents." Compare this action of his with that of Harry Genet in working for and obtaining the observance of this Eight-Hour law, and let your conscience dictate who is worthy of your suffrages. Owing to the non-appearance of several other speakers who were advertised to have spoken the meeting dispersed.

THE NINETEENTH WARD WORKINGMEN.

Hitchman Endorsed, and After the Endorsement Pitches Into the City Fraud Makers.

At a meeting of the Henry W. Genet Association of the Nineteenth ward, held at 820 Third Avenue last evening, William Hitchman was nominated by a unanimous vote as the candidate for Assembly from the Twentieth district. This organization is made up of live men, true representatives of the workingmen, and they seek to be heard from in a practical way during the election. Mr. Hitchman appeared before the Convention and bitterly denounced the frauds practised upon the people of this city, and pledged himself to use all his efforts to give the people good government. William Cushing, the President, occupied the chair. Patrick Kennedy, Vice President; John C. Ryan, Recording Secretary; Robert Kelly, Financial Secretary; Michael Hanley, Treasurer, are the officers of the association, and are true representatives of the people.

THE TWENTIETH WARD O'BRIENITES.

A Big Talk About the Candidate of the Reformers.

A regular meeting of the Twentieth Ward Independent Democratic Club was held last night at No. 212 West Thirty-third street. The room was crowded, and a great deal of enthusiasm was manifested during the proceedings. Sheriff O'Brien was lauded to the skies by the speakers of the evening, and, judging from the estimate they put upon his character, he has at times been greatly maligned by his political enemies. Not only was he a friend of the poor man, said they, but he had always considered the welfare of others before his own interest. Moreover, he had never done anything during his entire life that had called or would ever call for censure on the part of honest citizens. It was all very well for men to talk about his having once been connected with Tammany Hall. There were a great many men now in the ranks of the reformers who had once been in the Tammany army; but they had had their eyes opened to the villainies of the leaders, and had, like honest men, broken from the bad company they had unwittingly been thrown in with. The ex-Sheriff had acted as he had so far in combating the perpetrators of the city frauds solely in the interest of the people; he had no other end in view than to aid in giving the people a good form of government, and if he was elected to the Senate he would be foremost among those who would fight for the people's interests.

THE SIXTEENTH WARD REFORMERS.

Meeting in Eighth Avenue Last Night.

About two hundred of the citizens of the Sixteenth ward met last evening at Temperance Hall, corner of Eighteenth street and Eighth avenue, to organize measures to preserve the purity of the ballot box at the coming election. John Castree was chairman of the meeting, and Peter McDonald secretary. It was addressed by Messrs. J. C. Jackson, S. T. Streeter, R. Proster and several others. The whole subject of inspectors, poll clerks, authority of policemen and other officers of the law on election were thoroughly discussed, many of the members of the meeting joining in the discussion. It was proposed that men of business should devote that day to standing around the polls and lend their moral support to those who were deputed to watch the voting by the committee of the Council.

All the nominations of the Reform Association were enthusiastically endorsed. Mr. Jackson, in his remarks, referring to the nomination of James Haley in the First Assembly district, said that he was always known as a temperate man and a steady and confirmed opponent of Tammany Hall, and that he was running in an Irish district. As for the Seventh Senatorial district, the Committee of Seventy endorsed James O'Brien, because, when in the midst of such a tough fight, any reliable ally who could bring 10,000 votes to their aid was and ought to be acceptable. After the addresses the following resolutions were offered by Mr. W. Palmer and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That we, the citizens of the Sixteenth ward, irrespective of party, most heartily endorse the action of the Committee of Seventy in presenting for the suffrage of all honest voters a ticket upon which all parties opposed to Tammany Hall can enthusiastically vote, and we hereby pledge our united and earnest efforts to insure its success at the polls.

Resolved, That we will individually attend at the polls on the 7th of November and see to it that no frauds be perpetrated even by officers of election or by fraudulent voters.

THE NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Republican Ratification Meeting Last Night.

A large and enthusiastic concourse of republicans filled to suffocation the spacious hall corner of Morton and Bleecker streets last evening to ratify the nominations of Erastus C. Benedict for Senator and Stephen Pell for Assembly, under the auspices of the Ninth Ward Republican Association. A set of resolutions was offered and highly welcomed by Mr. McFarren Appleton, absent the Syracuse Convention, endorsing the reunion between republicans and reform democrats, heavily slating the Ring, praising Grant for reduction of debt and taxation, Ku Klux acts, &c., advocating "pure" nominations and recognizing the republican victories in Maine, California, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa as incentives to struggle here. William M. Peebles, a "hemlock republican," raised in the backwoods, reviewed his ancestry and the state of affairs. He was severe on "Mike Norton, a consort of thieves," and encomiastic on Erastus C. Benedict, the nominee of the evening. Mr. Charles S. Spencer entered amid an enthusiastic outburst of patriotic voices. He gracefully acknowledged his welcome; hailed the Ninth Ward as the sole resting place for the old Knickerbockers, the "golden elements," the carmen, mechanics and honest men who had a stake; spoke of the emancipation of 4,000,000 slaves; that the republicans conquered the rebellion; sustained the "quiet, stern and safe" Grant; congratulated the brains of his hearers and announced an intention to

GRIND TAMMANY 'TWIXT MILLSTONES,

upper and nether. Every gray hair on E. C. Benedict's head was an honor. He was a half century denizen of the Ninth ward. Severities were heaped on the "struggling" republican candidate, who was promptly named from the auditory—Thomas B. Stewart—and his coquetting with the democracy exposed. Then were the city frauds handled without gloves (Tweed scarified), and the press laudatoried. The Tammany "Big Injuns" were compared with the last of the Mohicans, by which it appeared they drank of bad whiskey instead of pure springs, and smoke had dried their heads of calumets, and instead of bringing scalps to their wigwams bring pocket-books stuffed with greenbacks, and stuffed ballot boxes. Mr. Spencer spoke very warmly of the Twelfth of July, was a personal friend of the little girl shot by a blood-thirsty democrat for wearing a yellow ribbon, and appealed against any union between Church and State. Here

TROMBONING FENTONS TRAMPED

solidly in, being the German republicans of the Ninth ward, with a band. Mr. Spencer proceeded to mention that the German vote made the great West, and that it was all a mistake their being democrats here; endorsed the Bible, and said unfortunate if having been born out of Europe. Mr. Spencer concluded with an exhortation to vote, to "squelch" repeaters, reminding his hearers of General Dix's order to "shoot down any man who pulls down the American flag," and Mr. Evarts' recommendation at the Cooper Institute, "to revolutionize" rather than succumb to democrats." Mr. Spencer was received and parted from with the wildest enthusiasm.

"A young man from the Eighth ward," Mr. P. H. SHULTZ, here filled up a gap with some humorous and withal earnest remarks.

Mr. Fred. H. GEDNEY declared the issues of the day, which were between corruption and fair dealing, too well understood to need discussion, and that arguments did no good, referred to "Honest Old Abe," and our Aldermen were

MEN OF MARK

because they couldn't write their names, their cottages by the "sad sea waves" were paid for by robbery, and their delegates were cleaned up before and harried the country like locusts. Sam Tilden lost his watch, and said the time was out of joint, and every one else; the times were always set on a repeater. Mr. Gedney, in a manly way, excluded the "war democrats" from his strictures, and was very generally applauded for a very straightforward, inornate and tolerant speech.

Mr. LAMBERT, President of the Committee of Arrangements, then took the rostrum, and the *séance* concluded with the expected addresses of Silas B. Dutcher, the great Grant man of Brooklyn, and the Senator elect, Erastus C. Benedict.

RENOMINATION OF CHRISTOPHER FLECKE.

The Tenth Assembly District Convention met last evening at Wilberger's Hall, corner of Fifth street and Second avenue, Commissioner John J. Walsh presiding; Alderman Nicholas Segar, Vice President; William Ehehalt and John Zahn, Secretaries. Mr. Christopher Flecke was renominated and a committee appointed to proceed to his residence and notify him of the fact. The committee soon returned, accompanied by the candidate, who returned thanks to the Convention for the honor conferred on him in a graceful and eloquent speech.

THE YOUNG MEN IN COUNCIL.

Important Meeting of Judge Ledwith's Friends at Delmonico's.

One of the most influential meetings connected with the present campaign was held last evening at Delmonico's, Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue. The company present comprised a large number of prominent professional gentlemen, including lawyers, doctors, journalists, brokers, bankers and others, representing, to a great extent, the wealth and intelligence among the rising young men of the metropolis. Mr. Robert M. Waite was called to the chair, and, on accepting the position, he gave his impressions as a lawyer in regard to the nomination and elevation of Judge Ledwith to the Supreme Court bench. Dr. E. B. Murtha, Dr. John Lynch, Dr. Clark, Dr. Conway and Dr. Finnell, Mr. George Walsh, Mr. Joseph Kernan, Mr. L. M. Cohen and others endorsed the remarks of Mr. Waite, and, after the appointment of appropriate committees and the adoption of a resolution to form a permanent young men's organization, the meeting adjourned until Thursday evening.

THE FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The Regular Reformers on Rossa's Renegades.

The members of the Reform Democracy Senatorial Convention, as originally and regularly called, under the chairmanship of Mr. James Monaghan, met last evening, and repudiated the nomination of of O'Donovan Rossa as Senator. The gentlemen present claimed that the Convention had regularly nominated Mr. Anthony Miller for Senator. The name had been selected by a committee of nine, had been reported to the Convention, had been adopted by the Convention, and the Convention then adjourned *sine die*. They claimed, therefore, that no person had any right to reconvene the Convention without authority of the regularly elected chairman of the Convention, and that the nomination of Mr. O'Donovan Rossa was irregular, and could not be supported by the true members of the reform democracy in the district.

THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

Duties of Inspectors—Who May Register—Votes May Be Sworn In—Penalties for False Registering or Voting.

As the day for holding the fall election draws near the public who are in the habit of exercising the elective franchise are awaking to the exigencies of the hour and arraying themselves for or against the party of so-called municipal reform. Nevertheless, on the first two days of registration, held the last week, much apathy was exhibited, and the number of names enrolled was largely below previous years. This was doubtless owing to the fact that the places of registry were not advertised as in previous years and the circumstance that

UNREGISTERED PERSONS CAN SWEAR THEIR VOTES IN

on election day if they have a valid excuse for not registering.

To-day is the first for reopening the registry books and names can be entered to-day, Friday or Saturday. After Saturday next no names can be added to the books.

That the voters may clearly comprehend the law governing registration we append a summary of its main features:—

THE MEETINGS OF INSPECTORS.

The persons elected or appointed inspectors of election and registry are to meet annually on the Tuesday three weeks preceding the election and organize at the place where the poll is to be opened, and proceed to register all who are found to be qualified. In election districts where the vote last preceding was over four hundred they can in their discretion sit the following day as well. The law makes it imperative upon them to reopen the registry on the Wednesday preceding the election and continue in session Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, from nine A. M. until ten P. M., at which second meeting they shall revise, correct, add to and subtract from, and complete the lists and add to them the names of all persons who on the first Tuesday of November are entitled to exercise the right of suffrage.

THE LISTS TO BE POSTED.

The law provides that when the registry is completed one copy is to be posted in the room in which the registration and elections take place, so that any voter may examine or make copies of it. This is a provision of the law that is violated every election.

OMITTED NAMES TO BE ADDED.

In the event of the name of a qualified voter being left off the list he can appear on or before Saturday and require the register to place it upon the roll by complying with the act.

PENALTIES FOR FALSE REGISTRATION AND VOTING.

The offence registering, twice, or when the voter is disqualified, or registering in another name, or assisting in such illegal act, is felony under the law, and false swearing is made perjury. A party who refuses to give his residence loses his right to register or vote. Any person whose name is upon the registry of a district from which he has removed may have it changed to the one in which he resides by proving that it has been erased from the first registry.

ASSENTING INSPECTORS.

While the law makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding $100 nor less than $25, for an inspector to absent himself from his duties, leaving less than a majority of the board present, it has been in the past a common occurrence. No inspector is qualified unless he be a voter of the district in which he acts.

WHO MAY REGISTER AND VOTE.

The qualifications for a voter are—First, twenty-one years of age; second, a citizen by birth or naturalization, and, if naturalized, it must have been accomplished ten days before election; third, a resident of the election district where the vote is tendered; fourth, for the preceding four months a resident of the county; fifth, a resident of the district where he offers his vote for thirty days preceding the next election; sixth, he must not have been convicted of any infamous crime or other crime deemed felony by the State laws, or, if so convicted, must have been pardoned and restored to citizenship; seventh, persons born out of the territory of the United States, whose fathers, having been residents of the United States were, at the time of the birth of such persons, citizens of the United States; eighth, children born out of the United States, but residing here and being under age when their fathers were naturalized are citizens by virtue of the father's naturalization, with all foreigners who have served two or more years in the army and navy of the United States and can produce an honorable discharge.

The registry opens this morning at nine, and as the inspectors must remain on duty until ten at night no citizen can have a reasonable excuse for not having his name placed upon the list.

COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY NOMINATIONS.

In addition to the nominations already announced the Committee of Seventy have now endorsed the following nominations for the Assembly in all the districts:—

Dist. Candidate.	*Dist. Candidate.*
1—James Healy.	12—Henry E. Crampton.
2—Henry G. Leaske.	13—George H. Mackay.
3—Henry P. West.	14—John A. Foley.
4—John Jeroloman.	15—Patrick Kilian.
5—David S. Page.	16—Nicholas Houghton.
6—Isaac Wood.	17—Charles A. Flammer.
7—Horatio N. Twombly.	18—Samuel J. Tilden.
8—Conrad Gelb.	19—Benjamin Seymour.
9—Stephen Pell.	20—Severn D. Moulton.
10—Henry H. Haight.	21—William A. Whitbrok.
11—Rank Hawkins.	

The committee will formally present their entire list of nominations to the public at the mass meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute on Thursday evening, and will request for them the united support of all citizens who are honestly in favor of reform.

KINGS COUNTY POLITICS.

Action of the Republican General Committee.

A special meeting of the Republican General Committee of Kings county was held last evening at the headquarters, Washington street. Supervisor S. B. Dutcher occupied the chair and the attendance was quite numerous. Two or three communications were handed in charging that fraud had been perpetrated at certain republican primaries. The complaints were, however, laid on the table, as it was declared that it was desirable to maintain harmony and concert of action in this contest. The Executive Committee reported that the arrangements for holding the grand ratification mass meeting at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening next had been completed, and also that the ballots for election day would be ready for delivery on Monday next. It was resolved that a number of deputies should be appointed to serve at the polls on Tuesday next, and that each candidate should be allowed to name a person who shall be present at the polling places on election day and watch the counting of the votes. The declination of the nomination of J. B. Smith for Coroner was accepted.

Democratic General Committee—A Vile Aspersion and an Explanation Demanded.

A meeting of the Democratic General Committee was held last evening, Tunis G. Bergen in the chair. The Aldermen and Supervisors nominated by the primaries were endorsed by the committee. Register Hugh McLaughlin remarked that certain charges had been made against the nominees of the regular organization, and thought it but proper that these should be answered. District Attorney Morris, on being called upon, addressed the meeting, advocating the claim of Samuel S. Powell, the nominee for Mayor, in the strongest terms. He then spoke of Mayor Kalbfleisch in no very laudatory language, though he knew him to be honest. The Mayor, he said, gave the world to understand that the city of Brooklyn was bankrupt, while he himself bought up the bonds to the amount of $1,400,000, giving his checks for $200,000 and over at a time. This, the speaker said, was "bearing the stock by the bull and bulling the market to sell them." Mr. Morris then read an extract from a local paper run by the leader of the "reformers," in which it was charged that the female teachers in the public schools of Brooklyn were engaged "not for educational advantages, but for vile purposes by the Board of Education." On motion of Mr. McLaughlin a committee of five was appointed to wait on the Mayor requesting him not to allow the author of this libel to frequent his office. The following committee was appointed:—General Dakin, W. C. Kingsley, Hugh McLaughlin, Alderman Nolan and John Pyburn.

CHEMUNG COUNTY POLITICS.

The Democracy in the Ascendant—A Reasonable Majority for Their State Ticket—A Family Quarrel Over District Attorney—Probable Election of the Republican Candidate—The Question of an Honest Legislature—The Fight for the Assembly—Expected Re-election of the Democratic Member—Close Contest for State Senator in the District—Advantages of the Respective Candidates—Both Parties Anticipate a Victory.

ELMIRA, Chemung County, Oct. 30, 1871.

Both political parties are quite active here, which increases the interest of the canvass. It is conceded that the democracy will carry their State ticket in this county, the only question being as to the majority. There is great difference of opinion on that point. The republicans take several hundred off the democratic estimate. The county was very close in 1868. It gave just one majority for Grant, the vote being 3,709 to 3,708. At the same election Hoffman had 132 majority over Griswold for Governor. Returns of subsequent elections show that the democrats have been gaining in the county. The republicans, however, claim that in reality both political parties are very evenly divided; that a light vote tells more against them than against the democrats, and that on occasions of national interest, like a Presidential canvass, when the full strength of their party is brought out, the race is about neck and neck, with the chances rather in their favor. Last year Hoffman had 580 majority over Woodford. The democrats declare that their majority this year for State officers and for members of the Legislature will be at least 500. With a single exception all the democratic candidates for local offices are pretty certain of election by greater or lesser majorities. That exception is District Attorney for the county, and the success of their candidate is a matter about which the democrats themselves are very much in doubt. In the Convention there were two prominent rival aspirants for the position, and after the proceedings opened a lively scene ensued. Finally both of them were thrown overboard, and a new man was nominated. But both the disappointed lawyers and their friends are still at loggerheads. They are displeased with the action of the delegates, and seem determined to retaliate. They seek satisfaction in some way, and are likely to find it in the defeat of the democratic candidate. Seeing that the democrats were divided and demoralized the republicans, who held their county convention afterwards, made a very judicious nomination, and they feel quite confident that their man will be elected. The republicans believe there are enough disaffected democrats who will either not vote at all or will vote on the other side to secure the election of their candidate. Beyond this the republicans do not expect to carry the county for any of their State or local officers. But they hope the disaffection in the democratic ranks will have some effect on the majorities. They do not think the democratic majority for the State ticket will run higher than three hundred.

The interest in this election is more especially confined, first, to District Attorney, and next, to Member of Assembly for the county and Senator for the district. The county is democratic, but the Senatorial district is republican. For four years successively the democrats have elected their Assemblyman. Their last successful candidate, David B. Hill, is up for re-election. His opponent is James McCann, who ran in 1868 and was defeated. Hill's friends say he is popular in the county, even among members of the other party. He prides himself upon having made active efforts and with some success, to secure legislation for the local interests of the people of the county of Chemung, and especially of the city of Elmira. There is a third candidate in the field for the Assembly, Mr. Cowen, who represents a small organization known as the labor reformers. Its voting strength amounts to about two hundred. Hill and his friends hope he will get nearly all the votes of the labor reformers this year on the ground that his efforts at Albany were calculated to promote the interests of the class of persons who principally compose that little party. On the other hand the republicans set up the battle cry of integrity and honesty. They remind the electors of Chemung that Hill was a member of last year's Legislature and voted for the swindling schemes of Tweed and his co-conspirators of Tammany. The leaders of the Tammany Ring are denounced as criminals of the deepest dye, and the plan of the republicans is to show, at least by implication, that all the democratic candidates for office are equally guilty and were participants in their crimes, and should share their obloquy. They argue that in the absence of any important political issue having special reference to this State it is essential to the interests of the taxpayers to have in the Legislature a majority distinguished for integrity and honesty. Such majority, they say, should necessarily be republicans; for all the republican candidates are honest, if all the democratic are not otherwise. But their wholesale denunciation of the democrats are not swallowed by many outside the ranks of the republican party. Hence they will not have much effect in this election. Even in the light vote of last year the assertion may not run so well as he and his friends anticipate, but it is likely that he will be re-elected by a reasonable majority.

There is some excitement in the district over the contest for State Senator—not so much in Chemung, perhaps, as in Steuben, the adjoining county, in which the candidates are both of Steuben, and more interest is manifested there than in either Chemung or Schuyler. Each nominee has considerations in his favor. The democratic candidate has the advantage in personal popularity, and the republican has the greater advantage of a traditional majority. George W. Bradley, of Corning, is the democratic candidate. He has secured an excellent reputation in this section as a lawyer of ability, and, with many friends, and few, if any foes, he is personally popular. It is acknowledged that he will get the full democratic vote in both Chemung and Schuyler, and that, especially in Steuben, he will make more or less inroads upon his republican competitor. The democrats believe the republicans are frightened, and hence they have hopes that Bradley may possibly be elected. He will run ahead of his ticket; but the republican majority is usually about a thousand in the district. The republicans have nominated Colonel Gabriel T. Harrower. Although there is more or less objection to him on the part of individuals on account of his political antecedents, his positive character and the freedom with which he expresses his opinions about persons, there is no organized opposition to him in his party. Indeed, seeing Bradley's friends so active, the republicans are displaying an activity which signifies that they intend to make Harrower's election certain. The vote for Senator in Schuyler county will be nearly even. On an important political issue the county is republican, but in the present case, which in may give a small majority for Harrower, the majority will be less than usual. So even is the vote there expected to be that by common consent both parties seem to count Schuyler out as having any practical influence in the election of Senator. This county will give four or five hundred majority for Bradley, so that the democratic majority is confined to the remaining county. The republicans of the nation, in political assemblages and everywhere. If we consent to be dwarfed and ignored nationally, then, indeed, we may expect to be dwarfed locally.

It then enumerates all the political evils and grievances of the country, which it charges to the republican party, and says:—

It is essentially a party inimical and dangerous to the constitution and public and personal liberty. It is founded upon the despotic dogma that there is a "higher law" than the constitution; it is embodied by and essentially a higher law party. This dogma is its life and soul, and it proceeds on the Jesuitical maxim that "the end justifies the means." Hence it is the head of this party, the President, does not hesitate to send the army to the polls in Louisiana, and elsewhere at the South, to this State, Texas and all over the South, in violation of the letter and spirit of the constitution, to control the elections and prevent the will of the people and the party's continued ascendancy and his own election. Hence too, we find him for like purposes suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in a form of prolonged peace, arresting the citizen without warrant or lawful authority, but only by lawless force. Hence, too, we find his party in Congress avowedly, and in the most odious manner, passing laws to limit the just jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the Union, to prevent that great tribunal from declaring its acts and assaults on the constitution unconstitutional and void; at another time passing a similar law to "pack" that Court with assistants to alter a solemn decision already made, but distasteful to this higher law party. Hence, too, hundreds of other similar acts done by this party illustrate the principles, policy and practices which we have attributed to it, which, if not arrested and suppressed must result in the absolute overthrow of the system of our government, framed and handed down to us by wise and patriotic men. The outrage this party has been allowed to spring up on American soil is monstrous and alarming.

The address concludes as follows:—

There is but one other political party in the country—that is the national democratic party. In our judgment it is the patriotic duty of every lover of liberty and free government to co-operate with that great and powerful party to arrest the tremendous evils to which we have adverted, and which will, unless we fail, in a few years, destroy freedom and establish despotism and the sword. To accomplish this great measure of reform in our State and national governments we cordially invite the zealous co-operation of every patriot, without regard to his bygone party affiliations. We stand in determined opposition to the crimes and evils to which we have briefly directed public attention, and we ask all good people to stand with us, forgetting their common patriotic effort, through the blessing of God, may save us and our country from impending danger and ruin.

NEW YORK CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.
3 A. M..... 57	52	3 P. M..... 55	66	
6 A. M..... 60	53	6 P. M..... 54	65	
9 A. M..... 58	55	9 P. M..... 51	64	
12 M..... 56	58	12 P. M..... 50	62	

Average temperature yesterday 52½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..... 55½

William Mott had his skull badly fractured while getting on the Harlem cars at Forty-fifth street. He was taken up and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

A number of Germans got into a difficulty last night at No. 98 Willett street, and three of them, were seriously injured. One Knopf, who is supposed to have done the most damage, was arrested.

Stephen Coughlan, of Dutch Kills, L. I., was severely injured yesterday by the falling of a wall in Thirty-second street, near Fourth avenue. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

The case of Captain McDonnell, of the Thirtieth precinct, was dismissed by the Commissioners yesterday for want of evidence. It was satisfactorily proved that the captain was not in the liquor store at the time they charged he was, and could not possibly get up the difficulty imputed to him.

At a quarter-past six o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the workshop of the establishment 97 Greene street. The tools and stock were damaged $700. Insured for $2,300 in the Kings County and Relief Insurance Company. The fire was caused by sparks from a stove which was used for drying purposes.

Coroner Herrman yesterday took charge of the investigation in the case of James Lyons, the man who was killed on Monday evening, at the corner of Tenth street and avenue A, by being run over by car No. 7 of the Forty-second and Grand street ferry line, as heretofore published in the HERALD. Permission was given to the relatives of deceased to remove his remains to his late residence, 56 Scammel street, for interment. Coroner Herrman yesterday released the driver of the car, who had been arrested, and an investigation will take place at the City Hall on Thursday morning. Deceased was attempting to jump on the front platform of the car at the time of the accident.

HEAVY SNEAK ROBBERY.

Last night the robbery of the residence of Mr. Robert Shultz, No. 132 Amity street, Brooklyn, was reported at Police Headquarters, corner Court and Livingston streets. It appears that the dwelling in question was entered by a sneak thief through the hall door, which had been left unlocked while the family were partaking of the evening meal in the basement. The rogue made his way up stairs to the apartments on the second floor, where he procured the following booty:—A lady's neck chain and locket, set with diamonds and pearls, valued at $300; two breastpins, value $150; two diamond rings, $125, and two cuff buttons, $45—total valuation $620. The chances of recovering the stolen property are exceedingly slight.

NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

Address of the Democratic State Executive Committee.

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution—Mismanagement of State Affairs by the Radicals—The Democracy Advised to Participate in the Next Presidential Election.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 31, 1871.

The Democratic Executive Committee of the State, of which ex-Governor Bragg is chairman, has issued an address to the people, in which it is denied that the recent defeat of the call for a Convention was a republican success. The committee say the election was not in favor of or against any political party, and that it turned on collateral and immaterial issues, and not upon the merits of the issue submitted to the people. After suggesting the legislative mode of amending the constitution and designating the various features—numbering ten in all—in which it should be amended the committee thus arraigns the constitution and its republican framers:—

Under this organic law the people are subjected to an intolerable misrule at the hands of the radical party. By means of notorious fraud, force and the sword that party had abolished control of the Convention that framed the present constitution, and, in defiance of the people, have since that time abused under it; and, although the people were impoverished, this radical convention and Legislature increased the public debt from $2,000,000 to near $20,000,000 in less than eighteen months. Of this $20,000,000 less than $400,000 has gone into the public works or to the benefit of the people. This party placed in office a Governor who absolutely suspended the constitution and laws of the State. He arrested scores of innocent citizens without warrant or any authority of law. He suspended the writ of habeas corpus and denied the Chief Justice of the State. He made his warrant from time to time on the treasurer for large sums of money, without the sanction of law. He raised a lawless and mercenary horde of desperadoes and armed them at the public expense to execute his despotic will. This party elected to the State Convention and the Legislature scores of men notorious for their ignorance, licentiousness, dishonesty and corruption, who, at the behests of their party and knavish speculators, increased the public debt to the enormous sum already stated. This party degraded and disgraced the judiciary by electing to high judicial stations men shamefully ignorant and corrupt and others who have not scrupled to prostitute the most blatant partisan feelings while holding their offices. This party have ruined the credit of the State; they have blasted the hopes and prosperity of the people in the most shameless and delusive manner; they have made every department of the government a byword and reproach. To establish the truth of these charges we need but to point to the history of the State for the last three years and appeal to the observation of every intelligent citizen.

The address attributes most of the crime and outrage that has recently occurred in the State to the prostitution of legislative and judicial departments of the government by radical partisans, and charges these with endeavoring to fasten on the democratic party the connivance at and encouragement of such crime and outrage. This the committee unqualifiedly denounces as false and infamous in the last degree, and urges its friends to set their faces against an lawlessness and violence, and to be especially active in preventing secret outrages by disguised persons of any and all political parties. On the subject of the national politics the address says:—

It is is to be regretted that the people of this State have failed to take any very active interest in national politics since the close of the late war. In our judgment this is unwise. The people are the source of power in our government and to it we must look, as we have the right, for support and protection in our rights, liberties and property at home and abroad. We owe it allegiance and support and it is a paltrible duty to yield these. It is an insult to our duty to join our fellow countrymen in shaping and controlling the policy and destiny of this great common national government. We have all the rights that any of the American people have, and we are false to the country and ourselves if we fail to recognize, exercise and act upon them. The people have rights; let them exercise them freely and fearlessly, and let us meet and assert them as freemen and American citizens in the councils of the nation, in political assemblages and everywhere. If we consent to be dwarfed and ignored nationally, then, indeed, we may expect to be dwarfed locally.

Address concludes as follows:—

Democrats of North Carolina, let us unite in the next Presidential election, and let us meet the enemy at the polls and in the field, and, with the blessing of God, we will redeem our State from the thraldom of misrule and corruption, and restore to her the prosperity and happiness she once enjoyed.

ALEXANDER'S BOY.

Will Not the Autumn Winds Hurry Him Along or Carry the Murmurs of the Fair Citizens to Him?

Alexis, the long looked for imperial scion of the House of Alexandrovitch, is still hidden from the eyes of the anxious belles of New York. If he could only realize the extent of the preparations made and see in his mind's eye the fair faces and elegant forms engaged for the reception and the hearty and enthusiastic welcome these will extend to him he would surely send to the engineers of the clumsy old hulls, and bid them pile up the coal in the furnaces and hasten forward to this city. If he cannot give such an order himself perhaps the respected old Vice Admiral would for once dispense with the customary red tape and say, "certainly, pile it up."

Everything being completed so far as the Executive Committee is concerned, the scene now seems monotonous and unfortunate, their office yesterday, contrary to the general rule, seemed quite deserted and the surroundings appeared to partake of the dulness of the day. There were a good many inquiries. Fabertanillas says his wife and daughter are quite vexed with the Prince, and that if he does not soon come along the new costumes will be passed away and the wonts become forgotten. The most annoying part of the affair is for Sullion, who has to keep his hand in waiting with one o'clock every day; but if they have to wait much longer on their present stipend it is doubtful if they will have wind enough left in them for a blast on the day of the arrival of the Grand Duke. The military are getting impatient, and Wall is talking of parading before election day. By the way, this is another consideration. The election law prohibits any parade in the city on the day of election, and exception has made that clause almost obligatory also on the day previous to the meeting at the polls. Fans if many seat water prophets are correct in their judgment that the present fine weather will be over for a week yet, the Prince would be just in time to be too late, as the saying goes, as he would not be landed on either the 5th or 6th of November. If he should arrive here on or about the 6th as would most certainly have to wait on the ship until the 9th or 10th for the reception, to employ legal jurisprudency. Madeira is a long way off and the Atlantic is extremely treacherous, hence the probabilities are that the fleet will not be here until a week has elapsed.

COMMODORE ASHBURY DEPARTURE.

The British Yachtsman Homeward Bounds—The Livonia Putting Out for Her Ocean Voyage.

Mr. James Ashbury, Commodore of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club, leaves for Old England to-day in the steamship China. His new clipper yacht Livonia, which has attracted so much admiration here within the past two or three weeks, will follow him in a day or two, although, of course, with no sanguine hopes of overhauling the China on the way.

Mr. Ashbury was, as usual, seated in his room at the Brevoort House last evening, up to his eyes in newspapers, mails and carpet-bags, having a considerable amount of packing to do prior to clearing for Brighton. He was visited by a HERALD representative, who, appreciating the pressing condition of affairs, forbore entertaining any lengthened conversation upon yachting matters. In reply to a question as to whether the Commodore was satisfied with the result of the series of international contests for the possession of the "Queen's Cup," the gentleman briefly stated that he was disappointed. He had, he said, come over in hopes of winning the cup, but was dissatisfied at the manner in which the arrangements had been carried out. "What I complain of," continued Mr. Ashbury, "is the fact that the committee completely disregarded my protest. Moreover, I objected to the course, when it was in the power of the committee to have all the races outside. Again, I protested against the nomination of the vessel against

EUROPE.

The King of Spain and His New Ministerial Advisers.

A DIFFICULTY BRIDGED OVER

The Meaning of the Recent Elections Throughout France.

BONAPARTISM AND BOURBONISM.

The following letters from the HERALD correspondents in the Spanish and French capitals will enable our readers to form a just conception of the political unrest at the present time prevailing throughout Spain and France.

SPAIN.

The Ministerial Crisis—The New Cabinet will Carry Out Zorrilla's Programme—Excitement in the Capital—Demonstrations in the Streets and Before the Palace—The King Receives a Delegation.

MADRID, Oct. 10, 1871.

After an immense amount of unsuccessful effort in other quarters, including many denials from Señor Zorrilla, His Majesty, at the instance of Señor Sagasta, entrusted the formation of the new Cabinet to Vice Admiral Malcampo, whose best qualification, perhaps, is that he has mixed almost less than any one in politics. He is a Senator in the present Cortes. He was commandant of the frigate Zaragoza on the day of the rising of the fleet at Cadiz. Since then he has spent the most of his time on service in Cuban waters. As might be expected, the Ministry he has formed, is entirely of adherents of Señor Sagasta. He made many overtures to friends of Señor Zorrilla, but in every case received the cold shoulder.

THE NEW CABINET.

Presidency and Marine—Admiral Malcampo.
War—General Bassols.
Gobernacion—Señor Candau.
Grace and Justice—Señor Alonso Colmenares.
Fomento—Señor Telesforo Montejo.
Ultramar—Señor Victor Balaguer.
Finance—Señor Santiago Angulo.
State—Señor Cantalapiedra.

The new Ministry are all professedly of the progressista party, and all equally unused to the life of the *Banco Azul*. Their deeds must prove them. At present they give it to be understood they purpose carrying out Señor Zorrilla's programme in all its integrity. In political circles it is hinted that they are only formed as a bridge to pass over the two months wanting to complete the minimum of legal Parliamentary life, at the end of which time a dissolution, and then new elections will take place.

THE SITUATION.

When I last wrote you the King had telegraphed an offer of the Premiership to Espartero. As I expected, the old hero telegraphed a refusal on the ground of his age and infirmities. Immediately he received this answer His Majesty sent for Señor Sagasta. Sagasta again urged the calling on Señor Zorrilla to continue with the same Cabinet, in the assurance that to carry out his policy he could count on all, or the greater portion, of that part of the progresista body which had voted in his (Sagasta's) favor. If this was not deemed sufficient guarantee by Señor Zorrilla, let him, said he, reorganize his Cabinet, giving place in it to some of the dissident progressists, by which means union would be reestablished and a governing majority formed. Accepting these indications the King sent again for Señor Zorrilla and begged him to continue at the head of the government in one of the forms indicated by the President elect of the Congress. Señor Zorrilla replied in terms very affectionate to His Majesty that having been defeated in Parliament he could not return to power with the same Ministry and the same policy without experiencing a defeat at every step. After what had passed he had no faith in the power of Señor Sagasta to control the votes of those who had elevated him to the Chair, while, as respected the modification of his Ministry, that would signify a modification of his policy, which he would not make in one jot or tittle.

A DILEMMA.

His Majesty then sent for Señor Sagasta and Señor Santa Cruz, President of the Senate. They suggested Zorrilla's Minister of War, General Cordova, who had accompanied the King in his journey, as a suitable person to form a Ministry. Cordova was accordingly sent for. He lost no time in presenting himself at the Palace, and declined the honor, giving as his reasons that, apart from all other difficulties he might experience in forming a Ministry, he was determined to represent no other policy than that of the Ministry of which he had formed a part, and he would not expose himself to be defeated by those who had defeated himself and his friends in the Congress on Tuesday.

ANOTHER APPEAL TO SAGASTA.

Sagasta was then called a third time, and suggested Vice Admiral Malcampo, to whom he said his friends would lend all their support. Malcampo, summoned, accepted the task conditionally, and at once set to work, of course under Señor Sagasta's inspiration, to form his Cabinet. At four this afternoon Admiral Malcampo reported to His Majesty the names I have given you, with the exception of Señor Cantalapiedra, who, being in the provinces, had been telegraphed to with the offer of the Ministry of State, and whose answer had not been received. Since then he has accepted, and to-morrow the new Cabinet present themselves to the Cortes.

HOW MADRID FEELS ABOUT IT.

I must give you an idea of the ferment created in Madrid by the upset of the Zorrilla Ministry. Let me take things in their order. The Tertulia Progresista, or Progressista Club, had arranged for a meeting on Tuesday night, at the instance of the Vice President, the Deputy Señor Llani y Persi, who, with another of its members, the Deputy Señor Salmeron, had made the tour of the provinces with the King. The meeting had been summoned merely to hear from those gentlemen an account of the principal events of the royal journey; but, in view of the turn of political matters, they agreed to discuss the attitude they ought to take in view of the crisis. Señor Llani y Persi remarked that he thought the Tertulia ought to express its sympathies with the Zorrilla Ministry, as it had fulfilled the programme it presented to the country at the time it took office. They ought to respect and uphold a Ministry which had revived the national credit, regulated the finances, levelled the estimates, made public administration moral, and sustained public order. The Tertulia accorded to go *en masse* to felicitate Señor Zorrilla "for his glorious life." All present, about two hundred, started off immediately. About two hundred others joined them in the streets. In due time they reached the house. Señor Llani y Persi made an eloquent, or, as one of the papers calls it, an "inspired" speech, in which he felicitated him on his fall, remarking that in his conception a fall so honorable was of greater worth than factitious triumphs due to declared enemies of the constitution and of liberty. Señor Zorrilla was deeply moved. He thanked them for their visit and for the words they had addressed. He said his policy ever would be the same; that he would ever be with the liberal party, and that he left office with the satisfaction of an honest man, who believed he had done his duty. He passed eulogies on the King, and expressed his confidence that His Majesty would resolve all the crises which might occur in a constitutional manner. He ended giving a "*Viva al Rey!*"

MOVEMENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

Early yesterday morning the greater part of the University students turned out to make a demonstration against Sagasta and in favor of Zorrilla. They paraded the streets for some time, passing the houses of both, and giving the vivas of "Lie" and "Death," respectively, before each. The most important manifestation was the one held in the Prado in the afternoon, under the shadow of the Dos de Mayo Monument. Invited by handbills, posted early in the morning on the walls, a multitude of some ten to fifteen thousand persons gathered there at three o'clock—most of them of what we should call the middle class. They carried many a banner with a strange device, but all bore some reference to the politics of the hour. One of these was, "*Viva el Gobierno radical, economico y moral.*" A long interval elapsed ere any one attempted to address them. Vivas to "Zorrilla and his Cabinet" and vivas to the "King and Constitution" kept the crowd alive until one Señor Sanchez opened the ball by addressing them. He is a republican. He made a fierce attack on the conservative party, whom he accused of being at the bottom of Señor Sagasta's schemes. He declared that their history was written with "our blood and that of our fathers and grandfathers." He eulogized Zorrilla and his policy, and declared that, though a republican, he would support any monarchical government that was as liberal, as tolerant and as reformist as that of Señor Zorrilla. He concluded with "*Viva la Soberania nacional!*" "*Viva el Gobierno radical!*"

RADICALS TO THE DEFENCE.

Señor Garcia remarked on the necessity of union between progressists radicals and republicans at periods like these. The crowd was now joined by a deputation from the Tertulia Progresista, who brought with them, exhibited from an open car, adorned with national flags, &c., a large portrait of General Prim, surmounted by the words I once heard him use in the Cortes when attacked by the unionists, "*Radicales à Dependerse!*" (Radicals, to the defence!). Señor Martos was the next speaker. He said the government presided over by his worthy friend Señor Zorrilla, honorably fulfilling its radical programme, demonstrating to the country and to the world that in Spain liberty and order were compatible things, and raising the national credit to an attitude nobody believed possible, had conquered for itself the support of public opinion, in proof of which the people of Madrid had spontaneously met together and given an initiative which doubtless would be seconded by the provinces. Their object was in no way to coerce the King or to interfere with his faculty to resolve the crisis, but simply to show the popular desires. He recommended the greatest order, and concluded with vivas to the King and to the national sovereignty. Cries were then raised of

"AL PALACIO!" "AL PALACIO!"

(To the Palace! to the Palace!) and in the most orderly procession ever seen in Madrid the crowd moved toward the Royal Palace. When they passed the house of Señor Sagasta, in Calle Alcala, they gave vivas to "Zorrilla," to the "Radical Ministry" &c., while some few cried out, "*Abajo Sagasta!*" "*Muera la traidores!*" (Down with Sagasta! Death to the traitors!) In front of the Puerto del Sol, at the Principal or Ministry de la Gobernacion they repeated the vivas to Zorrilla. The manifestation by this time having attained great proportions, part took the Calle Mayor and part took the Calle Arenal, uniting again in the Plaza Oriente, under the windows of the palace. There they gave repeated vivas to the King and Queen, to Zorrilla, to the Ministry of Economy and Morality, &c., and delegated a commission to seek an interview with His Majesty. Señor Chacon, a deputy to the Cortes, presided over this commission. Without any difficulty the commission were instantly

RECEIVED BY THE KING,

for Amadeus has already proved himself the King of the people. Señor Chacon briefly explained that their object was to present to His Majesty the sentiments of respect of the people of Madrid, and at the same time the deep sympathy felt for the fallen Ministry presided over by Señor Zorrilla, and how deeply they regretted its disappearance from power. His Majesty answered with expressions of his appreciation towards the Spanish people, and the regret he felt at not being able to go out on the balcony to salute them. Their own sense, however, would show them the necessity of depriving himself, in this instance, of that pleasure, as theirs was a political demonstration. They might depend on his acting constitutionally in the solution of the crisis.

THE MEETING DISBAND.

The deputation then reported the result to the meeting, which immediately retired from the palace and proceeded in the greatest order to the Plaza de la Villa, in front of the house once occupied by the famous Cardinal Ximenes. Here they peacefully dissolved, after a neat speech from Señor Llani y Persi, who closed by insisting the respectable and imposing majesty of the people of Madrid."

MORE MANIFESTATIONS.

A little before this manifestation assembled some of the University students set off in procession to the house of Señor Zorrilla, in front of which they gave many vivas. They sent a deputation to express their sympathies with him and to ask him to address them. He thanked the deputation, but declined to make a speech in the present phase of affairs, though, in response to their salutations, he said he would show himself to them from the balcony, which he did, and was loudly cheered. Of the students then marched to the palace, where they sought an interview with the King. This was very properly, but very courteously, denied them by General Rossells, the Chief of the Cuarto Militar del Palacio, who told them that His Majesty was occupied, but that any document they prepared in writing would be instantly presented to him. They retired and broke up their procession in the greatest order. There has been no breach of the peace, but the greatest possible excitement in Madrid by day and by night ever since Tuesday.

FRANCE.

The Present Condition of the Country—Meaning of the Late Elections—A Reign of Terror—Fears and Surmises—The Agents of Bonapartism and Bourbonism Active.

PARIS, Oct. 9, 1871.

No commentary upon the condition of things in France could be more eloquent and instructive than the result of the elections to the *Conseils Généraux*. The features which have marked all the elections—and they have been numerous—since September 4, 1870, have been successfully reproduced, with a more heightened color and deeper effect. The triumph of the worst elements in the country has been each time more decided, because each time the abstention from the polls of the honest and order-loving classes has been more and more marked. The proof that terrorism exists is found in the fact that it is precisely in places most seriously threatened by revolutionary violence that this abstention is most observable. Thus in the city of Marseilles, where over seventy-five thousand voters are inscribed, the total of votes polled yesterday was less than thirty-five thousand. The consequence was that the "red" ticket was elected by a majority of two-thirds of the votes polled; and among the elected for the department is Baragnon, fresh from his trial before a court martial for attempts to excite civil war. To show how utterly helpless is government authority and the profound contempt entertained for it by the radicals, the very lists condemned as dishonest, only two weeks ago, by the Ministry of the Interior, were the lists used yesterday. The conservatives in the meantime expend their energies in mere protests, which are as harmless to the victorious enemy as the paper they are printed on.

GIVING AN ACCOUNT OF THEIR STEWARDSHIP.

Last week the newspapers of Lyons amused their readers by an account of what occurred on the return home of the Deputies of the second city in France. Messieurs Millaud and Ordinaire are the elect of the radicals, and as such had to go before the Revolutionary Committee of the Rue Groiée to render an account of their stewardship. Millaud, while giving certain explanations, appeared to protest against the *mandat impératif*, or imperative orders, of his masters. His violent denunciation of the Assembly could not save him. In vain he called his legislative colleagues "old fools," "idiots," "tyrants," "drivellers," &c., in order to appease the wrath of the friends and brothers.

The president of the club, one Favier, a bookbinder, stopped him in the middle of his speech, and, referring to his remarks on the *mandat impératif*, said, majestically, "We are accustomed to see our will obeyed and respected; do not forget it." The other Deputy, Ordinaire, took warning and said nothing about the obnoxious *mandat*, the precise meaning of which is that the Deputies shall vote upon no question without first consulting, by telegraph, the will of the revolutionary club.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

There is a dread upon men's minds. All the cities and towns are occupied in all and long by cavalry and infantry. The constraint is so irksome that it must produce reaction. In fact, a beginning of reaction is plainly perceptible in certain quarters. The *Figaro* is not perhaps a double-turreted monitor, throwing very heavy metal, but such metal as the Austrian Navy, when in service, could can make its mark. In its issue of last Friday, the 6th, it makes an appeal on behalf of the legitimate monarchy under Henri V. in a two column article, written with considerable power. It has been extensively copied and commented on, and in these comments the monarchical party show that they are reckoning on their numbers and material strength. The London *Times* falls into error when supposing the monarchists are completely paralyzed and idle. There have been, it must be admitted, ample grounds for such a supposition; but within a month, even, things have assumed new features. All honest men are anxious to have done forever with the present state of affairs, and even the Bonapartists would accept the old Bourbon monarchy with pleasure rather than see themselves threatened in their persons, families and property by the great tidal wave of anarchy which every one fears is gathering strength to submerge society in France.

FEARS FOR THE FUTURE.

The following article from *La Patrie* will better illustrate the meaning of the preceding sentence, while it conveys an admirably correct idea of the state of men's minds in France and the general condition of affairs.

The *Liberté* of the 6th having said, "The *Patrie* is a prey to a political misanthropy, wherein personal regrets too complacently magnify the shadows of the picture," that ex-semi-official imperialist paper thus defends itself:—

"If by personal regrets," the *Liberté* means a bitter or morose chagrin in recalling what is no more, and a craving desire for a return of the past, the *Liberté* runs a risk of deceiving itself.

Our regrets are of another nature, and they are so constant and so ardent that we could not, even if we would, tone down their expression in a line. We regret, and bitterly, the time lost since the defeat of the insurrection to the repairing of our social disasters, and bringing back and strengthening order in the country. We regret, and bitterly, to see a government appointed by conservatives regard both their aid and their friendship in order to ally itself with those to combat and reduce whom to nothingness was its mission. When we see M. Jules Simon, a member of the International, seek to keep on good terms a Ministerial track we cannot mitigate the bitterness of our regrets; when M. Dupanloup, followed, or rather preceded, at any rate guided, by M. Durrier, carries into the councils his corruptive ways, protects the members of the Commune and allows the revolutionists of Paris to load M. Rane with honors, our regrets become still more acute; when we know that liberty is granted or given to the insurgents of March our regrets redouble; when the prefects of M. Gambetta are caressed, when one fears to disturb a fold in the robe of Cremieux' attorney generals (procureurs), our regrets cannot become at rest; when we are told on all sides that in the election the government favors the radicals rather than the conservatives, and that an official propagandism is made in favor of the former, our regrets are boundless; but not so without just and righteous reason. What regrets are ours at seeing a whole situation capriciously lost by nerveless and decayed academicians! What regrets when we see clearly that through apathy and a strange error of appreciation

FRANCE IS BEING BROUGHT STRAIGHT BACK TO GAMBETTAISM,

and that there is found unfilled by the government nor in the Chamber a man of sufficient vigor, of sufficient energy to throw under our feet, once and for all, anarchy and Jacobin dictatorships, there to be immolated and prevented forever more from reuniting their fragments! You say that we magnify the shadows of the picture. Alas! no; we do not magnify them; we no more magnify them to-day than in those doloroous hours of gloom when we foresaw, together with you, both the insurrection of March and the triumph of the wretches already even facilitated by the weakness of a Picard, a Favre and a Ferry. * * * The 18th of March came, then the commune, then the civil war, then the assassinations and conflagrations. Then those who had the conduct of affairs experienced regrets—personal regrets, alas! more than regrets—inextinguishable grief; but their tears have been power enough to wash out the bloody traces of our misfortunes and our shame. Well, at this moment, with their amiability, which is a fault—with their hesitations, which are so many dangers—with their compromises, which are sources of peril—our Ministers are preparing another false year, brought on in a different manner, but inevitable. Well, once more, we have gloomy regrets—the regrets which the plebiscite, the declaration of war, the 4th of September, the dictatorship of Gambetta, the softness of a Picard and the incapacity of a Ferry in February and March have by turns inspired us with. And now, if you do not take care, you, government and you, conservatives, those regrets will again change into profoundest sorrow, and your uneasiness into pain undying and irremediable.

Yes, it is quite true, and it is not for Bonapartism that *La Patrie* is alarmed, but for France. There is not an honest man in the country who does not feel that the question of the hour is not a party question in any form, but one wherein even his own insignificant personality is involved. The time has come or a reaction, and that reaction has begun.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

Confiscations of the Convents at Rome—Driving the Nuns into the Open Streets.

The Rome correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD, writing under date of October 8, gives the following account of the expulsion of the nuns from their convents in the Eternal City:—

There is a general law of the kingdom suppressing all religious orders. This law so far has remained a dead letter in Rome, where convents, religious institutions and orders pullulate only through the deference which Minister Lanza wishes to show for the feelings of the Father and the Holy See. There have been exceptions to this general indulgence. The authorities appropriated the Quirinal Palace and all the other buildings which were absolutely needed to run the new machine here, and to the great disgust of the monks and nuns, although they were indemnified by certain moneys to be paid from the national treasury. The fraternities looked upon Italy as a bad payer and protested; but nevertheless the strong arm of power turned them out of their property and they were forced to make the best of their surroundings. Day before yesterday appropriation fell upon the two convents already mentioned; their buildings were wanted for military hospitals, and so the public force went to take possession of them. As early as half-past six in the morning the slumbers of the nuns were disturbed at the Convent of Santa Teresa by loud knocks at its door, and upon its opening by the janitor of the establishment the governme nt commissioners, accompanied by a posse of royal carabineers and a notary, were ushered in. In all these operations the government sends a notary, on the idea that the thing must be done in accordance with all the forms of law, although it wrongly smacks of a piece of irony to the ousted parties, who declare that confiscation law is no law, but mere might. The invaders of other people's houses being introduced in the parlor, a priest asks their business and informs them that he has been charged with the direction and the keeping of the convent by no less a personage than His Holiness himself by positive and direct orders from the Vatican. Those orders are for the occupants to be put out of doors only by force, and not to consent to any mere calm walking away. In this we have an inkling of what strong, uncompromising will which animated the old temporal sway over the city and which animates still the spiritual sway over the faithful. Three nuns, completely veiled, are visible. The first solemnly and impressively enjoins upon them to retire into their private rooms, where the balance of the sisters are, and this they immediately proceed to do, after piously kissing the hand of the Pope's agent. They are to go and wait to be shoved out of the house; nor do they have to wait long, for the mere inspection of the apartments by the royal carabineers effected their arrives that has since led to banishment into the outer world of the streets, the priests following at their heels. The notary, by order, makes a process-verbal of the operation, and lo! Victor Emmanuel has another convent, but without any nuns. No one can tell where they went, or who took them in, and everything is hushed; but it is generally believed that they scattered and took refuge in other convents which have not yet been "expropriated." A similar operation was gone through with at the monastery of St. Antonio Abate.

Another Great Tunnel in Prospect—Switzerland and Germany Hand in Hand.

The correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD in Frankfort, writing under date of October 12, has the following:—

The convention between Switzerland and a combination of German banks and firms for the construction of the Gothard line was perfected the day before yesterday. The various governments grant a subsidy of 85,000,000f.; the company to find the remaining 102,000,000f. It is a momentous risk, for there is a tunnel to be dug twice as large as the Mont Cenis Tunnel, and there is a very dangerous point with regard to the water at the height of Andermall. Rich people may risk it, but those of small means must keep aloof. The promoters rely on the subsidy of 85,000,000f. and the opponents turn the cards, saying the risk must be fearful if Prussia and other governments prefer risking their money altogether than doing the work themselves. It reminds me of a conversation between Mesdames von Stael and Recamier, when both exiles at London; the first liking English life, the second mourning for the Parisian saloons. "What a miserable place London is where there are 40,000 pickpockets!" said Mme. de Recamier. Mme. von Stael retorted, "What a place London is, where 40,000 pickpockets are enabled to get a living!" All depends on the view taken of such an undertaking; still the experience made with regard to costs at the Suez Canal and the Mont Cenis Tunnel ought to deter from investments therein.

FOREIGN PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—The ex-Empress of the French while in Spain led a very quiet life at her mother's house in the neighboring village of Carabouchel.

—Babick, the illustrious "prophet of the fusionist god" and ex-member of the Paris Commune, has reappeared in the streets of Berne, Switzerland, on a donkey decked in red trappings. He proclaims he is the "prophet of the Eternal" on earth.

—Some of the Continental journals say that the betrothal of the Princess Mary Elizabeth of Prussia to the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia will ere long be officially announced. The Grand Duke is twenty-two years of age; the Princess is the eldest daughter of Prince Frederick Charles and the Princess Mary of Anholt. She was born in 1855.

—Gambetta is the hero of the following story:—"It is asserted by some, who say they know what they are talking about, that at Le Mans, during the war, Gambetta and six others held a council of war, at which it was decided to arrest and shoot the Prince of Wagram, then a volunteer doing good service against the invaders. Among the six persons at the council were the notorious Ranc and Spuller."

—The *Gazette de France*, having erroneously announced the arrest of Mme. or Mlle. Rose Lacombe, a streak-lightning lady and late Presidentess of the Club of Revolutionary Women, she thus informs the editor of his errors:—"I will let you know, citizen editor, that my arm is as free as my body, for they will give themselves a holiday treat in distributing over you a volley of blows from a cane if in to-morrow's number you do not retract. You know that I keep my word." What will come of it that we know of.

—An old lady who, at the mature age of eighty-seven, has not got done sowing her wild oats, is among the latest arrests in Paris. She is charged with having petrolized the church of St. Augustine on the night of May 25. So long ago as 1823 she was sent to prison for five years, and again in 1839 for ten years. In 1855 she and her husband were tried for murder. She escaped for want of sufficient proof, but her worthy spouse was guillotined. She acquired her education as a child among the dreadful scenes of 1792 and '93, when her mother was in all probability one of the famous *tricoteuses* of the period. She has not forgotton her early lessons.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The tri-color of France still flies from the spire of the cathedral at Metz.

It is rumored that the French government insists to free the Roman funds of the income tax.

The whole of the shipwrights on the Clyde who have been on strike for an advance of wages during the past six weeks were formally locked out by the masters.

There are in Paris 2,360 streets, 113 avenues, 84 boulevards, 46 quays, 135 places, 25 principal churches, 22 theatres, 38 hospitals, 8 railway termini and 27 bridges.

The colonels of the various regiments garrisoned in Paris have informed the officers that any one of them seen walking in the streets with women of bad character will be put under arrest.

The French Treasury bonds, endorsed by the leading bankers, which are to be handed to the German government in payment of the fourth half milliard of the war indemnity, will be payable in London in April and May next.

It is said that a considerable number of Communist prisoners on the hulks at Lorient died of dysentery and typhus fever last month, the average mortality being seven per week out of 1,200 prisoners. Much fear is entertained that the first cold weather will cause many deaths from inflammation of the lungs.

The committee of the International Society of Workmen at St. Gall, Switzerland, have just published a declaration ending with a rather remarkable confession:—"After reflection and the experience of the past we have come to the conclusion that all these strikes of the workmen rarely obtain the end proposed by those who engage in them."

The *Avenir Liberal* announces a project to found an Imperialist club, for which already 7,000 signatures have been received in Paris. In an article of the new Bonapartist journal, edited by M. Clement Duvernois, the latter says that the welfare of France can only be assured by the restoration of the empire, and he tries to show that no government has done more for the people nor given greater security to property.

RUSSIA.

An Old Russian General's Views on the Eastern Question.

MILITARY STRENGTH OF THE EMPIRE.

The Strength and the Weakness of the Army and Navy.

DIFFICULTIES OF INVASION.

The Network of Strategical Railroads Throughout the Czar's Dominions.

AMERICA ALWAYS FRIENDLY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 20, 1871.

General Fadejew, an officer who has grown gray in the service of his country, published, soon after the close of the Austrian campaign, a book, purporting to expose several errors in the fundamental system of the organization of the Russian army, and suggesting suitable reforms. The book, as may be imagined, created great surprise and brought down quite an avalanche of opposition. The General, nothing daunted, has further exposed his opinion and replied to his critics in a series of pamphlets, which serve at the same time as supplements to his first work. Both the book and these pamphlets were originally printed in the Russian language, consequently General Fadejew has failed to attract much attention beyond the limits of the Russian empire. One of the pamphlets, entitled

"THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ORIENTAL QUESTION,"

deserves especially to be mentioned, as nothing seems better calculated to convey an idea how far this interesting question dominates the popular mind. I have extracted therefrom a few of the more salient points and transmit them herewith. The General says that his object had not been to treat the mere abstract question touching the number of soldiers that Russia can send into the field, but that he desired to expose the more practical portion of the question, namely, what forces are required or necessary to take the field, and then he goes on to expose the popular error which led to the belief that the western borders of Russia needed not to be taken into account whenever the Czar should be called upon to make an end of this Eastern question. In refuting the assertion that the campaign of 1854 afforded sufficient evidence to prove the absence of all danger in the west the General advances the following

POINTS.

First—A coalition was proposed by the Emperor Napoleon—Austria hesitated during a few days only. It required, however, but little additional pressure as that time and we might have seen France, Austria and Italy united against us, not to speak of Prussia, whose government was at that period in a state of unconsciousness on the Eastern question.

Second—England alone was determined to keep the Polish question separated from the conflict in the East; if, therefore, the seat of war has been transferred to our Eastern borders, that change was not solely due to the resolve of the great Powers in the West. It depended on Austria to open the gates, since the road lay through her territory, where alone the allied forces could reach us.

Third—We desisted from opening hostilities in the West from the moment when we accepted the ultimatum proposed by Austria. We submitted to a sacrifice; otherwise the main battles would have been fought on our western frontiers.

CALCULATIONS.

"In making my calculations," continues General Fadejew, "I did not consider what has been done, but what ought to have been done provided we had not waived the hold we had on Austria and there with withdrawn our demands."

The General says:—"No barometer so plainly determines the state of the weather as the position of the Oriental question can determine the degree of enmity of Austria. To England and to France it is a mere question of political import, but to Austria the East presents a question of actual existence so it is to us, but in an opposite sense."

HISTORICAL EVENTS.

He then refers to the alliance made in 1786 between Joseph II. and the Empress Catherine II., for the purpose of conquering, dividing and regenerating Turkey. Following historical events up to the year 1851, he says that to all appearances—at least outwardly—no change had taken place in the position which the old alliances so clearly depicted. Prussia, although disposed to be dissatisfied with the provisions of the Treaty of 1851, did not forsake her old ally. But it is more than questionable whether Napoleon would have dared to come forward in the bold manner he did unless he had possessed the certainty of being backed up by Austria. The incendiary demonstrations made by the French Emperor, which tended to incite other great Powers, would have been answered by a march on Chalons; but Napoleon knew full well that the "Holy Alliance" would offer no opposition, and that the Vienna Convention would be trampled upon. If at that period a word in season had fallen from the parties adhering to the Holy Alliance, England would have instantly withdrawn from the contest. "In the absence of a guarantee, the French demonstrations in 1853 would have appeared senseless, and, taking all into consideration, it is not difficult to come to the conclusion that on Austria alone and not on France the blame attaches of having brought about the coalition of 1854. Whatever may be said to the contrary, the facts, unless frauds introduced, cannot be changed. Austria deemed it prudent to keep her own fingers out of the fire; she released the allied Powers from their obligations towards her, and by doing so compelled the Russian forces to retire behind the line of the Pruth."

The Austrian government, General Fadejew says, showed the greatest amount of opposition at the conclusion of peace. But he asks, "What if it should now come to a decisive blow and end forever that everlasting question in the East? It may be permissible to deceive us twice, but no more than twice in the same manner, and if for the second time that Austria has made attempts in that direction."

THE FATE OF TURKEY.

"To decide conclusively the fate of Turkey it suffices, irrespective of what may be done by the martime Powers, to march with 150,000 men straight to the Bosphorus, and to place 250,000 men along the line of the Danube. There would be no difficulty in executing these operations, provided we have a force large enough to co-operate on the Baltic, on the borders of the Black Sea and in the Caucasus. We can steal a march on the armies of the Western Powers in reaching not only the Balkan, but even Constantinople, before they are aware of it. Suppose it were possible—and it seems very difficult to believe it possible—to meet us under the walls of Constantinople with a force such as they assembled in 1854—namely, 60,000 men—they could not defeat 150,000 Russians, more large than the whole Turkish army, for at such a juncture no regiments of Turkish regulars would exist. Long before the European allies could arrive the Turks would be scattered to the winds."

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PUBLIC OPINION IN RUSSIA.

I need not extract more than the foregoing to show plainly the spirit which General Fadejew's argument. The language he holds is a fair sample of public opinion among Russians. A certain portion of the press follows in the same strain, while others are using every endeavor to gloss matters over. No one knows the resolve of the Emperor, nor does anyone know whether, in a military point of view, the country is prepared to wage war. Sooner or later it must come to blows. General Fadejew, you perceive, lays all the blame on the shoulders of Austria, while he exonerates France. And what of Germany, it may be asked?

HOW GERMANY MIGHT ACT.

The answer is simple. Prussia—the late Prussia—in her limited sphere of action was compelled to side with Russia, but, acting as she does now, in behalf of Germany and as a great Power, there is necessarily a change of front. The great German empire will claim a right to put her veto on record. Prince Bismarck, it is generally believed, has the greatest ambition to meddle with the Eastern question, and, likewise to show his authority as the German Chancellor in the religious ultramontane movement, which is so closely connected with the solution of matters concerning the East. One of the most alarming symptoms, it is said, consists in the conciliatory tone of the Berlin press. The other day a regiment of Guards, bearing the name of the late King of Prussia, Frederick William IV., celebrated an anniversary. The German Emperor sent a telegram from Gastein to St. Petersburg congratulating the officers of the regiment, adding that he was pleased to observe that the anniversary happened to fall on the same day when he, a year ago, chastised the French at Gravelotte on the 18th of August. To use the Emperor's own words, "when I gained a victory with my army."

The incident is, I perceive, much commented on by the Berlin press as a sure sign of the complete *entente cordiale* which exists between the two countries. All these matters look so farcical that I cannot help thinking they are only intended to throw dust into the eyes of the people. Another farce, one of the many to which the German public is freely treated, is a report that the CZAR, immediately on his return to St. Petersburg, had given orders that the German language should henceforth replace in public schools that of the French. That incident also furnished the means of assuring the people of the friendly relations which existed between Prussia and the Court of St. Petersburg. If is just possible that a different construction could be placed on the order given by the Czar, if, indeed, it was given, which is very doubtful. It recalled to my recollection that I have often heard Prussian officers make mention that it might soon be necessary to take lessons in the Russian language. Time will show what we have to expect from this Eastern question. In the meantime it will be interesting for you to receive a summary of our military position, which I endeavor to convey in the following:—

THE MILITARY POSITION OF RUSSIA.

The War Department absorbs nearly one third annually of the national income. In round numbers the receipts of the Treasury Department for the year 1871 were estimated at about three hundred and eighty million dollars; of that sum $121,000,000 are expected to be required for military purposes, while the navy absorbs a further sum of 24,000,000. During the last decade the number of persons employed in the war office has been nearly doubled. At present there are upward of eleven thousand employes, including 2,700 officers of all grades, and 120 generals. But General Milintior, the Minister of War, is firmly resolved to introduce a thorough reform in the prevailing system, and to reduce red-tape to the smallest possible minimum. Much has been done already in the way of ameliorating the condition of the common soldier. Schools have been established for the men, and praiseworthy efforts are being made in various directions to raise the soldier to a proper standard of self-respect. Bribery and corruption, which hitherto have deprived the soldier of much comfort—nay, even of the common necessaries of life—have not disappeared, but the pernicious system has been greatly reduced. The soldier is now protected in his rights, and the influence on his moral and physical condition is plainly visible. Long epaulets and the red-tape system involves another great evil which is now greatly on the increase. Formerly each regiment formed, so to speak, one large family. Officers and men became attached to each other, and the former felt a just pride to be in command of the head of their regiment. At present officers are subject to arbitrary removals, which, without looking into the case, are suddenly and irrespective of any necessity decreed from the bureaus. It follows that the *esprit de corps* suffers; there is nothing, now, so they contend, to bind officers to the regiment, and consequently moral influence is lessened, and, with it, a certain degree of discipline.

Moreover, there is a great scarcity of officers. While there ought to be, at the very least, a staff of 21,000 officers, there are at this moment no more than 15,000. The scarcity is explained by the miserably low salary and the low-lived existence in small garrisons. On the other hand, there is a large surplus of officers of high rank. There are upwards of one thousand generals in Russia, and almost daily fresh appointments are made, while from two hundred to three hundred must meet all and every requirement of the army. How far these complaints are jusified we have no means of ascertaining; the country is so large, so vast, that you cannot possibly learn the truth of all you hear. And, unless you have an opportunity of investigating matters personally, there is every chance of your being deceived, inasmuch as the grievance of a single individual is made applicable to a host of cases.

THE GERMAN ELEMENT IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Much has been said about the preponderance of the German element which prevails in the Russian army. From a statement on which I believe every reliance can be placed I have ascertained that in the ranks the proportion does not exceed two in a hundred. There is, however, a much larger proportion among the officers. Among the generals, I am told, the percentage is seventy-four—that is to say, of one hundred generals there are no less than seventy-four of German origin. Among other grades the percentage is stated to be fifty eight, and in the ranks of subalterns there are twenty-four per cent. It is difficult to foresee what influence the German element can exercise in the event of a war with Prussia or Austria. It seems more than probable that a large number of officers would recure from the service.

OBLIGATORY MILITARY SERVICE.

An imperial ukase, dated November 4-16, 1870, authorizes obligatory military service throughout Russia. The proposed measure has not given universal satisfaction. It is argued, among other objections, that the number of intelligent and educated men in Russia is proportionately very small when compared with the great mass of the people and that the withdrawal for military purposes of a certain number of educated men would press heavily on the public schools and their vocations, while the number of those young men would, on the other hand, prove too insignificant for purposes of exercising any degree of moral influence on their less gifted brethren. The gist, it is contended, which separates the working from the middle classes is so broad as to render it impossible that the latter under arms they could fraternize with each other. Arguments of a similar nature are brought forward, but, I confess, they seem altogether of a weak character. The system works well in Prussia, and there is no reason to believe that it would be otherwise in Russia. However that may be, it is, at present, as well as yet, the law of the land. A commission, under the presidency of the Minister of War, has the matter under deliberation. The draft of a bill is about to be submitted to the Emperor, and we will see, as a matter of course, take some time before the new system comes into operation. In the meantime matters remain much in a state of transition. It does not, however, it appears, prevent Minister Milintin from steadily persevering in his resolve thoroughly to reform the army and prepare the empire for whatever may arise.

GREAT MILITARY ACTIVITY.

The greatest activity prevails in every branch of the department. People living outside of Russia are little aware of the enormous preparations now in progress. Even those living in the country have a very imperfect knowledge of what is going on under their very noses. The fact is the government desires no controversy, no discussion, in order to avoid an unnecessary show of their actual strength, nor to expose their weak points. The vast resources of the Russian empire are little known abroad, and still less are they appreciated by foreigners. It, therefore, the military strength is underrated outside of Russia, it is not for the government to take active steps with the view of making foreigners any wiser. I should not at all be surprised to learn that false reports are disseminated abroad for purposes of leading people into the belief of military weakness in the Russian army. The foreigner, says the Russian, may be my friend to-day and he may be fighting me on the morrow; why should I lead him into the secret of my arsenals? When ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise. That is about the argument held by many Russians, and in the meantime they continue spending money and are improving their condition every day.

THE STRENGTH OF THE ARMY

which Russia could bring into the field under present arrangements is estimated at 830,000 men, independent of the troops in the Caucasian provinces, which number an effective force of about 200,000. Add to this the troops stationed in Turkestan, Orenberg and Siberia, which, in round numbers, give 100,000 more, and it will be found that the aggregate grand total of which the Czar can dispose in time of war foots up 1,130,000 men of all arms, with 1,600 cannon and 400 mitrailleuses.

That figure comprises the following details:—

Guards and grenadiers	82,900
Other infantry	477,855
Riflemen, guards and others	22,712
Total infantry	582,400
Cavalry guards and others	49,000
Artillery guards and others	50,750
Engineers, sappers and miners	13,150
Siege and flying artillery, &c.	22,300
Telegraph and Railroad Department, Sanitary Corps, Ambulance and Administrative Departments	47,100
Corps of Cossacks (Don.)	65,300
Grand total European army	830,000

ARMY OF THE CAUCASUS.

Infantry	131,523
Cavalry	3,780
Artillery	8,720
Engineer corps	2,320
Flying artillery, Sanitary Corps, &c.	6,900
C

MARYLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

Closing Day of the Annual Meeting at the Pimlico Course.

Fine Attendance and Capital Racing.

Dick Jackson Winner of the Hurdle Handicap, Joe Daniels the Central Stakes, Alroy the Consolation Purse, $500, and Conductor the Handicap Purse, $1,200, Two-Mile Heats.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31, 1871.

The Maryland Jockey Club races terminated to-day most brilliantly. There was a fine attendance and everything passed off satisfactorily. The meeting, it is pleasant to mention, has been a financial success. Four races were run to-day in good time, considering the heavy state of the track, the first being a hurdle race, the second a mile dash for two-year-olds, the third a dash of a mile and a-half by beaten horses, and the fourth a two-mile-heat race.

THE FIRST RACE

was a hurdle handicap for all ages, two miles, over eight hurdles; $450 to the first horse and $100 to the second. There were two acceptors of the weights imposed, these being A. Taylor's chestnut horse Dick Jackson, by Revenue, dam Victoria, six years old, 140 pounds, and R. Shea's bay colt Astronomer, by Asteroid, dam by Sovereign, three years, 118 pounds. There was no betting on this race, as both horses belonged to the same stable, and the public did not care about investing on either of them. Dick Jackson won by half a length. The following is a summary:—

HURDLE HANDICAP—For all ages; two miles, over eight hurdles; $400 to the first and $100 to the second horse.

A. Taylor entered ch. h. Dick Jackson, by Revenue, dam Victoria, 6 years, 140 lbs..... 1
Richard Shea entered b. c. Astronomer, by Asteroid, dam by Sovereign, 3 years, 118 lbs..... 2
Time, 4:17.

THE RACE.

Astronomer took the lead, and was three lengths in front at the first hurdle, which was stationed 100 yards from the judges' stand. The second hurdle was placed across the middle of the backstretch, and Astronomer led one length when he went over it, both horses making clean jumps. The third hurdle was near the bend into the lower turn, and when Astronomer made that jump he was three lengths in advance of Jackson. The horses ran pretty sharply around the turn and up the homestretch to the fourth hurdle, Astronomer still showing the way, three lengths ahead. As they passed the stand Astronomer was five lengths in front, and he jumped the fifth hurdle about three lengths in advance. Dick Jackson then moved up, and when they came to the sixth hurdle Astronomer led only one length. He kept his advantage over the seventh hurdle; but on the lower turn Jackson took sides with him, and they ran head and head to the eighth hurdle, and jumped it together. A very pretty race to the stand terminated the contest and gave the victory to Dick Jackson by half a length. Time, 3:47.

THE SECOND RACE

was for the Central Stakes, for two-year-olds, one mile, $50 entrance, play or pay, the club adding $500. For this there were thirty-one entries, three of which came to the post. These were R. W. Cameron's brown filly Inversnaid, by Leamington, dam Floride; D. McDaniel & Co.'s chestnut colt Joe Daniels, by Australian, dam Dolly Carter, and Governor Bowie's chestnut filly Rebba, by Jack Malone, dam Sally Woodward. Joe Daniels was the favorite over the field at the long odds of 100 to 20. He won in a canter.

CENTRAL STAKES—For two-year-olds, one mile, $50 entrance, play or pay, the club to add $500; closed March 1, 1871, with thirty-one nominations.

D. McDaniel & Co. entered ch. c. Joe Daniels, by Australian, dam Dolly Carter.....
R. W. Cameron entered br. f. Inversnaid, by Leamington, dam Floride.....
Governor Bowie entered ch. f. Rebba, by Jack Malone, dam Sally Woodward.....
Time, 1:54½.

THE RACE.

Joe Daniels jumped off with the lead, Inversnaid second, Rebba third. Going around the turn Joe Daniels led two lengths, which advantage he carried to the quarter pole, when Rebba four lengths behind Inversnaid. On the backstretch Inversnaid made an effort to pass Joe; but when she reached his saddle girth the colt was let loose, and he instantly dashed away from her, and was two lengths in front at the half-mile pole. Rebba was outpaced, and was six lengths behind at that point. On the lower turn Inversnaid made another effort to overtake Joe, but she only reached his tail. He galloped strong up the homestretch, pricking his ears all the way, and won the race by four lengths, in 1:54½. Reoba was fifteen lengths behind Inversnaid.

THE THIRD RACE

was the Consolation Purse of $500, for horses of all ages beaten during meeting, one and a half miles. There were five entries, comprising W. R. Babcock's chestnut filly Nellie Ransom, by Jack Malone, dam Vesper Light, three years old; M. H. Sanford's bay colt Freakness, by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf, four years old; Jos. Donahue's chestnut colt Alroy, by Australian, dam Nelly Gray, three years old; Stringfield & Stanhope's bay colt Frogtown, by Bonnie Scotland, dam by Lexington, three years old, and A. Belmont's chestnut colt By the Sea, by Thormanby, dam Bernice, three years old. Freakness was the favorite, selling in the pools for about as much as all the others together. Alroy won the race in clever style, proving himself a capital racehorse.

CONSOLATION PURSE—$500, for horses of all ages beaten during the meeting; one and a half miles—Jos. Donahue entered ch. c. Alroy, by Australian, dam Nelly Gray. 3 years..... 1
M. H. Sanford entered b. c. Freakness, by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf, 4 years..... 2
A. Belmont entered ch. c. By the Sea, by Thormanby, dam Bernice, 3 years..... 3
Stringfield & Stanhope entered b. c. Frogtown, by Bonnie Scotland, dam by Lexington, 3 years. 4
W. R. Babcock entered ch. f. Nellie Ransom, by Jack Malone, dam Vesper Light, 3 years..... 5
Time, 2:49½.

THE RACE.

Frogtown took the lead, By the Sea second, Alroy third, Nellie Ransom fourth, Preakness fifth. Alroy ran to the front around the lower turn, Frogtown second, By the Sea third, Nellie Ransom fourth, Preakness fifth. They swung into the homestretch in this way, and when passing under the wire at the stand Alroy was half a length ahead of Frogtown, who was two lengths in advance of By the Sea, Nellie Ransom and Preakness side and side. Going around the upper turn Alroy opened a gap of three lengths, Frogtown second, Nellie Ransom third, Preakness fourth, By the Sea fifth. The racing was now very exciting, as all the horses were doing their best. Going down the backstretch, Preakness ran into second place and made a desperate effort to overtake Alroy, but the latter galloped away from him and opened a gap of six lengths around the lower turn, Frogtown third, four lengths further off, By the Sea fourth, and Nellie Ransom fifth. Alroy ran under a pull up the homestretch and won the race by eight lengths, Preakness second, three lengths in front of By the Sea, who was the same distance in advance of Frogtown, Nellie Ransom being pulled up far down the stretch. Time of the mile and a half, 2:49½.

THE FOURTH RACE

was a handicap purse of $1,200, for all ages that have run during the meeting, two mile heats; $900 to the first horse, $200 to the second and $100 to the third. There were eight acceptances, comprising W. R. Babcock's bay colt Conductor, by Australian, dam Nettie Viley, four years old, 90 pounds; P. W. Doswell's bay filly Midday, by Eclipse, dam Ninette, four years old, 104 pounds; F. M. Hall's bay colt John Merryman, by Eugene, dam La Rose, three years, 90 pounds; W. W. Glenn's chestnut gelding Vanda, by Vandal, dam Slipper, six years old, 90 pounds; E. S. Rogers' chestnut colt Hanover, by Planet, dam Lucy Haxall, three years old, 80 pounds; T. B. & W. R. Davis' bay horse Allie Hunt, by Vandal, dam Nora Creana, five years old, 95 pounds; Stringfield & Stanhope's chestnut filly Catina, by Australian, dam by Lexington, four years old, 90 pounds, and A. Belmont's chestnut filly Finesse, by Lexington, dam Filligree, four years old, 100 pounds. Midday was first choice in the pools, Finesse second. Conductor won the race after three closely contested heats.

HANDICAP PURSE, $1,200—For all ages that have run during the meeting, two mile heats; $900 to first, $200 to second and $100 to the third horse.

W. R. Babcock entered b. c. Conductor, by Australian, dam Nettie Viley, 4 years, 90 lbs..... 3 1 1
T. B. & W. R. Davis entered b. h. Allie Hunt, by Vandal, dam Nora Creana, 5 years, 95 lbs..... 2 3 2
F. M. Hall entered b. c. John Merryman, by Eugene, dam La Rose, 3 years, 90 lbs..... 4 2 3
Stringfield & Stanhope entered ch. f. Catina, by Australian, dam by Lexington, 4 years, 90 lbs..... 1 4 dis
P. W. Doswell entered b. f. Midday, by Eclipse, dam Ninette, 4 years, 104 lbs..... 5 5 dis
W. W. Glenn entered ch. g. Vanda, by Vandal, dam Slipper, 6 years, 90 lbs..... dis.
E. S. Rogers entered ch. c. Hanover, by Planet, dam Lucy Haxall, 3 years, 80 lbs... dis.
A. Belmont entered ch. f. Finesse, by Lexington, dam Filligree, 4 years, 100 lbs..... dis.
Time, 3:50½, 4:02½.—4:02¾.

THE RACE.

First Heat.—John Merryman took the lead, Midday second, Finesse third, the others in a bunch. When they reached the quarter pole Catina was in front, Finesse second, Midday third, John Merryman fourth, Vanda fifth, Conductor sixth, Allie Hunt seventh and Hanover eighth. They ran in this way down the backstretch, and as they went into the lower turn Catina led four lengths, Midday second, Finesse third, John Merryman fourth, Allie Hunt fifth, Conductor sixth, Vanda seventh, Hanover eighth. The horses ran sharp up the homestretch, and as they passed the stand Catina led four lengths, Midday second, John Merryman third, Finesse fourth, Allie Hunt fifth, Conductor sixth, the others out of the race. Going down the backstretch Allie Hunt worked up to third place and Finesse fell back. Catina continued to show the way around the lower turn, Midday second, Allie Hunt third, John Merryman fourth. Conductor fifth. The pace up the homestretch was brisk, Allie Hunt making a gallant run and taking second place. Midday fell back one hundred yards from home, when Conductor passed her and took third place. Catina went under the wire a winner by two lengths, Allie Hunt second, six lengths ahead of Conductor, John Merryman fourth, and Midday just inside the distance stand. Finesse, Vanda and Hanover were distanced. Time of heat, 3:50¾.

Second Heat.—Catina took out the work, John Merryman second, Midday third, Conductor fourth, Allie Hunt fifth. At the quarter pole Catina led two lengths, Merryman second, Midday third, Conductor fourth, Allie Hunt fifth, the last four as close together as they could possibly be. At the half-mile pole Catina still led two lengths, Midday second, one length in front of John Merryman, who was one length ahead of Allie Hunt, the latter being one length in advance of Conductor. They were the same around the lower turn, but coming up the homestretch some changes were made. As they passed under the string at the completion of the first mile, Catina led one length, John Merryman second, Conductor third, Allie Hunt fourth and Midday fifth, one length apart. Going around the upper turn Conductor made play for Catina, and took sides with her on the backstretch; then John Merryman made a dash, and as the two passed the half-mile pole they were head and head. Catina now began to quit and fell back, leaving the affair to be settled by John Merryman and Conductor. They fought a splendid battle all around the lower turn and up the homestretch, but Conductor lasted the longest and won by three lengths. Catina was third, eight lengths behind John Merryman, Catina fourth and Midday fifth. Time of heat, 3:51¾.

Third Heat.—John Merryman was first away, Conductor second, Midday third, Catina fourth, Allie Hunt fifth. They ran in this way around the turn, but when they passed the three-quarter pole John Merryman and Conductor had their heads together, two lengths in front of Midday, who was one length in advance of Catina, with Allie Hunt close up. At the half-mile pole John Merryman led half a length, Conductor second, two lengths in front of Allie Hunt, who was a length in advance of Catina and Midday. The horses ran around the lower turn without changing their positions, and as they passed the stand at the completion of the first mile Conductor and John Merryman were yoked, two lengths in front of Allie Hunt, who was one length in advance of Catina, the latter leading Midday four lengths. The struggle around the next mile to the three-quarter pole was between John Merryman and Conductor, but at that point Merryman began to quit and Conductor showed in front. He led nearly a length into the homestretch. Allie Hunt on the lower turn ran well and closed on the two leaders finely, and was only two lengths behind Merryman as he entered the stretch. Whip and spur were applied, to which he responded gamely, passing John Merryman and challenging Conductor for the heat; but Conductor was too much for him and won the heat and race by a length, Allie Hunt second, three lengths ahead of John Merryman, Catina and Midday distanced. Time of the heat, 4:02¾.

And this closed the meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club for the year 1871.

FLEETWOOD PARK.

First Day of the Autumn Meeting—The Gray Gelding Lottery the Winner of the 2:29 Purse.

Seven or eight hundred persons assembled at this favorite course yesterday afternoon, to witness the first day's amusement of the extra autumn meeting, which is to continue to-morrow, Friday and Saturday. The event which called them together was a purse of $1,000 for horses that had never trotted better than 2:29, divided so that the winner should receive $500, the second horse $300 and the third $200. The speculation over the contest was quite spirited, owing to the several rumors that this or the other animal was in the finest possible condition and would make a capital struggle. Entered for the trot were Dan Pfifer's gray gelding Lottery, G. P. Carpenter's bay mare Lady Ross, Alexander Patterson's chestnut gelding Dreadnaught, M. Roden's brown gelding James H. Coleman, George T. Freeman's black mare Lady Wheeler and C. Predman's black gelding Denmark. The latter was withdrawn. In the pool sales Lottery was a great favorite, selling at the rate of $155 to $70 against the field. The horses were promptly called at the hour named, and the sport conducted in a manner that greatly pleased the spectators.

First Heat.—Lady Ross was on the inside, then Coleman, Dreadnaught, Lottery and Lady Wheeler. There were eight ineffectual attempts before the horses received the word. At last they were sent off, with Coleman in the lead, the others in Indian file. They went to the quarter in thirty-seven seconds, with Lady Ross in the advance, Lottery second, he having done excellent work from the send off, Coleman third, Dreadnaught fourth and Lady Wheeler fifth. Lottery was the first dancing in the air like Cheyennes on the warpath. The order was about the same at the half mile in 1:14¼, with the exception that Lady Ross led two lengths and Lottery was eight lengths in front of Coleman. Lottery put on a spurt as they went along to the three-quarter pole and entering the stretch was on the wheel of the leader, and Pfifer, finding her easy to beat, set sail in earnest at the drawgate, and, sending Lady Ross to a break, passed under the wire winner of the heat by two lengths. Lady Ross was second, Coleman third, Dreadnaught fourth and Lady Wheeler fifth. Time, 2:31¾.

Second Heat.—Lottery was now the favorite, 100 to 20. The start was good. Coleman was first away, but as they went around the turn to the quarter Lady Ross had taken first place, with Lottery second, and Coleman, Dreadnaught and Lady Wheeler as named. The horses passed the quarter in thirty-eight seconds, and Lottery, making the pace hot for Ross, went to the front, and at the half mile, in 1:15, had half a length the best of it. Dreadnaught was third, Coleman fourth and Lady Wheeler last. As they went along to the three-quarter pole Lottery opened the gap to three lengths, with Lady Ross, Lady Wheeler and Coleman dancing in the air. They could not get near the gray gelding, and he came home an easy winner of the heat by three lengths, Ross second, Dreadnaught third, Coleman fourth and Lady Wheeler fifth. Time, 2:32¼.

Third Heat.—There were no pools sold. Four attempts were made ere they got away and then quite unevenly. Lottery worked himself to the front, and at the quarter, in thirty-seven seconds, was half a length in advance, Lady Ross second, Dreadnaught third, Coleman fourth and Lady Wheeler last. Down the backstretch Lottery put on more steam and at the half mile, in 1:13, was a length in advance, and the others as named. From this point all interest in Lottery being the winner was lost in the struggle for second place. Dreadnaught came with a rush on the way to the three-quarter pole, passing Ross on the ascending ground, and at the head of the stretch was two lengths in advance of her. Lottery was now leading six lengths and came home on a steady trot, winner of the heat and race by four lengths. At the drawgate Lady Ross went all to pieces and Dreadnaught rushed under the wire second, Ross third, Coleman fourth and Lady Wheeler fifth. Time, 2:30. The first prize was awarded to Lottery, the second to Lady Ross and the third to Dreadnaught.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, Oct. 31.—Purse $1,000, for horses that never trotted better than 2:29; $500 to first, $300 to second and $200 to third.

Daniel Pfifer entered gr. g. Lottery..... 1 1 1
G. P. Carpenter entered b. m. Lady Ross.... 2 2 3
Alex. Patterson entered ch. g. Dreadnaught. 4 3 2
M. Roden entered br. g. James H. Coleman. 3 4 4
Geo. T. Freeman entered blk. m. Wheeler.. 5 5 5
C. Predman entered blk. g. Denmark..... dr.

TIME.	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat.....	37	1:14¼	2:31¾
Second heat.....	38	1:15	2:32¼
Third heat.....	37	1:15	2:30

RACING AT KINGSTON.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1871.

The Kingston Park races were well attended today and the track was in splendid condition. In the race for the purse of $800 Major Edsall was first in three straight heats, Major King second, Lady Whitman third. Time—2:32½, 2:33¾.

Whitewick was first in the race for $200, Live Oak second and Bay Harry third. Time—2:44, 2:44½, 2:43¾, 2:48¾, 2:47.

In the race for $100 Mail Boy was first, General second and Time third. Time—2:57½, 2:54½, 2:57½.

SMALLPOX IN NEWARK.

A Priest Stricken with It—Law-Breaking Physicians—The Authorities After them.

The demon smallpox has again put in an appearance in Newark, and this time in no less a place than the episcopal residence adjacent to St. Patrick's Roman Catholic cathedral. The victim is Rev. Father A. M. Sleets, one of the lately ordained clergymen. It seems that in the pursuance of his sacred calling he visited a poor person's house on the Hill, one of whose family was afflicted with the disease, and there caught it. One physician, Dr. James Elliot, attended both cases and failed to report either, as required by city ordinance under a penalty of $50 each. Suits to recover this amount in both cases have been commenced against the doctor. He was greatly mortified on discovering that the Health Inspector had discovered the case of Father Sleets. Rev. Father Doane was surprised that the case was not reported, and at once said that the clergy ought to set the people an example, and not otherwise, in obeying the law by placing on the house the usual notice.

Suit has also been brought against Dr. William O'Gorman for remissness in reporting a case in Prospect street. This conduct of medical men in persistently failing to comply with the law has considerably aroused public indignation, and should the disease spread this indignation would not be mollified much, of course.

THE FRIENDS OF POOR LO.

What the Indian Peace Commissioners Think of the Red Men.

The Noble Savage Does Not Want to Fight, but Would Like to Eat—No Necessity for War—The Cherokees and the Broadbrims—Friend Lang on the Situation.

The Indian Peace Commissioners, who are the special providence of Poor Lo, assembled at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. A brace of HERALD reporters called upon the distinguished gentlemen in the afternoon and talked with them on the present aspect of Indian affairs. Mr. Vincent Collyer, who is a meek young man and fanatically reticent, told what he knew about Indian farming, and Mr. John D. Lang, a Friend, discoursed on the Cherokees and Choctaws. The latter was very communicative—for a Commissioner. The conversation had with Mr. Lang was interesting, and was as follows:—

REPORTER—I understand you are making your report of the condition of the Indians, Mr. Lang?

FRIEND LANG—Yes, we will have it ready tonight. It will show that President Grant's policy in dealing with the Indians has been quite successful. There is no occasion whatever for levying

WAR ON THE RED MEN.

Of course there are a great many people interested in getting up a war—the Indian Ring, for example. It is the business of the contractors to foment disturbances. It has been our business to prevent them from indulging in these wickednesses. These must know that the policy of the border people is shoot, shoot, all the time. They think no more of killing an Indian than a dog or a deer. Now we believe that it is better to conciliate the Indians than to murder them.

REPORTER—But a number of people in Arizona believe with General Crook that the only way to conciliate our mutual friend Lo is to kill him.

FRIEND LANG—No doubt. It always was the policy of the army hangers-on to make perpetual war on the tribes. They are trying the same game now, but they won't succeed.

REPORTER—But the Indians are said to be given to throat-cutting, scalping and making burnt offerings to the Great Spirit of luckless whites?

FRIEND LANG—The Indian is merciless when wronged. Most people are savage when outraged; but I am certain

THE INDIANS PREFER PEACE

to war at all times. Of course there are some in the mountains very hard to control, their chiefs having but little influence over them, but even these can be reclaimed.

REPORTER—Then instead of running them down with cavalry, you would awe them into submission with Quaker guns?

FRIEND LANG—There is no occasion whatever to use force with the Indians. I travelled 20,000 miles with them last year and 15,000 this year, and I am quite satisfied that Lo, as thou named him, likes fighting as little as most men. He demands the right to live, and thou will admit, I think, that that is but reasonable. The Indians, as a whole, are a sorry set; ill clothed and ill fed. What they want is food and shelter and protection against lawless whites.

REPORTER—Then, Mr. Lang, you think that the Indian difficulty may be summed up in a sentence?

FRIEND LANG—Thee intended to say that——

REPORTER—Bellies and blankets summed up the entire matter.

FRIEND LANG—Thee comprehends the situation. People who are properly fed and clothed don't care to fight much; but starving wretches have sometimes

NO OTHER RESOURCE THAN MARAUDING.

It will cost several millions of dollars every year to fight the Indians, while a few thousand dollars judiciously expended will suffice to feed them. A few years of a peace policy will, I think, settle the Indian difficulty.

REPORTER—So, then, it would seem that Lo has been misrepresented. He doesn't hanker after scalps more than

FRIEND LANG—It would be rash to assert that the Indian nature can be changed at once; but thee is aware that time and patience will work wonders. Consider the case of the Cherokees. Thee is doubtless aware that after our revolutionary war the Cherokees were placed in North Carolina on a reservation. Little provision was made for their protection, and they were ultimately swindled out of their lands. The history of that unpleasant matter thou knowest. Well, the Cherokees in North Carolina were in a most wretched condition. I went down to them and selected the most wretched and transported them to the Cherokee Nation. They were received with open arms and advantageously placed. They have

THE FINEST COUNTRY IN THE WORLD,

and will prosper. They are law-abiding and easy to govern.

REPORTER—Semi-civilized?

FRIEND LANG—No, the North Carolina men are not very civilized; those in the Nation are. The latter have a State House, public offices, schools, and so forth, and are most eager to advance their material interests and become good citizens. We have made arrangements for the transportation of all the North Carolina Cherokees out West as soon as possible. They will prove good and useful citizens, I have no doubt. Certainly they will have all they want in location and climate. And what has been done with the Cherokees can be accomplished with the other tribes. A merciful policy, friend, is the only policy worth following; a murderous policy is always a mistaken policy.

Mr. Vincent Collyer, who was present during the above conversation, vehemently nodded his approval of Friend Lang's remarks.

ALL SAINTS' DAY.

This is All Saints' Day, a festival during which the saints in general, and especially those for whose veneration no particular day has been set apart, are honored. Its observance is common to both the Roman and Anglican churches. It was established in the year 610, at the time of the conversion of the Pantheon at Rome into a Christian temple. This edifice, the date of whose erection is a cause of contention among antiquarians—some arguing from the inscription on its portico that it was built by Agrippa during the reign of Augustus, and others averring that the portico was alone at that time constructed, and that the body of the building was much more ancient—is still in a state of perfect preservation. The dedication of it by the Romans to all the gods and the assignment to each of a place in it were probably the causes, through the association of ideas, of the institution of the present festival. Pope Boniface IV., having consecrated the temple to the service of God under the protection of the Virgin and the martyrs, proclaimed "because we cannot particularly commemorate every one of those saints in whom God's graces have been eminent, for that would be too heavy a burden, and because, in those particular feasts which we do celebrate, we may justly be thought to have omitted some of our duty through infirmity or negligence; therefore the holy Church appoints this day in commemoration of the saints in general." Its celebration was at first upon the 1st of May, but was altered to the present date. In this country the celebration is no more than the performance of a high mass; but in Southern Europe and South America the day is kept as a public holiday.

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

A Circus Chariot Toppled Over a Precipice—Two Men Killed.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 31, 1871.

A terrible accident occurred in Columbia county yesterday morning, between Bain's Corners and Copake, by which two men lost their lives. The accident occurred on what is known as "Williams' Hill," a steep declivity. Just before daylight the band wagon, or chariot, attached to Howe's European Circus left Bain's Corners for Millerton, drawn by eight horses, which were driven by an experienced driver, but who did not know the road. The morning being dark he came upon the hill before he was aware of the fact. He attempted to gather up his reins and put on his brake, but he was not quick enough. His eight-in-hand got the start of him and dashed down the hill at frightful speed, when suddenly one of the wheel horses fell. He, with the chariot, was dragged to the side of the road by his now frantic mates, where the chariot upset and tumbled down a precipice. On top were five musicians, the rest having gone to Millerton by rail. The chariot made two complete somersets, the first throwing the musicians off, and, in turning the second, fell on two of them, killing them instantly. The other three and the driver escaped as if by a miracle. The names of the killed are J. A. Emiby, Jr., aged twenty years, a single man, and a native of Liverpool, and Wem Fetzer, a Swiss, who leaves a wife and child behind. They were both steady, reliable men, and much esteemed by all of the company. Their remains were taken to Millerton and their friends and relatives notified of the sad occurrence by telegraph. The company were to give only one more exhibition before they went into winter quarters.

THE SCHOONER HORTON CASE.

TORONTO, Canada, Oct. 31, 1871.

The Ottawa correspondent of the *Globe* telegraphs that the policy of the government is not to demand the restitution of the schooner Horton, as she has not been condemned by the courts. The point of the argument seems to be that as the vessel has been taken possession of by the original owners and carried out of the jurisdiction of the Courts of the Dominion there is no case.

AID FOR THE FIRE VICTIMS.

Further Donations to the Forest Fire Fund and Chicagoans.

The following additional sums for the sufferers by the fire in Wisconsin, Michigan and Chicago were reported yesterday:—

AT HERALD OFFICE—FOR CHICAGO.

Proprietor and employes of Broadway Garden	$41 50
H. C. Gulick	5 00
Total at Herald office	$46 50
FROM OTHER SOURCES.	
Chamber of Commerce	$386 03
Clerks of grocery trade	260 50
Wholesale watchmakers and jewellers	13,365 00
	14,611 53
Grand total	$14,658 03

AT HERALD OFFICE—FOR FOREST FIRE FUND.

Proprietor and employes Broadway Garden	$50 00
R. C. F.	3 00
Students' Theological Seminary	3 00
Manhattan Lodge, No. 156, I. O. B. B.	40 00
	96 00
FROM OTHER SOURCES.	
Chamber of Commerce	$733 03
Piscataway Baptist church, of Stelton, N. J.	350 00
	1,083 03
Grand total	$1,179 03

Circular of Milwaukee Relief Committee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 31, 1871.

The Relief Committee publish the following circular, with the request that the country papers copy it:—

HEADQUARTERS MILWAUKEE RELIEF COMMITTEE, NOV. 1, 1871, }
TO A BENEVOLENT PUBLIC:—

Through the spontaneous liberality of a sympathizing people, especially our women, from Maine to San Francisco, we have now on hand and in transit an ample supply of clothing of every description for men, women and children, to meet the wants of sufferers by the fire in Northern Wisconsin and Peninsula of Michigan. Money is still greatly needed for purchasing provisions, building materials, tools, farming implements, horses, oxen, cows, hay, feed, &c. Money may be sent to Alexander Mitchell, Treasurer.

H. LUDINGTON, Mayor.
M. P. JEWETT, Chairman.
J. R. DUTCHER,
C. G. KERSHAW,
Executive Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

Yonkers, West Farms and Westchester Called Upon for Money—The Natural History Museum to be Opened Free on Mondays and Tuesdays.

The Board of Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks met in stated session yesterday, with the President, Mr. Peter S. Sweeny, in the chair, Commissioners Hilton and Fields present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Several communications making donations to the Park Museum collection were received, and, having been acknowledged, were ordered on file.

From William H. Smith, Edwin Dobbs and others, requesting a change of grade on 152d street, between the Boulevard and Tenth avenue, which was referred to the Executive Committee to examine and report.

From Mr. Calvin T. Hulburt, Superintendent of United States Post Office and Court House building, requesting permission to depress the pavement on the southwest corner of Park row and New Park street, and to pave the streetway of Park row, and to construct a new receiving basin, to connect with the sewer, at the government expense, which was referred to the Treasurer, with power.

From Frederic De Peyster, calling attention to two stone balls of Inscene interest in the year with Tripoli and removed from the south gate of City Hall Park, stating that they were presented by Captain Nicholson, United States Navy, and desiring that they be preserved and placed in a conspicuous position. Ordered filed.

From the Chief Engineer of the Department, transmitting topographical survey and study plan for improvement of Morningside Park. Referred to the Executive Committee, with power.

A resolution was adopted, giving permission for the erection on Printing House Square of a statue of Benjamin Franklin, the location and space being referred to the Treasurer, with power.

Resolutions were adopted calling upon the towns of Yonkers, West Farms and Westchester for moneys necessary to be raised in said towns respectively, for carrying on the surveys and mapping therein.

The Treasurer reported that work had been discontinued on the draw of Macomb's Dam Bridge, in consequence of the funds for that purpose being exhausted.

A report was received from the Auditing Committee recommending the payment of bills and claims for tools, materials, &c., furnished, which was approved.

At the request of the Trustees of the American Museum of Natural History the Board designated Monday and Tuesday of each week to be reserved for the said trustees, persons contributing or desiring to contribute to the Museum, those wishing to examine the Museum specimens for the purpose of special study, the teachers and pupils of public schools, and the inmates of charitable and benevolent institutions in the city. The admission on those days to be by tickets issued by said trustees, and to be obtained at the Department of Public Parks, or of the Secretary of the Museum.

On motion the Board adjourned.

THE HOBOKEN MURDER.

Continuation of the Trial of Moses Henry for the Murder of Thomas McMahon.

The trial of Moses Henry for the murder of Thomas McMahon, at Hoboken, was resumed yesterday at Jersey City, before Judge Bedle.

The first witness called was Mrs. Moore, who testified as follows:—On the night of October 14 last I was sitting at my window, at No. 36 Adams street; the hour was about eleven and a half; within five minutes after I had gone there I saw Mr. McMahon on the sidewalk; saw no one else at that time; McMahon went on the stoop before Connor's store and said he was in there; an officer semi him into the house; he came right out again and leaned back against a coal box before Connor's store; two young men went into Connor's store, at McMahon's invitation, to get a drink; McMahon came right out; whether put out or not I don't know; he said that his money was all gone, speaking to himself; he then went to his own house, and soon came out again with a pipe in his mouth, without his coat; he sat on the stoop; Gillingham came out of Connor's store and sat by his side; Moses came out soon afterwards and stood for a few minutes leaning against a post before the store; he was eating; then he went for McMahon, who was then on the stoop; I saw Moses Henry pull him down on to the sidewalk; McMahon made no show of fight, but called for the police; when an officer came Moses ran up stairs into his father's room; McMahon's mouth was bleeding when the officer picked him up; they sent him into the house; ten minutes afterwards I heard some one going down the stairs again, shut the front door and then walked back through the hall; then I heard a moan, then a cry of murder was raised, and then McMahon hallooed, "Henry, don't kill me!" this noise came from the back yard; when I heard these noises I went to the head of the stairs; all was quiet then; I cried "Murder!" and assistance came; I did not go into the yard; I have had some trouble with Henry's father, and had him arrested last Saturday for abusing me; his sons had had him arrested; McMahon once threatened to kill the old man Henry for bringing a bottle of wine to treat his wife.

Dr. Pendergrast, the County Physician, next sworn—Testified that he had made a post-mortem examination of the remains of the deceased; what, he discovered led him to the conclusion that the deceased had died in consequence of internal hemorrhage, produced by stab wounds; found two wounds one to the left of and three inches above the navel, went upwards and inwards, penetrating the covering of the intestines; this wound was the fatal one; it was necessarily fatal; his second wound was between the tenth and eleventh ribs, six inches left of spine; found in the abdomen cavity one-half to a whole gallon of blood, and clots of blood near the peritoneum; all the other organs were healthy.

The trial will be resumed this morning.

ANOTHER HOBOKEN SQUABBLE.

The Common Council Orders the Rails of the Track to Union Hill To Be Torn Up.

At the meeting of the Common Council last evening a resolution was passed over the Mayor's veto imperatively ordering Mr. J. C. O'Sullivan, Street Commissioner, to tear up the rails of the North Hudson County Railroad Company, anywhere between the ferry and Union Hill. By this time the commissioner will be at work in Washington street destroying the road, under the protection of the police authorities. The cause of the passage of the resolution is the non-payment of license by the company for the right of way through the city. The contest between the company and the corporation has been of long standing. Much excitement prevailed after the adoption of the resolution, inasmuch as traffic may be considerably impeded between Hoboken and the Hill. The difficulty will probably be settled by the issuance of an injunction against the pulling up of the rails.

CUSTOMS SEIZURES IN VERMONT.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 31, 1871.

Eighteen hundred sheep and six horses, brought through from Canada by Rugg & McFarland, were seized last night at White River Junction by Customs Officer Goff, of St. Albans, for undervaluation. The train on which they were loaded had backed over from West Lebanon and was about to start. Twelve car loads were seized at Roxbury. The work was done so quickly and quietly that none but the owners and railroad men are aware of it.

THE COURTS.

Important Counterfeiting Case—Alleged Counterfeiting of Gold Coin—Violations of the Internal Revenue Law—Question of Receivership—Interesting Will Suit—The Bonard Will Case.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Oct 31, 1871.

No. 184. *Sharp et al vs. Hammond et al.*—Appeal from the Southern District of New York.—The libellants, owners of the schooner Brothers, brought suit *per sousen* against the respondents, owners of the schooner R. H. Huntly, to recover damages suffered by the former in a collision with the latter off the Jersey shore in February, 1860. The libel alleged unskilfulness and neglect in the management of the Huntly as the cause of the collision. The captain of the Huntly was on board and had charge of her at the time of the collision, and he was part owner. The Court found that the captain had the exclusive possession and control of the Huntly, and that he manned, victualled and navigated her at his own expense, and held that such being the case he must be deemed a charterer within the meaning of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1851, which exempts the owner from personal liability and leaves the injured party to seek his remedy against the colliding vessel and those who carelessly and unskilfully handled her. As he was sued merely as part owner, and not as charterer, wrong-doer or an active cause of the disaster, the statute was held to be a bar to the suit, and the libel was dismissed. It is here insisted that the evidence failed to show that the vessel was so much under the exclusive control of the captain as to relieve the general owners from their liability; but that if so, then under the local law of New York, under such an arrangement, the general owners were responsible for the engagement and misfeasances of the master; so under the general Admiralty law if the navigators were at fault. D. McMahon for appellants; R. H. Hunt for appellees.

No. 180. *Woodsworth vs Warren*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—This was an action of covenant on a lease brought by Woodsworth vs. Warren and another, who was not served. The defence of Warren was that he never accepted the lease. Another jury, by their verdict, found such to be the fact. This is the only question in the case as presented here, where it is contended by the plaintiff in error that the weight of evidence was the other way. The defendant in error submits that the Court very rarely disturbs the verdict of a jury where there is evidence to support, as it is insisted is the case here. Case submitted on the printed points. John Von Arman for plaintiff in error; Elliot Anthony for defendant.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Alleged Counterfeiting—Charge Against Joshua D. Minor.

Before Commissioner Davenport.

The United States vs. Joshua D. Minor.—The defendant is charged with having counterfeit plates of national bank notes in his possession. The prosecution of this case has excited much interest, owing to the fact that the defendant is a prominent contractor under the city government, and, therefore, supposed to possess considerable social and political influence. Yesterday the examination was proceeded with before Commissioner Davenport. The office, though small, was pretty well filled with the friends of the accused, who was represented by his counsel, Mr. Charles S. Spencer, and Mr. Benjamin K. Phelps. General Davies, Assistant United States District Attorney, appeared on behalf of the government. Colonel Whitley, Chief of the Secret Service Department, and a number of his detectives were closely watching the proceedings. The first witness produced yesterday for the prosecution was

WILLIAM KENNOCK,

an officer of the Secret Service. He deposed that on the evening of the 25th of October he, with other officers of the Secret Service, went in a carriage to the neighborhood of Sixty-seventh street and Ninth avenue for the purpose of arresting Minor and others, who were alleged to have been concerned with him in the crime of counterfeiting; they left the carriage some blocks off from Sixty-seventh street and walked up to the latter locality, where they stationed themselves around for the purpose of watching such developments of the night as might transpire. The testimony of the witness at this point was to the effect that he saw Minor on this occasion, and that he also saw a man named Thomas Ballard, who is alleged to be the printer of counterfeit notes, approach Minor and hand him a package. Minor took the package, and, as the witness believes, was about to start with it across the street for the purpose of meeting a man named Harry Cole, who was stationed at the opposite side of the way; but before he could carry out his supposed purpose he was laid hold of by the officer. Just at that moment, according to the testimony, some plates dropped from the hands of Minor. Two of them turned out to be counterfeits of national bank notes—one of the Ninth National Bank, of this city ($2), and the other of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of Poughkeepsie ($10). There was some confusion at the time and a "muss" between the officers and the accused

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVI.....No. 305

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway.—FRENCH OPERA—FLEUR DE THE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—THE NEW DRAMA OF DIVORCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET PANTOMIME OF HUMPTY DUMPTY. Matinee at 2.

ST. JAMES THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—PRIMA DONNA FOR A NIGHT, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—THE HUNCHBACK. Matinee at 1½.—THE LADY OF LYONS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances afternoon and evening.—THE BOY DETECTIVE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA.—FAUST.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—GUY MANNERING.

STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—OPERA SEASON.—DAME BLANCHE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—CRIME—TOWN HIM OFF.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—ELFIE'S ORE.

PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—ON THE TRACK.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—DIVORCE.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.—MUSICAL ACTS—BURLESQUE, BALLET, &c. Matinee 2.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISMS, MUSICAL ACTS, &c. Matinee at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 514 st., between 5th and 6th avs.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESQUES, &c.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague street.—ORATORIO OF ELIJAH.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, 82 Fifth avenue.—CATLIN'S INDIAN CARTOONS.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c. Matinee at 2½.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION, Third avenue and Sixty-third street.—Open day and evening.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, November 1, 1871.

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4—Europe: The King of Spain and His New Ministerial Advisers; The Meaning of the Recent Elections throughout France; Foreign Topics; Foreign Personal Gossip and Miscellaneous Items—Russia: An Old Russian General's Views on the Eastern Question; Military Strength of the Empire; The Strength and the Weakness of the Army and Navy—The National Game—Marvellous Madness—A Postmaster Arrested for Dealing in Counterfeit Money.
5—Maryland Jockey Club: Closing Day of the Annual Meeting at Pimlico Course; Fine Attendance and Capital Racing—Fleetwood Park—Racing at Kingston—Smallpox in Newark—The Friends of Poor Lo: What the Indian Peace Commissioners Think of the Red Men—All Saints' Day—A Shocking Accident—The Schooner Horton Case—Aid for the Fire Victims—Departmental Affairs—The Hoboken Murder—Another Hoboken Squabble—Customs Seizures in Vermont—Proceedings in the Courts—A Fractured Skull.
6—Editorials: Leading Article, "The British Press on the Financial Consequences of the Chicago Fire"—Amusement Announcements.
7—Editorials (Continued from Sixth Page)—European Cable Telegrams—Affairs in Mexico—News from Washington—The Mormon Troubles—Personal Intelligence—Miscellaneous Telegrams—The Weather Report—Literary Chit-Chat—Business Notices.
8—The Banner South: Further Reports from the HERALD Commissioner in South Carolina; Condition of Affairs in Laurens County—The Medicott Murder Trial in Kansas—The Alleged Murder in the Nineteenth Ward—Yellow Fever in Charleston—Financial and Commercial Reports—Marriages and Deaths.
9—Beaten to Death—Naval and Army Intelligence—Advertisements.
10—The City Complications: Hagerty and Bauch in the General Sessions; The Committee of Seventy; Around the City Hall—The Philadelphia Frauds—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.
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12—Advertisements.

GENERAL SHERMAN is going to Europe on the United States steamer Wabash next week. He will be a grand old lion among the Moltkes and MacMahons.

SIXTY MILES of streets in Chicago burned and laid waste tell the tale of that city's desolation more fully than all the glowing comments in the world.

RADICAL CONSPIRATORS and explosive bombs and firearms concealed in Barcelona must tend to render Amadeus uneasy in Madrid. The Spanish officers blame the members of the International. The conspiracy may be national notwithstanding.

THE BONAPARTIST OFFICERS serving in the French army are actively engaged in shaping an expression of military sympathy for the fallen Emperor. An address, signed by those who served under the empire—men and commanders—will be forwarded to Chiselhurst. The free traders of England will not object to its presentation.

THE POLITICAL FIGHT IN JERSEY waxes warm. The Democratic State Central Committee have issued their ins. address, urging the party to renewed action in the approaching election. The address is not of the most cheerful character, and is about the best specimen of buncombe that has been inflicted upon the public during the canvass.

A SQUARE DEFINITION.—Without distinction of party, Mr. Evarts defines our present city and State contest to be a contest "in defence of the property and earnings of the great mass of our people against the rapine and plunder of a greedy combination of rogues in office," which is a very brief statement of the case for a long-winded lawyer.

AN IMPORTANT CABINET MEETING was held yesterday, at which the Ku Klux in the South and the Mormons in Utah were discussed. It was determined to leave the Ku Klux prisoners to the discretion of Attorney General Akerman, and to send no more troops to Salt Lake unless things looked more threatening than at present.

A MODEL PARSON—Parson Brownlow, who says, God willing, he will stick to his place in the United States Senate to the end of his term, if he has to be carried in and out of the Senate Chamber, because, as long as he can, he is bound to keep out Andy Johnson. The Parson's one great object in life is to disappoint Johnson.

The British Press on the Financial Consequences of the Chicago Fire.

We have the comments of the British press, some of which were published in our issue of Monday, on the probable financial consequences of the Chicago fire. On the whole they do not express much fear, and take a hopeful view of the ability of the American people to overcome soon the great disaster. One journal, remarkable for its sound financial reasoning, estimates the total loss, supposing there be no material salvage from the fire, between a hundred millions and a hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Others make even a larger estimate. The impression of such a heavy loss was given, no doubt, by the first exaggerated estimates published in many of the newspapers on this side the Atlantic. We have said all along, after having made the most careful investigation and comparison of the value of the property destroyed with the total value of all the property in Chicago, that the loss, probably, would be under a hundred millions. At the best it is a fearful destruction of property and entails serious consequences.

At first the shock was seriously felt in the money and stock markets of this country, particularly in New York, which is the heart of the commercial and financial system of the American Continent. There was considerable alarm, and stocks fell rapidly. There was, in fact, for a short time some fear of a crisis. But as the facts became known and the worst realized capitalists, stock operators, banks, insurance companies and business men generally began to measure the resources at hand with the disaster, and found there was no cause for a general revulsion. Beyond the inevitable suspension of a few insurance companies and a few failures commercial and financial affairs moved on as usual. Stocks began to recover again from the first surprise, and gold, which rose only two per cent or so, has declined to the average market price previous to the fire. Our British contemporaries, in their usual cautious way, sounded a note of warning to be prepared for the worst. It was a question, they said, how far New York would be affected by the losses and the failure of Chicago to pay this city for goods received, and, again, how far Manchester, Leeds, Lyons and other manufacturing towns in Europe might be affected by the difficulties here. They apprehended a drain upon England and an unusual overflow of securities to that country to meet such difficulties. But we suppose there will be a better feeling in England as capitalists and manufacturers there learn how temporary and slight the effect has been here. By this time, no doubt, the telegraph has diffused information of the state of things here and allayed apprehension. Happily this mighty agent of our modern civilization arrests financial disasters, equalizes the burdens of any catastrophe and brings speedily aid from one commercial community to another.

The London *Times* in its comments concludes by saying:—"Still, in the midst of all the confusion and loss, it is necessary to bear in mind the vigor and elasticity with which the American people meet and repair every adversity. The consequences of the two fires which within the last thirty-five years have devastated the business portions of New York were encountered with a promptitude which soon effaced their traces, and at a later period a like visitation at San Francisco caused a still greater development of indomitable energy. Hence it is some satisfaction in the midst of the present disaster to predict that whatever may be its magnitude there will be nothing more astonishing in connection with it than the way in which the sufferers will effect the work of restoration." How fully this flattering but just picture of the recuperative energy of the American people is exhibited to-day in the herculean efforts now being made at Chicago to restore that city, in the extraordinary subscriptions from all parts for the Chicago sufferers and in the elasticity of our financial and other resources! Old Europe begins to understand the facts of our situation, to learn that we have a vast Continent, productive in everything to sustain life and that commerce demands, with real, substantial wealth, growing beyond all precedent and faster than our rapidly increasing population, and that no people have ever been so distinguished for energy, industry and enterprise. We have attained the first position as a nation, and it will not be long before this country will become the commercial and money centre of the world.

This destiny, however, may be accelerated or retarded by the legislation and policy of the government. The way we are drifting along at present, losing the commercial advantages of the position which nature has given us, does not present as favorable a prospect as might be desired. The great future of our country, though inevitable, is seen only through the hazy atmosphere of the present state of things. Eleven years ago we could claim to be the rival of the first maritime nation in the world, if, indeed, we were not the first. Now where do we stand? See what strides England has made during that period and how far this country has fallen behind. Her tonnage has increased wonderfully, while ours has decreased in a greater ratio. Worse than that: we are going more and more behind in time of peace, and while the nation is fast recovering from all the other disastrous consequences of the war. Out of all the numerous steamship lines between Europe and America the United States has not a single vessel. The largest and most valuable portion of our commerce is done by foreigners, and, consequently, the profits go abroad. Six years after the war we are relatively in a worse position as a maritime nation than we were when peace was restored.

We call attention to this state of things because the surplus or available capital of a nation and the financial power of a nation in the world depend greatly upon commerce. A country may be rich in agriculture, may have the greatest abundance and variety of products of the soil, and yet be poor with regard to its commercial liabilities and financial standing to other countries. Yes, the richest nation in the world, as far as internal products or resources go, may be kept in debt and tributary to a flourishing maritime and commercial one with comparatively limited natural resources. This, in fact, is much about the relative position of the United States and England at the present time. While our protectionists are intent on fostering certain local and limited interests, such as those of a few manufacturers of New England and Pennsylvania, they lose sight of that which is of far greater importance and national in the broadest sense of the term. Maritime and commercial growth affects all interests. The greater the tonnage and carrying trade of a country the larger will be the balance of capital coming to it. A change of a few millions of profits from this source out of a trade aggregating hundreds of millions annually will turn the current of exchange and tend to give financial supremacy. The first thing, then, that Congress ought to turn its attention to is the depressed shipping interest. A remedy for our decayed and still declining commercial marine should be found without delay. Let smaller interests, if necessary, be sacrificed for that which is paramount to all others. If we can build ships as cheaply as foreigners by taking the duties off materials let us apply that remedy. If we cannot then let our merchants and capitalists buy vessels wherever they can get them on the best terms. We can easily recover from any internal disaster, however great, even such a fearful one as the fire at Chicago; but to recover our maritime importance and to make the United States the financial centre of commercial nations there must be a radical change in the policy of the government and wiser legislation on the subject.

The Reception of the Russian Prince.

Should the Grand Duke Alexis arrive within the period which intervenes to election day the reception ceremonies would have to omit the feature of a military display, because, under the laws of the State, no parade of the soldiery may take place during election or during the five days previous thereto. It is to be hoped, therefore, that His Imperial Highness may be so guided by the fate which has so long retarded his voyage as to defer his visit for a few days longer, in order that in our reception of him we may add the pageant of a military procession to the many honors which our people desire to show him. The law is so explicit that a parade must be dispensed with until after next Tuesday. The section of the Military Code, as enacted by the Legislature of 1870, says:—

No parade or rendezvous of the National Guard shall be ordered on any day during which a general or special election shall be held, nor within five days previous to such election, except in case of riot, invasion or insurrection, or of imminent danger thereof, &c., &c.

In this connection it may be proper to remind the Committee of Reception that no provision has been made for the payment of the bands of music which are to accompany the regiments whenever the parade comes off. The militia, in turning out at this busy season of the year, feel that they contribute enough when they sacrifice their valuable time, without being subjected to the heavy expenses attending the provision of music for their several regiments.

Women's Rights in the Four Parties of Massachusetts.

There are four parties in the field in Massachusetts—the republican party, the democratic, the labor reform and the prohibition or teetotal temperance party. Mr. Washburn, the republican candidate for Governor, has a decided leaning towards women's rights, though he has not as yet defined exactly his position on the subject. Mr. John Quincy Adams, the democratic candidate, as to his position on "woman suffrage," says, "You may, perhaps, gather all the information which you require from a bold statement that I am, after careful thought and some study, unequivocally opposed to woman suffrage, and I shall feel it my duty, in the very improbable contingency of my ever occupying any considerable public office, to stand by the old immemorial division of activities and functions which seem to me to lie at the foundation of society." Very good.

Judge Pitman, the liquor prohibition candidate, goes for woman suffrage, and is sorry it is not in his party platform; but he says to the women's rights women, "Your greatest, I might say your only serious obstacle, is the indifference of woman herself to your movement;" and this is a fact "which nobody can deny." Mr. Chamberlin, the labor reformer, says that he is "in favor of woman suffrage, which is in the platform I stand on;" and so Chamberlin, after all, is the regular out-and-out woman suffrage candidate. It is possible, moreover, with these two strings to his bow—labor reform and women's rights—that he may poll a pretty stout vote in the State election of Tuesday next, inasmuch as General Butler was strongly inclined for some time to go in with the labor reformers and women's rights women on a "new departure." At all events, we look for some curious results in this coming Massachusetts election.

LATEST FROM GREAT SALT LAKE.—Our latest advices show that the excitement and consternation among the Saints of Utah, raised by the vigorous war of the United States authorities upon Mormon polygamy and Mormon murders, has subsided, and that the spirit of entire submission to the law prevails among the Saints. The case of another polygamist, William Clayton, will come up before the Court to-day on the appeal of his ninth wife for alimony and divorce. The defence will enter a demurrer against the jurisdiction of the United States Court, and before this Court, it is contended, this divorce suit cannot be maintained. It is probable, however, that for adultery, or "lewd and lascivious conduct" the aforesaid William Clayton can and will be brought to grief by Mrs. Clayton number nine, who is doubtless so far disgusted with the saintly abominations of Clayton's harem as to be resolved to break it up. It will require only a few such examples as this in the official exposure of the reeking vices of Mormon polygamy to bring the great nuisance to a speedy dissolution.

THE HALF HAS NOT BEEN TOLD, it would appear, of the extent of the human sufferings resulting from those Western forest fires. The Chicago *Tribune*, in an appeal to the country and the charitable world in behalf of those sufferers, says that "probably fifty thousand persons in Northern Wisconsin and Michigan alone have been stripped of every earthly possession by these fires." This report from the ruins of Chicago is surely entitled to respect.

IT APPEARS the Canadians don't want the Horton restored to them. They see at once that the gallant Gloucester captain has tied her up tighter than their courts could have done.

The Theory of Political Reform and the Practice of Pretended Reformers.

In his letter declining the nomination of the democratic reformers for Assemblyman Charles O'Conor advises all honest citizens throughout the State to lay aside party interests and affiliations and, with singleness of purpose, to devote themselves at the ensuing election to the choice of sound lawgivers as the only peaceful remedy for existing or impending evils, "A corrupt majority in our Legislature possesses vastly more power than the English Parliament," says Mr. O'Conor; "few, feeble and utterly inefficient against robbery of the public treasure are the restraints of our fundamental law, and such a majority can render practically powerless the judiciary and the Executive." If the warning should be heeded and the advice followed we might hope for a return to the days when the Van Burens, Marcy, Wright, Bouck and Young were the leading politicians of the State; for, as Charles O'Conor truly says, "if for even a single year a majority of incorruptible men could be elected to the Legislature effectual measures of relief might be initiated, and such a beginning would be the dawn of a hope for our city and for the cherished institutions of our republic." But, unfortunately, selfishness and corruption have so eaten into our political system that the people cannot expect honest aid in reform from any existing party organization. The cry raised occasionally against official dishonesty is caught up and echoed by all the struggling cliques and factions that have their own interests to promote and their own schemes to carry out, and in the end those earnest men who have sincerely desired to effect a reformation in the government find themselves detached from one set of political knaves only to be fastened to the chariot wheels of another.

The present movement against our city peculators is a case in point. The people, startled and indignant at the conclusive evidences of the unfaithfulness of some of their public officers, were ripe for such a political revolution as might have swept the dishonest officials from power. But the popular uprising was hampered and checked by the intrigues of politicians, and soon degenerated into a mere scramble of outside cliques, ward clubs and individual adventurers for office. There was no direct honesty of purpose in the movement—no desire to bring the guilty to a speedy accounting. The object of those who managed to control it was to raise as much excitement as possible and to feed the public with sensational accounts, day after day, until after election. The only offices having any direct bearing upon the New York municipal question are the Judgeship of the Supreme Court, the Senatorships and the Members of Assembly. For the former of these the reformers overlooked the names of the many eminent jurists and distinguished citizens who were at their command, and put in nomination a respectable lawyer who had enlisted in the cause, it is alleged, in consideration of a heavy fee, and who, no doubt, hoped to be further rewarded with the prize he has obtained. For legislative offices we find the reformers trading and bargaining with all the factions notorious in the several districts; and while some good nominations have been made, enough of the vile element of the ward politician and the professional office-seeker has crept in to taint the whole batch of nominees. A party that unfurls the banner of legislative reform should not allow itself to uphold a single questionable candidate for Senate or Assembly; yet we find the Committee of Seventy the open supporters of ex-Sheriff O'Brien, the original organizer of the repeaters, and, probably, the most unscrupulous politician in the length and breadth of New York, not even excepting Tweed. The same tampering with corrupt men is found throughout the State on the part of the organization alleged to be opposed to Tammany, and the advice given by Mr. O'Conor is unheeded. At one end, in Chautauqua county, M. P. Bemus, whose record is notorious, receives the republican nomination for Assembly, and at the other end, in Queens county, L. B. Prince, an old member of the Assembly grinding committee, the most monstrous instrument of legislative corruption, is supported by republicans for Assembly, although his opponent, Edward A. Lawrence, has been known all his public life as a relentless enemy of Tammany. The truth is, there is no choice between the present political organizations; one is as corrupt, unreliable and rascally as the other. Both are under the control of dishonest men, who make politics a profession for the sake of the profits they may realize by unscrupulousness and peculation. The loudest political denouncers of Tammany to-day have their price, and would become allies of the "Ring" to-morrow if that much denounced circle would regard them as worth buying. There is only one hope for the thorough purification of our body politic and the return of parties to the integrity and pecuniary honesty that existed before the days of Fernando Wood, and that is in the entire wiping out of all the old organizations, together with the political hacks who have fastened themselves upon them, and the formation of a new party upon broad, liberal and enlightened principles, with the watchword of reform inscribed on their banners, and the determination to support none but honest men for office engraved on their hearts.

A STRANGE CASE OF MADNESS has appeared in Yonkers. Two young men, inseparable companions, have been attacked with what seems to be hydrophobia, but which a physician says is not. One of them was bitten by a man with whom he quarrelled some weeks ago, and in one of his paroxysms bit his friend, who is now afflicted like himself. The case is a remarkable one, and, notwithstanding the declaration of the physician, it hardly seems probable that it is aught else than hydrophobia.

CHANGES in the important military divisions of the Union and in the commanders thereof are known to be under discussion by the President, Secretary of War and General Sherman. It is not known just what they are, and except to the commanders themselves, they can be of little moment. The country is at such profound peace, except in Utah and the South, that the changing of the geographical definitions of military districts cannot affect its peace or security.

The Present Condition of the Russian Army.

We print in another part of this morning's issue a letter from the correspondent of the HERALD in St. Petersburg. The communication is one of considerable interest at the present time, now that rumors of army reorganizations and military changes throughout the empire of the Czar are startling and frequent. The correspondent quotes freely from a pamphlet published by General Fadejew at the close of the Austrian campaign, whose object evidently is to show that for years back Russia has been watchful and energetic, and that when the time comes it will be found that the imperial government has studied well the lessons of the past. From the general tenor of the correspondence it would seem that Russia is preparing, and preparing energetically, too, for war. How it is to be brought about is another question. It is scarcely necessary to refer to the Hohenzollern affair at Ems to call to mind the deadly conflict in which France and Germany were so recently engaged. Without any very great stretch of the imagination one can perceive how another Prince of the House of Hohenzollern might kindle a flame which would set all Europe ablaze. Be this as it may, Russia is arming to the teeth, and in a short time will be ready for any emergency.

A little reflection will call to mind that for long years previous to 1870 Prussia was quietly pursuing a peaceful policy towards all her neighbors. Under this mild garb her statesmen and her generals were close observers of the events and changes going on all over the world. The Schleswig-Holstein and Austrian affairs were but slight evidences of what Prussia would eventually undertake and successfully accomplish. The time at last arrived, France cast down the gauntlet and Prussia, accepting the challenge, took it up. How thoroughly the little kingdom was prepared the world has already ascertained. The policy of Russia since the Crimean war furnishes us with a somewhat similar parallel. When we consider the vast extent of the Czar's dominions, the immense difficulties of transporting troops from the frozen regions of the north to the shores of the Black Sea, we can readily realize the force of the assertion that the Russian soldiers were beaten long before they reached the Crimea. From that day to the present—now nearly twenty years—Russia has been quietly pursuing a vigorous policy towards the internal development of the country. An immense network of railroads, constructed in a manner to suit military operations, is spread all over the empire. These lines are run right up to the frontiers, and by these means troops can be transported as rapidly as occasion may require. In this way one of the great difficulties encountered by the Russians in 1854 is surmounted.

THE SITUATION IN MEXICO.—A HERALD special telegram from Matamoros, which we publish to-day, reports the situation of affairs which existed in the Mexican republic on the 23d of October. Juarez's cause was more hopeful, and the current of events in favor of his government. Porfirio Diaz was not in the field. Mexico city remained quiet. Many of the State Governors—a majority of the whole—forwarded their felicitations to the chief of the nation, congratulating him on the aspect of affairs. Each one of the provincial dignitaries tendered also his services in aid of the government effort for the suppression of the Monterey pronunciamento. The assertion that Saltillo had capitulated was denied in the capital. Revolutionists were still in arms, however. The avenues of communication between the border territory and Monterey were held by the oppositionists of Juarez's rule. It may be said, indeed, that the people of Mexico still remain a divided family, although it is apparent that order is more respected in the household, and its citizen head becoming stronger in the assertion of his authority.

PRINCE GORTCHAKOFF AT BERLIN.—President Thiers is smart, and so is Earl Granville; but Gortchakoff, as most men now know, is a match for either. Bismarck is his only real rival in Europe. At this time Bismarck and Gortchakoff must meet. It remains to be seen whether Gortchakoff can beat Bismarck as he not long since beat Granville. In any case we must soon know whether the Eastern and Salzburg Conferences mean war or peace. The presence of Gortchakoff at the Court of Berlin really means business. In a few hours we must know the result.

The Present Italian Opera Season and Its Predecessors.

After a chequered existence of many years, during which it has undergone more revolutions than the republic of Mexico, Italian opera at length has a fair chance of success and of obtaining a long lease of life. Although in the years gone by we have had the best lyric artists that Europe or America could furnish, and at times a constellation of them together, yet never before were our people so anxious and willing to lend a helping hand to the lyric drama as they are this fall. Since the present season opened the Academy of Music has been thronged with the *élite* of metropolitan fashion and intelligence, and each representation has had as brilliant an audience as could be brought together in any opera house in the world. Never before during the administrations of Ullmann, Grau or Maretzek, was such a warm interest in the opera manifested by the New York public as there is at present. When we look back to the various seasons during which Grisi, Sontag, Piccolomini, Bosio, Lagrange, Cotson, Patti, Kellogg, Medori and Zucchi flourished, and in nearly every case met with but stinted patronage from the people of New York, the present operatic situation is encouraging in the highest sense of the word. It may be remembered that many years ago the seasons were so unprofitable that the artists had frequently to form themselves into a managerial association. Even the best Italian Opera Company that has ever appeared in this city—the Havana troupe, of which Bosio and Steffanone were members—failed to cover expenses. Therefore Mlle. Nilsson has every reason to congratulate herself on the triumph she has gained during the first season of her operatic career in New York.

The Swedish Nightingale is the main cause of this success. Although she gained laurels, and enduring ones, too, in the concert room and made herself respected in the field of oratorio, yet her genius found for the first time here full scope in opera. Her histrionic abilities have never been excelled and rarely equalled on the stage of the lyric drama. She lent new charms to the Bride of Lammermoor and invested the Lady of Camellias with a grace and tenderness that Dumas *fils* never dreamed of and that the traditional Violetta entirely ignores. A voice of the utmost purity of tone and susceptible of every shade of expression and a charming, *naive* manner on the stage makes the Casta Diva of opera nowadays a creature of poetry and tenderness. To-night she appears in her greatest *rôle*, Marguerite, in Gounod's "Faust." It is the veritable Gretchen of Goethe—such an impersonation of the poor German peasant girl as has never been before presented on the stage. On Friday, the sixth subscription night, Mlle. Nilsson will essay the coquettish *rôle* of Zerlini in Mozart's *chef d'oeuvre*, "Don Giovanni," and she is now studying the great *rôle* of Leonora in Beethoven's "Fidelio." As for those two characters she has created—that of Mignon and that of Ophelia—in Ambroise Thomas' operas, the universal voice of the European press has been enthusiastic in its praise. We trust that the management will give our public a chance to hear this incomparable *artiste* in the character of Gilda, the best of Verdi's numerous heroines.

Miss Annie Louise Cary, the contralto of the troupe, has one of those lovely, sympathetic voices that are always heard with pleasure, and that give the music of each *rôle* she undertakes new charms. Signor Brignoli is in better voice than ever before, and the term "golden-toned" can be applied to him now in the fullest sense of the word. M. Victor Capoul achieved such a success on Monday night as Alfred Germont in "Traviata" as rarely falls to the lot of any tenor. He is a perfect lady killer in his love scenes and evidently set about the conquest of the female heart with an earnestness that is irresistible. Mlle. Leon Duval is very pretty and engaging, and as Donna Elvira on Friday night she cannot fail to make an impression on the susceptible hearts present. M. Jamet has a fine, sonorous bass voice, and as he plays one of the most important parts in opera to-night, that of Mephistopheles in "Faust," we may look for a really grand impersonation.

In the chorus and orchestra this company is particularly strong. Both of these important departments show evidence of thorough and careful training. Here we have the weak points of preceding seasons. The chorus and orchestra have been the disgrace of opera at the Academy heretofore. Now they are the most commendable features of the opera. Sixty singers represent the former and fifty instrumentalists the latter. In "Lucia," "Martha" and "Traviata" they did their duty nobly. In "Faust" we may expect still greater things from them.

It must be admitted that Italian opera is the only species of amusement that draws forth the *crême de la crême* of fashion in this city. Hitherto it has been a standing reproach to the metropolis of America, but now, with such a transcendent genius as Nilsson, it bids fair to become permanent and artistically respectable. At all events, our public will not be backward in giving it encouragement, and we trust that not only during this season but also in the next, when Pauline Lucca makes her *début* at the Academy, Italian opera will occupy the position to which it is entitled—first of all amusements.

A Lost Festival.

All Hallow Eve is a lost festival in our busy and practical world. It passed over us last night with hardly a thought of its presence. The jolly enjoyment of the snap apple, the dives in the tub of water after apples, the nut cracking, the illuminated turnips, the practical and harmless jokes, seemed to have no place in a community beset by Tammany frauds, bothered with a bewildering multiplicity of sensations, on the eve of an important election, and generally engaged in the most sternly practical duties of a busy life. It is unfortunate that it should be so. We can take no better recreation from the constant labors and anxieties that wear upon our minds and physical frames than by a night of such jollity in the home circle as a hearty celebration of All Hallow Eve represents. It refreshes far more than billiards, or the play, or a summer at fashionable watering places, or a crushing experience of grand balls. It "makes you a child again, just for to-night."

if we had more All Hallow Eves, and they were more religiously celebrated, we would have fewer jaded business men, fewer weak, narrow chested women, fewer dyspeptics, less unhappiness, less feverish haste to be rich, less unhealthy speculation, and a more general diffusion of the domestic virtues. Indeed, we might show that All Hallow Eve is a panacea for all our woes, and that "Burns' two lines,

And many lads' and lassies' fates
Are there that night decided,

are capable of a wider interpretation than he intended. That in boisterous and romping, but rational, enjoyment such as All Hallow Eve gives countenance to, there lies the germ of a remedy for most of the evils of our home life there is no doubt. The German element among us can teach us useful lessons in this regard, and notwithstanding the American neglect of All Hallow Eve last night we can see in many other particulars that we are fast learning these useful lessons.

The Home Rule Movement in Ireland.

The question of home rule for Ireland is agitating the people of the Green Isle at the present in a manner which calls to mind the days of O'Connell. In different parts of the country master meetings have been held to bring the subject prominently before the people. Mr. Butt, the Member for Limerick, and Mr. John Martin, who is also a member of the British Parliament, are the prominent leaders in this movement. They have adopted a policy which commends itself to all thinking people, and one which, in the end, may prove successful in securing for Ireland some of the reforms which they seek. The old cant against England and the tyranny of British rule, so much adopted by third rate and pot-house politicians, is laid aside altogether. Moderation in speech is employed by the speakers who now harangue the home rule meetings being held throughout Ireland. A meeting was held in the old city of Drogheda some time back to advocate the home rule measure, at which it is estimated that fully thirty thousand people were present. The counties of Dublin, Meath, West Meath and Longford were all well represented on the occasion. The gathering was most orderly, the speakers indulged in little or none of the usual cant in denunciation of "bloody England," and the whiskey drinking part of the business, which usually formed a feature of such demonstrations, was noticeably smaller than on the occasions of similar importance. This is a healthy sign of a wholesome reform in Ireland. The mistake made in times gone by by the men who had the ear of the people was to abuse England and everything connected with English government. The course is now different; tactics are changed, and prominent Irishmen regard the change as beneficial and much more effective. People at this side of the Atlantic applaud the course pursued by the new leaders of the people in Ireland; and if the "auld country" is to be governed by her own people at home in their own Parliament house the policy pursued by such men as Butt, Martin and others will hasten the day when such an event can be declared accomplished.

A STRONG MAN AGAINST THE RING—O'Donovan Rossa, as the candidate of the reform democrats for the Senate in the Fourth Senatorial district. As the representative of the common cause of his race against the British despotism over Ireland, and as an honest, talented and patriotic Irishman, devoted to city reform, he ought to get the vote of every Irishman of his district, and in his bold defiance of "the Ring" he deserves an election.

Personal Intelligence.

Recorder A. Pollok, of Washington, D. C., is at the St. James Hotel.

Congressman Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts, has quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Wm. Tasker Smith, British Consul at Savannah, yesterday arrived at the New York Hotel.

Miss Annie Louise Cary has taken apartments at the Everett House.

Dr. J. G. Holland (Timothy Titcomb) is in town, at the Brevoort House.

E. Darbyshire, of Birkenhead, England, is residing at the Hoffman House.

Professor Pierce, of the United States Coast Survey, yesterday arrived at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Governor Holly, of Connecticut, is domiciled at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Countess Muzzanelli arrived yesterday from Hartford at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

John E. Owens, the comedian, is domiciled at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Colonel H. S. Welch, of Connecticut, is quartered at the Grand Central Hotel.

L. P. French, of the United States Marine Corps, is quartered at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Indian Commissioner John V. Farwell, of Chicago, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Farwell was one of the heaviest losers by the late great fire, yet shortly after its occurrence he visited this city and arranged for a speedy recommencement of his business. His present visit to the city was made to attend the meeting of the Indian Commissioners held last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He there reported upon the condition of the Indians of California and Nevada, whom he visited a short time ago.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Santley sang the part of Elijah last night in Mendelssohn's oratorio at Steinway Hall and made a great success.

Fechter plays Claude Melnotte this afternoon at Wallack's for the benefit of the Chicago sufferers.

New scenery and new toilets have been added to the attractions of "Divorce" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

To-night Nilsson plays her greatest *rôle*, Marguerite, at the Academy.

Wachtel sings in "La Dame Blanche" to-night at the Stadt.

The sensation drama of "Crime" is drawing immense houses at the Bowery.

"Divorce" is running successfully at Mrs. Conway's Brooklyn Theatre.

The International Circus Company, a stupendous affair, will shortly visit us.

Miss Charlotte Cushman's last week at Booth's. She plays Meg Merrilies every night.

ART SALES.

A very fine collection of American and European oil paintings is now on exhibition at Johnston & Van Tassell's salesrooms, 37 Nassau street, consisting of many choice and valuable works of art recently painted by our most favorite city artists, as also by prominent European artists, which will be sold at auction on Thursday and Friday of this week.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

NOVEMBER 1.

1870—The Pope excommunicated the members of the Italian government.
1855—Accident on the Missouri and Pacific Railroad at its opening; twenty-five persons killed.
1765—The Stamp Act went into operation in the American colonies.
1755—A frightful earthquake occurred. It destroyed Lisbon, Portugal, and killed 50,000 of its people; Malaga, Spain, and Fez, Morocco, were almost wholly laid in ruins, and at the latter place 12,000 Arabs perished.

FRANCE.

Military Movement in Sympathy with Napoleon.

Army Address to the Fallen Chief—Citizen Disarmament—A Fated Communist.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Oct. 31, 1871.

A paper on which is written an address to the ex-Emperor Napoleon is being circulated for signatures among the officers and soldiers who served in the army under the empire.

When a sufficient number of signatures has been obtained it will be forwarded to Chiselhurst.

Its contents have not been made public.

DISARMING THE NATIONALS.

The disarmament of the National Guard throughout France is nearly completed.

A DOOMED MAN.

It is thought that none of the Communists remaining in prison will be executed, with the exception of E. Ferré.

AUSTRIA.

Premier Hohenwarth's Resignation Formally Accepted.

The Emperor's Letter—A New Nomination.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, Oct. 31, 1871.

A formal letter signed by the Emperor Francis Joseph, accepting the resignation of the Hohenwarth Ministry, is published here this morning.

The Emperor thanks the ministers for "their services," and praises the devotion to patriotic duties which has characterized their discharge of the public functions which they are now about to relinquish.

THE NEW PRIME MINISTER.

On the same sheet of the official journal, after the royal letter, comes the official notification that the Baron Holzgethan has been deputed by the Crown to form a Cabinet.

Baron Holzgethan was Minister of Finance in the cabinet of Count Potocki.

SPAIN.

The Government in Danger from Radical Conspiracy.

Secret Armament at Barcelona—The Internationals Accused.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Oct. 31, 1871.

The officers of the government have effected the arrest of another batch of radical conspirators in Barcelona, and additional evidences of their guilt have been brought to light.

Stores of firearms, explosive bombs and other deadly warlike implements have been discovered at their place of meeting.

The International Society is at the bottom of the plot, as the men arrested are, for the most part, members of that organization.

ENGLAND.

The Prince of Wales' Contribution to the Chicago Sufferers.

Radical Indictment of the Aristocracy—Army Reform—Settling Day at the Bank—The Rate of Interest—Spanish Finance—Swept from the Deck of a Steamship.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Oct. 31, 1871.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has subscribed the sum of £260 to the Chicago relief fund.

The Mansion House fund for Chicago amounted last evening to £44,800 or $224,000.

The radical leader, Mr. George Odger, late candidate for Parliament from Lambeth in the workingmen's interest, has written a letter reviewing the list of subscriptions for Chicago, and charging the aristocratic classes with "want of charity."

ARMY SYSTEM REFORM.

The London *Gazette* of this evening publishes the new regulations made to carry out the provisions of the bill for the abolition of the commissions purchase system in the army. The main feature of the regulations is the rigid *viva voce* examination which all applicants are required to pass before they can receive a military commission.

HOLIDAY AT THE BANK.

To-morrow, November 1, being the regular setting day of the Bank of England, will be observed as a close holiday on the Stock Exchange.

THE RATE OF INTEREST.

It is thought the Board of Governors of the Bank of England will reduce the rate of interest at its meeting on Thursday morning.

SPANISH FINANCE AND CREDIT.

A meeting of the holders of Spanish bonds was held in the city to-day. A committee was appointed and instructed to vigorously oppose the threatened tax of eighteen per cent on Spanish coupons.

FATAL DISASTERS AT SEA.

A telegram dated Queenstown, Ireland, in the forenoon to-day, brings the following news:—The Inman steamship City of Brussels, Captain Kennedy, from New York October 21 for Liverpool, called here at half-past three o'clock this (October 31) morning. Her commander reports having encountered a hurricane yesterday off the Irish coast, during which the fourth officer was lost overboard and several of the crew severely injured.

The London *Lloyds* publishes the following:—The British bark Sagballen, belonging to the port of North Shields, has been totally wrecked in the Mediterranean, off the harbor of Denia, on the Spanish coast.

IRELAND.

Public Feeling Towards Crown Prosecutions.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

DUBLIN, Oct. 31, 1871.

The trial of the man Kelley, on a charge of having murdered Head Constable Talbot, creates much excitement. The police are hissed and the prisoner cheered when passing from the prison to the court-room.

There have been no disturbances of a serious character, however.

BELGIUM.

Royal Donation to Suffering Chicago.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 31, 1871.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians has made a donation of 2,500f. for the Chicago Relief Fund.

CORSICA.

Legislative Opposition to Bonapartism.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Oct. 31, 1871.

Telegrams from Ajaccio announce that the members of the General Council of Corsica are engaged in a hot discussion over a motion to annul the election of M. Conti, formerly private secretary of the ex-Emperor Napoleon.

MEXICO.

Herald Special Report from Matamoros.

The Capital Quiet and Juarez's Cause More Hopeful.

Provincial Congratulations to the President.

LOYALIST TENDER OF ARMY AID.

The Capitulation of Saltillo Denied.

Revolutionary Possession on the Border.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in Matamoros, Mexico:—

MATAMOROS, Oct. 27, }
Via CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, Oct. 31, 1871. }

A special courier arrived here to-day direct from Tampico.

He delivered despatches dated in the capital of Mexico on the 23d instant.

The advices report "all quiet."

General Diaz is not in the field.

A majority of the State Governors—nearly all of these officers, in fact—had forwarded their felicitations to President Juarez, congratulating him on the present aspect of public affairs.

Each one of the signatory Governors makes offer of his services to support the national Executive in its efforts to suppress the Monterey pronunciamento.

The Juarists deny the report of the capitulation of Saltillo.

The revolutionists still hold all the avenues of communication between the border territory and Monterey.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

Prince Gortschakoff Received at Court.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Oct. 31, 1871.

His Excellency Prince Gortschakoff was formally received at Court by the Emperor William yesterday, after his private interviews with His Majesty and Prince Bismarck.

CUBA.

Movements of the Royal Squadron.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Oct. 31, 1871.

The Spanish man-of-war Pizarro leaves to-day to go eastward, and other vessels of the line are to follow.

THE PACIFIC COAST

Murder in California by a Woman—Desert Sand Storm in Los Angeles County.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31, 1871.

Mrs. Jane Sullivan, living at Bay Point, in Contra Costa county, quarrelled with her brother-in-law, Patrick Sullivan, at the table, and, seizing a gun, shot him dead.

A desert sand storm in Los Angeles county on Sunday was the most severe that has occurred there in eight years.

A. C. Chapman, a clerk in the White Pine Company, at Hamilton, Nev., died yesterday from the effects of laudanum, which he swallowed through mistake.

William H. Moore was shot dead by George Dennison, in a saloon at Santa Cruz, yesterday. They were both old residents of the county.

In the matter of the contested election in Solano county, on account of the conduct of the federal officials of the Mare Island Navy Yard, the County Court yesterday affirmed the validity of the election.

Arrests for Lottery Dealing in San Francisco—Departure of American and Japanese Commissioners.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 31, 1871.

About one hundred persons have been indicted for dealing in lottery tickets in San Francisco.

E. Pestrine Smith, of Washington, recently appointed Imperial Counsellor of International Law, sails for Japan to-morrow.

Mr. Hosakawa, Japanese Commissioner of Agriculture, also sails to-morrow, carrying with him steam pile-drivers, street railroad cars, carriages and various machinery purchased here.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer has fallen very generally on the Atlantic coast, where southerly winds, cloudy and threatening weather now prevail. The low barometer which was Monday night in Arkansas has moved northeast into Michigan and on to Lake Erie, with brisk northerly winds in Illinois and on Lake Michigan. Rain has fallen generally west of the Apalachee Mountains. The temperature has risen on the Atlantic coast and lower lakes; it has fallen on the upper lakes.

Probabilities.

The area of lowest pressure will probably move northeastward down the St. Lawrence valley, with southwesterly winds and rain on the lower lakes; northwesterly winds with clearing weather west of Lake Huron and Ohio; fresh winds from the southeast and the southwest in the Middle and Eastern States, with rain on Wednesday; cloudy and threatening weather continues in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and clearing away on Wednesday in the Southwest.

Cautionary signals are ordered for this morning on Lake Erie.

AFFAIRS IN CHICAGO.

Leniency of New York Creditors—Sixty Miles of Streets Laid Waste in the Great Fire.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31, 1871.

The *Evening Journal* learns from private business sources that the New York creditors of Chicago burned-out firms are very generally satisfied with the settlements they are making with them.

An approximate measurement shows sixty miles of streets laid waste in the great fire.

The opponents of the Union city and county ticket recently nominated to-day made the following nominations:—Mayor, C. G. P. Holden; Judge of Superior Court, Ira W. Buell; Circuit Court Judge, Lambert Freer; City Treasurer, Charles H. Ham; County Treasurer, Henry Harms; City Attorney, P. McHugh; City Collector, W. J. Mahon, Police Commissioner, Otto Herting; Senator, B. F. Munn. The nominees are mostly republicans.

FAILURE OF A PHILADELPHIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31, 1871.

The Enterprise Insurance Company has suspended in consequence of Chicago losses, and will be forced to go into liquidation. The company has made an assignment to the Pennsylvania Company for life insurance and the granting of annuities.

WASHINGTON.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE CABINET.

Chicago Asking for Government Troops to Protect the City.

Official Statement of Outstanding Currency.

Slanderous Charges Against Treasurer Spinner Disproved.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1871.

Important Cabinet Meeting—Troops for Chicago—Utah Affairs.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day a petition from Chicago was read, signed by representatives of both political parties, asking that troops be stationed in that city for the protection of property, those which were there immediately after the late fire having been withdrawn. In accordance with the petition an order has been issued by which a portion of the Eighth infantry, now at Willet's Point, will be despatched to Chicago.

The subject of the Ku Klux arrests in South Carolina was considered, Attorney General Akerman stating the result of his late visit to that State. The prisoners having asked to be released on bail, it was thought best to leave that matter to the discretion of Mr. Akerman.

The government will continue the prosecutions in Utah, and, if necessary, additional troops will be sent to that Territory. It is known that some of the federal officers have asked for troops to aid the Executive authorities in making arrests, but this is considered by the heads of military affairs here to be inexpedient unless there should be resistance to such an extent as to require the additional force. Much is left to the discretion of General Augur, who has taken measures to insure tranquility and to further the ends of justice. With the exception of the above-named subjects no business of importance was transacted, though the meeting continued three hours.

Changes in the Military Departments.

The changes in the military departments of the country, which were announced in the HERALD last July, and which were so strenuously denied upon authority, are soon to be made public. They will differ very little from the programme then announced. The expectation of this order after its announcement in the HERALD, the details of which are being arranged by the President, the Secretary of War and General Sherman, created a great deal of anxiety in military circles, and the War Department was deluged with letters from army officers inquiring into its provisions. The Department of the Lakes is to be abolished and General Philip St. George Cooke will be placed upon the retired list. General Sheridan will not come East, as was at first intended, with his headquarters at New York, but will have a large territory under his command commensurate with his rank as Lieutenant General, with headquarters at St. Louis. The intention is to give him control of all the Indian tribes, as far as it can be done without encroaching too much upon the Military Division of the Pacific, commanded by General Schofield. New Mexico will be detached from the Department of the Missouri and erected into a separate department, and it is probable that either Colonel Edward Hatch, of the Ninth cavalry—now commanding a district in Texas—or Lieutenant Colonel Alfred Sully, of the Nineteenth infantry, will be designated as the commander, though Colonel David S. Stanley, of the Twenty-second infantry, now in Montana, may be appointed. These are all general officers by brevet, and their superior experience seems to make the choice of one of them a necessity.

Leaks in the Treasury—General Spinner's Defence.

Treasurer Spinner will in his annual report notice what he terms "an infamous libel" upon the Treasury Department in general and upon himself in particular, which appeared in a New York newspaper, and which was shown to him on his return from Europe. The article was headed "Leaks in the Treasury—Millions of Dollars Abstracted," &c. After a long review of the subject, fortified by extracts and references from the books of his office, the Treasurer says:—

The charge of the destruction of six cartloads of account books, like the one that he had taken, on warrants made payable to E. E. Spinner, moneys amounting to over three millions of dollars, and for which he had not accounted, is, he hoped, sufficiently disproved by the simple statement of facts the truth of which can be verified by any one who may claim to examine the records and papers that are accessible in the various offices of the department to which they properly belong. The charge that he arrived in England on the 24th of May and proceeded to Baden, when he parted with his companions and disappeared, was in perfect keeping with all the rest. The whole article, from the beginning to the end, so far as any material fact is concerned, is, General Spinner says, an unmitigated lie, and was so known by its getters up when it was invented, penned and published. It had been said of municipal officials of a Northern city that they do not deny the charge of robbery of the public money made against them. There is reason to believe that, taking advantage of my absence in a foreign land, these false charges against the Treasury Department that originated in the organ of "the Ring" in that city, and whose editor is one of its members of the Senate of the State, were "back fire" and "stop thief" dodges, and made with a view to draw attention from themselves and their "stealings," and that they might say, "Why should we deny general charges of official dishonesty when an official of the national government, who is charged more specifically with wrongdoing, makes no denial?" These were the motives that induced me to swerve from the general rule not to give heed to slanders and libels.

Trouble with Ku Klux in Mississippi.

A letter received at the Internal Revenue Office, from A. P. Shattuck, Assessor for the Third district of Mississippi, reporting that on the night of the 23d inst. an attempt was made to burn the Assessor's office at Okolona, in that State, but the fire was extinguished before material damage was done. The day before the United States Deputy Marshal arrived at Okolona with warrants for the arrest of a party of Ku Klux. The Assessor tendered him what assistance he could, and his clerk assisted in making the arrests. Five persons were arrested and left at his house, and during the night the revenue office was fired. Assessor Shattuck thinks there is no doubt it was done by friends of the prisoners, as the town was full of strangers all night and threats were freely made against the life of Mr. Hall, the Assessor's clerk, for the part he took in the affair. Assessor Shattuck respectfully suggests that it might be advisable to have United States troops stationed there for the protection of government property, and excitement runs high over the arrests already made and to be made, and his office is liable to be burned at any time.

Ku Klux Emigration from South Carolina.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Union*, of Monday, says:—

We have received information from most reliable authority to the effect that on Thursday of last week an armed band made their appearance in the village of New Pickens. The persons were all mounted and wore their arms unconcealed, and were provided with rations, &c. They inquired for United States maps and stated they were leaving South Carolina for good and were on their way to Georgia. None of the citizens of the village could recognize any of the party.

Appointments by the President.

The President made the following appointments to-day:—Hanford L. Gordon to be Register of the Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn.; George Andrews, United States Attorney for the Eastern district of Tennessee; George C. Bates, United States Attorney for Utah Territory; Hernim Rice, Postmaster at Norwalk, Ohio; C. H. Newell, Postmaster at Greenwood, Iowa.

Supervisor of Tennessee Appointed.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day reappointed ex-Supervisor Emery, of Tennessee, Supervisor of that State in place of Supervisor Stokes, removed.

Sympathy of the Swiss for the Chicago Sufferers.

The political agent and Consul General of Switzerland, Mr. Hiltz, has received a letter from the President of that republic stating that the people express the warmest sympathy for the sufferers by the Chicago fire, and that liberal subscriptions are being made for their relief under organized arrangement.

The United States government is now paying a pension to the widow of William Tell, a lineal descendent of the Swiss hero of that name. The husband of the pensioner served in the late war in this country.

Presentation of the Colombian Minister to the President.

Señor Don Santiago Perez, who for some time past has been the Minister Resident here from the United States of Colombia, to-day delivered his credentials to the President as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the republic. He made the following remarks upon the subject:—

MR. PRESIDENT—My government has resolved to render plenipotentiary the legation which is under my charge, and in the performance of the duties of which I have had the satisfaction to find your views entirely in harmony with mine in relation to drawing closer the friendly relations between the two countries. In the credential letter which I have the honor to place in your hands the President of Colombia states the reasons of the promotion above referred to. For my part, I feel that I cannot make a suitable return for his confidence, save by cultivating the spirit of justice with which both nations hope that such questions as may arise between them will be settled, and by endeavoring to merit a continuance of that kindness on your part which has hitherto rendered my official relations so easy and agreeable."

The President replied as follows:—

MR. PEREZ—I congratulate you on your promotion. It may be considered as an approval by your government of your course here, which has also been quite acceptable to us. We are especially interested in preserving the good will of the United States of Colombia, partly, indeed, because they are the custodians of the only open way across the Isthmus which connects North with South America. We shall omit nothing practicable on our part towards maintaining that good will, and cannot fail if your government shall meet us in the spirit of justice to which you allude, and especially if due regard be had for antecedents, realities and prospects.

Another Defalcation.

The President to-day suspended W. F. Forbes, Invalid Pension Agent of Philadelphia, at the request of the Commissioner of Pensions. He is charged with being a defaulter to the amount of $25,000, which, it is said, he has expressed his willingness to restore to the government.

General Sherman's Visit to Europe.

The United States steamer Wabash, flagship of the European squadron, will sail from Boston about the latter part of next week for Europe. General Sherman and Colonel Audenried, of his staff, leave here early next week for Boston to take passage on the Wabash. They will be absent about six months.

Official Statement of Outstanding Currency.

The following is the official statement of the amount of United States currency outstanding at this date:—

United States notes, old issue	$92,321
United States notes, new issue	160,199,966
United States notes, issue of 1869	197,300,032
One year five per cent notes	119,627
Two year ditto	41,204
Two year ditto coupon notes	38,302
Compound interest notes	703,600
Fractional currency, first issue	4,413,932
Fractional currency, second issue	3,217,931
Fractional currency, third issue	4,949,168
Fractional currency, fourth issue	26,907,214
Total	$398,043,696

The amount outstanding of United States notes, new issue and issue of 1869, includes $1,500,000 to restore the amount destroyed in the Chicago depository.

Increase of American Tonnage.

A statement furnished by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the number of vessels and tonnage of the United States on June 30, 1871, as compared with the corresponding date of 1870, shows a gain over 1870 of 76 sailing vessels with a tonnage of 32,129.87, 158 steam vessels of 34,106.51 tons and 955 unrigged vessels of 99,628.29 tons, or a total of 1,189 vessels with a tonnage of 165,262.67.

Admeasurement of German Vessels.

The Treasury Department has decided that a German vessel entering an American port for the first time, having a British certificate of admeasurement, need not be admeasured.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

THE TOTAL DESTRUCTION of the records of the United States District Court in the great fire at Chicago did not include the copyright records of Illinois, which were removed to Washington last year, and are safe in the fireproof library of Congress. Many transcripts of valuable copyrights have already been called for and furnished by the Librarian.

A NEW WEEKLY JOURNAL, entitled *Public Opinion*, modelled upon the London paper of that name, has been commenced at Philadelphia by Mr. G. W. Hammersley, editor of the Germantown *Chronicle*. Its plan is to give a selection of the best articles from all the leading newspapers, reflecting public sentiment both in the United States and England. It aims to be the *Eclectic* of the newspaper press.

THE TOTAL LOSS of the library and gallery of paintings of the Chicago Historical Society, by the burning of the "fireproof" building, included 18,000 bound volumes, 150,000 pamphlets and 200 paintings, comprising the entire collection of Mr. George P. A. Healy. Among the latter was Couture's original "Prodigal Son" and Healy's picture of Daniel Webster replying to Hayne in the Senate.

JOHN RUSKIN, in his last "Letter to the Workingmen of Great Britain," says of his boyhood training:—"My mother forced me, by steady daily toil, to learn long chapters of the Bible by heart, as well as to read it every syllable through from Genesis to the Apocalypse about once a year; and to that discipline I owe, not only a knowledge of the book, which I find occasionally serviceable, but much of my general power of taking pains and the best part of my taste in literature."

THE AUTHOR of that successful book of Southern humor, "Major Jones' Courtship," first published in 1844, will next year bring out a new edition. William T. Thompson is his real name.

NEW PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

From J. B. Ford & Co.—"My Wife and I; or, Harry Henderson's History." By Mrs. H. Beecher Stowe.

From G. W. Carleton & Co.—"Morning Glories and Other Stories." By Louise M. Alcott, author of "Little Women," &c.

From Harper & Brothers—"History of Louis Philippe, King of the French." By John S. C. Abbott.

From De Witt C. Lent & Co.—"Rip Raps or Drift Thoughts Wide Apart." By Will C. Kerr.

From the Leonard Scott Publishing Company—*The British Quarterly Review.*

"Centenary Address" delivered before the Society of the New York Hospital, by James William Beekman; *American Odd Fellow.*

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

The report of the Health Officer of Philadelphia gives the number of cases of smallpox during last week as 456, and for the year 1,067. The deaths from smallpox during last week were 85, and for the year 283.

The crew of the steamer Mary Boyd at Memphis mutinied yesterday morning. An attack was made on the mate, who shot a negro named John Kilton twice, wounding him severely. The timely arrival of the police saved the mate's life.

Kate Cherry came to her death on Monday night in Saratoga, N. Y., in a drunken row. It is supposed that her husband struck her on the head with some instrument. The husband, Wm. Cherry, and Matthew Smith, a brother of deceased, have been arrested.

On Sunday, October 22, James Trotter was murdered near Indian Ford, Butler county, Mo., by a man named Dyer, who approached his victim from behind, and with a cleaver nearly cut off his head at a blow. Trotter's alleged offence was cohabiting with a crazy woman.

The boiler in Quirin's tannery, at Tioga Centre, New York, exploded at seven o'clock yesterday morning, killing a man named Van Ander and severely injuring George Quirin and several others. The beam house and lime house were demolished. The boiler was thrown a distance of 300 feet. It was old, and an over-pressure of steam caused the disaster.

The preliminary proceedings in the libel case of Governor Austin, of Nevada, against J. Green, editor of the St. Anthony *Democrat*, were concluded yesterday. The latter was held to bail to appear before the Grand Jury.

George Clark, a young man, and the leader of a band of desperadoes and thieves who have been operating in Springfield for some time, was arrested yesterday, and a large amount of stolen property recovered. Clark has since confessed enough crimes to send him to State Prison for life.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Oct. 31—4 30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93 for money and 93 for the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 91¾; 1865, old, 91¾; 1867, 90¾; ten-forties, 89¾.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Oct. 31.—Rentes 67f. 55c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31—4 30 P. M.—The cotton market closed active and firmer. Middling uplands, 9¾d.; middling Orleans, 9¾d. The sales of the day have been 14,000 bales, of which 5,000 bales were taken for speculation and export. Sales of cotton shipping or shipped at Charleston or Savannah at 9¾d.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31—1 30 P. M.—The market is quiet. Wheat, 11s. a 11s. 5d. per cental for No. 2 red Western spring. Corn, 35s. 6d. per cwt. The receipts of wheat for the past three days have been 22,500 quarters, including 15,000 American.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31—1 30 P. M.—Lard, 46s. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31—Evening.—Refined petroleum, 17¾d. per gallon; common rosin, 10s. a 11s.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Oct. 31—Evening.—Common rosin, 11s. 6d. a 12s.; spirits of turpentine, 43s. 6d. a 43s.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—LONDON, Oct. 31.—Petroleum, 17¾d.

THE MORMON TROUBLES.

Herald Special Report from Salt Lake City.

BAIL REFUSED FOR STOUT AND KIMBALL.

The Mormons Becoming Quiet—No Resistance to the Laws Expected.

A Saint with Nine Wives in the Meshes of the Law.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 31, 1871.

The United States District Court, Chief Justice McKean, adjourned to-day until the 14th of November.

In the cases of Stout and Kimball the Judge declined to admit them to bail until he had examined into the matter more fully. They are held in custody at Camp Douglas.

The decision of Judge McKean in granting bail to Mayor Wells received general approval.

The Mormons are sensibly touched by the Judge's action. The feeling generally is much better. The leaders are more quiet and sensible, and the people are growing tranquil and more amicable. There is not the slightest danger of any disturbance of the peace, although Senator Morton's editor was badly scared in his brief visit here and lost his usual presence of mind.

There is to be no rebellion or war and no extraordinary expenditure of the public funds.

A number of other arrests are likely to occur in a short time, but none of very great importance.

A Queer Case Before the Courts—A Mormon's Ninth Wife Sues for Divorce—The Saints Becoming Civil.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 30, 1871.

H. S. Eldridge, of the Bank of Deseret, and William Jennings, of the Zion's Co-operative Institution, were accepted as sureties on the bail bond of Mayor Daniel Wells. The motion for bail in the cases of Stout and Kimball is still under consideration by the Court.

The case of Clayton against Clayton, being an action for divorce and alimony instituted by the polygamous wife of William Clayton, is on the docket for to-morrow. Clayton is the Territorial Auditor. The point at present raised is a demurrer to the jurisdiction of the United States Court, the defence claiming that matters of this nature belong exclusively to the Probate Court. The plaintiff is Clayton's ninth wife, and a suit for divorce before a United States Court cannot, of course, be maintained. It is expected that the testimony on the merits of the case will be curious, and if it be admitted that the plaintiff is defendant's wife it will leave him open to a charge of bigamy. The defendant's only hope is that the demurrer will be maintained.

The man Bennett, who was found dead and shot through and through on the road near this city on Saturday last, is said to have been a horse thief. A man named Jones avows the killing and declares that he caught Bennett in the act of stealing ——. Jones is under arrest.

Everything is as quiet and peaceable here to-night as in a country village. Aside from what is said in the Church organs the general expression of the Mormons is that of entire submission to the law. Cannon is very bitter, but Orson Pratt says it will be all right so long as they do not fine him, for he has no money.

Wells, Fargo & Co. and the merchants received during last week $240,000 in silver bullion, mostly from Pioche.

Release of the Mormon Bishop, Aaron Johnson.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 31, 1871.

The Mormon bishop, Aaron Johnson, arrested a short time since at Springville by a United States marshal for murder, was released to-day by Judge Strickland, at Provo City, on $10,000 bail.

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes,
"I LOVE YOU"
and "WHITE ROSE."

A.—For a Stylish and Elegant Hat Go Direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau street.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES,
251 Broadway, corner Murray street

A.—A.—A.—Roebuck's Weather Strips, 263 Fulton street; best, most reliable and always the cheapest.

Angell's Turkish Bath, Lexington Avenue, corner Twenty-fifth street.—Furnished Rooms; excellent table; dinner at 2; gentlemen's baths day and night; ladies' Turkish and electric baths day and evening.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world; the only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. At all druggists.

"Christine Nilsson."—For the Young Ladies of America, "The Nilsson Dance and Ballroom Guide," seven engravings; price 15c.; cloth, 25c. For sale by all booksellers.

Operas, Oratorios, Glees, &c.
BOOSEY & CO., 210 Broadway.

"Pike's Toothache Drops" Cure in One Minute.—HILL'S HAIR DYE, black or brown, only 50 cents.

Register, Register, Register.
Assembly, Eleventh District.
THOMAS W. PITMAN.

Royal Havana Lottery.—The Highest Rates paid for Doubloons, all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 13 Wall street, New York.

Steinway & Sons'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS
were awarded the
FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL,
WORLD'S FAIR, PARIS, 1867, AND LONDON, 1862.
The STEINWAY PIANOS are universally conceded to be
THE LEADING FIRST CLASS PIANO
now before the public. These instruments are preferred by all others by the most celebrated pianists. They are used by all the principal concert troupes wherever attainable. They have a truly "worldwide" reputation, being largely exported to Europe and all parts of the civilized world, and they are sought to be imitated by nearly all American and European piano makers.
STEINWAY & SONS' MAMMOTH MANUFACTORY is the most perfectly arranged and extensive establishment of its kind in the world, the published official revenue returns having revealed the fact that "the amount of their yearly sales exceeds those of the twelve largest piano makers of New York combined."
STEINWAY & SONS call special attention to their
NEW PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS,
with double iron frame, Patent Resonator and Tubular Frame action, which are matchless in volume and quality of tone and surpassing facility of action, while standing longer in tune and being more impervious to atmospheric influences than any other piano at present manufactured.
EVERY PIANO WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
Prices as low as the exclusive use of the best materials and most thorough workmanship will permit. Old pianos taken in exchange, and illustrated catalogues, with price lists, mailed free on application.
WAREROOMS, STEINWAY HALL,
109 and 111 East Fourteenth street, New York.

There May Be Greater Politicians Than Greeley, greater lawyers than Count Joannes, greater judges than Pratt, greater orators than Train, greater travellers than Grant, but throughout the wide, wide world there are no greater hatters than E. NOA—none as great. The inimitable hatter is to be found at No. 212 Broadway, where he displays a wonderful assortment of Hats—likewise Furs—of the most stylish patterns and most excellent materials. You know how 'tis yourself, reader.

The Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine—The best and cheapest first class machines in the world; prices from $45 to $100; easy payments. Salesroom, 707 Broadway.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, &c., &c.
Dr. GLOVER, 19 Ann street, adjoining Herald office.

The New Disinfectant, Bromo-Chloralum, non-poisonous and odorless, destroys all disagreeable odors and prevents contagion. Prepared only by TILDEN & CO., 176 William street, New York. Sold by druggists.

THE BANNED SOUTH.

Further Reports from the Herald Commissioner in South Carolina.

Condition of Affairs in Laurens County.

ABSOLUTELY NO KU KLUX THERE.

Past Outrages and Present Apprehensions.

NEWBERRY, S. C., Oct. 27, 1871.

My investigations into the condition of affairs in Laurens county have failed to discover any opposition to the laws, either State or United States. I have ascertained, however, that not a single Ku Klux raid has ever been made in the county, the radicals themselves admitting this fact.

NO KU KLUX IN LAURENS COUNTY.

As showing how exaggerated and often utterly false have been the reports published in the radical press of the outrages committed upon negroes, I have only to mention that, excepting in an election riot last year, there has not been a negro killed by a white man in Laurens since the war ended. There have been several cases of whipping, but in every case the victim had been guilty of some offence against the laws, and for which he had not been punished by the proper authorities. Of course mob law cannot be justified under any circumstances, but I mention the cause solely for the purpose of showing that politics had nothing whatever to do with the troubles.

SOME NEGRO OUTRAGES.

While no negroes have been murdered white men have. The most notorious one was the assassination of Dr. C. Shell by negroes in 1868. In this case one of the assassins was convicted and hung, and the others were permitted to escape. Furthermore, I have before me the story of an attack by negroes upon the residence of Mr. Harrison Scott. He was absent at the time, and his wife was most brutally treated, after doing which the negroes robbed the house and marched off. An attempt was also made on the life of a Mr. Shaw, which, however, fortunately failed. It is not my purpose to say anything harsh about the negroes of Laurens county. All the whites agree in representing the majority of them as orderly and well behaved, and certainly the negroes do not complain of any ill-treatment at the hands of the whites. I do not know that I can illustrate the object of the Ku Klux better than by giving the words of a negro to me on yesterday. "Boss," said he, "de Ku Klux no trouble me. I nebber steal anything from nobody."

AN ELECTION RIOT.

The election riot last year was reported at the time in the HERALD, but not as I have heard it. The affair occurred in this way:—A large body of negro militia, officered by negroes, had been stationed in Laurensville for some time and had carried on things pretty much their own way, to the great exasperation of the whites. A house occupied by them had been converted into a fort, with loopholes, &c. On the day of the election one of the state constables—a white man—got into a row with one of the citizens and a fight ensued between them. The row attracted numerous persons to the spot and quite a crowd had gathered around the combatants, when, suddenly the negro militia rushed into their improvised fortress, closed the doors and opened fire upon the crowd through the loopholes. Tremendous excitement followed this outrage. The whites hurried home, armed themselves and returned to the scene and a desperate conflict ensued. It was resumed on the following day and ended in disarming of the negro militia and their withdrawal or disbandment by authority of the Governor. Some half dozen negroes were killed or wounded and two or three whites the same. Radicals have admitted to me that the conduct of the militia had been overbearingly insolent and that it required only another overt act to incense the whites beyond the power of controlling their passions. Now, whether the whites were criminal or not in this riot, it cannot possibly be tortured into a Ku Klux outrage.

BURNING OF A SCHOOL HOUSE.

Much stress is laid by the Laurens county radicals upon the burning of their school house. The negro in charge of it declares that he had previously been given notice to quit the county or he would be killed. He is living in the county to-day sound in body. However, one night the school house was burned down and instantly the Ku Klux were charged with the incendiarism. Not a living soul has ever asserted that he saw the men who did it. It is stated, however, that the members of the negro church to which the school was attached had a row about it only a few evenings before it was burned, and the whites believe that some of them set it on fire in revenge for not having their own way about it. It is scarcely rational to suppose that white men would have destroyed it when they were fully aware that they would have to furnish the money to rebuild it. All the taxes paid by the negroes of Laurens county in a year could not have purchased the nails with which to fasten the planks together.

NO CONFIDENCE IN THE AUTHORITIES.

In Laurens county I hear the same complaint I have heard in Newberry county—namely, an utter want of confidence in the officials placed over the people by the Governor or by the votes of the negro. They run the machinery of the government in the interests of the blacks, and the whites—who own all the property—are only thought of in connection with the taxes. Governor Scott is held in supreme contempt by the whites everywhere. He is charged with duplicity and double dealing, with saying one thing to the whites and the exact opposite to the blacks, while he does everything to satisfy his political party.

GOVERNOR SCOTT'S MALADMINISTRATION.

I do not pretend to say that in all the disturbances which have taken place the whites have been wholly blameless. Unquestionably, they have done some things when they ought not to have done. But some allowance must be made for human nature. Men are likely to become exasperated when their barns, horses, stables, &c., are burned to the ground, and after they have succeeded in getting the criminals convicted see the Governor turn them loose. I have conversed with some of the most respectable citizens of Newberry and Laurens and to call them men to doubt would be equivalent to pronouncing the entire southern people liars and scoundrels—and in all cases the same complaint has been made. The laws of the state are bad enough, they say, but let them be fairly enforced and there will be no Ku Klux. They declare it to be a notorious fact that any negro who possesses political influence can commit crime with impunity. If even their offence is so atrocious that the negro juries are compelled to convict Governor Scott stands ready with a pardon to set them free. Just previous to the last election (by way of illustration), several negroes in Newberry county were convicted of rioting. They were sentenced to the penitentiary. It so happened that they were influential in politics and they were turned loose.

KU KLUX CONFESSIONS.

Put together all the facts I have narrated and say whether there is in any community in the Western States which would have resisted the temptation to take the law into their own hands. You will hear a great deal about what the prisoners arrested confess. As I telegraphed you, some of them undoubtedly admitted that they belonged to the Ku Klux organization, but none have said that their object was political. Reports of the character of their confession, as published in the *Union*, of Columbia, cannot be relied upon, for that paper is notorious for its efforts to reduce the whites into abject submission to the negroes. Its editor is a carpet-bagger, who has fattened off the plunder of the State and is interested in keeping up political agitation so that his party may remain in power. I do not attempt to lessen the force of any confession; I merely propose to state the facts. It would be folly to justify any acts of violence perpetrated by the Ku Klux; it would be criminal to ignore the provocation for them. They are the result of a long-standing wrong, and martial law for the purpose of suppressing them is, under the circumstances, a virtual endorsement of such misgovernment.

POSSIBILITY OF ARMED RESISTANCE.

And now one word more before I close. It is intimated in the proclamation of the President that an insurrection might exist in Newberry, Laurens, York, Union, Chesterfield, Chester, Spartanburg, Lancaster and Fairfield counties. I dare the most prejudiced radical to assert that a single armed band has been encountered by the United States soldiers. The entire federal force in the district does not exceed one thousand men, and these, in small squads, scour the country by night and make arrests with impunity. If the people were disposed to resist the government they could annihilate this little force in a single night; but thus far they have submitted quietly. True enough, apprehensions are expressed lest the young men who have been driven from their homes, or whose relatives have been arrested, become desperate and inaugurate a guerilla warfare. Such a finale to the deplorable era inaugurated is not impossible; but it must be said, in simple justice to them, that the influential citizens are counseling quiet acquiescence in everything done by the military authorities.

THE MEDLICOTT MURDER TRIAL IN KANSAS.

Review of the Case.

The jury in the case of Dr. Medlicott, after being out from half-past nine o'clock on Wednesday night until half-past eight o'clock Thursday morning, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The jury could not consistently have found a verdict for any lesser degree under the circumstances, as the laws of Kansas make killing by poison murder. One juror stated that he was in favor of murder in the second degree, but yielded to the opinions of the other twelve. A motion for a new trial was made, and as it will probably not be granted by Judge Bassett the case will go to the Supreme Court. A large number of exceptions were taken to the rulings of the Court during the progress of the trial, and it is not improbable that some of these rulings may be decided to have been erroneous. For instance, there was one rather curious piece of testimony. Johnson, the cell mate of Medlicott, was not allowed to state what Medlicott said in his sleep, but was permitted to state what he told Medlicott he had said in his sleep. These somnambulic revelations had, doubtless, their full influence upon the minds of the jurors. There are other points upon which the counsel for the defence confidently expect to obtain from the Supreme Court a reversal of the judgment.

The case, taken in all its details, is one of the most singular and interesting in the annals of criminal jurisprudence. A brief epitome of the leading facts connected with it may not be uninteresting.

Isaac M. Ruth had married, as his second wife, the divorced wife of Mr. Seymour Voullaire, of this city, at a time when Voullaire was supposed to be in a dying condition from a pistol ball fired by Ruth. Several months afterward Ruth and his wife removed to Lawrence, Kansas, where Ruth had resided before the war. Ruth obtained a situation as bookkeeper in the office of the Lawrence *Tribune*, and was a quiet, industrious man of business.

About the same time a young physician, named John A. Medlicott, located at Lawrence and commenced the practice of his profession. He was about thirty years of age, well educated, of good address, manners and appearance. His wife was about twenty years his senior—a quiet, patient, unassuming woman. He had married her in Maryland, against the remonstrances of her friends, who believed her little fortune of five or six thousand dollars had more to do with Medlicott's choice than affection for the woman. The young physician obtained a fair practice and was a member of the Episcopal church.

Medlicott became the family physician of Ruth, and his account book, produced in Court, showed that he made no charge for his services, although his visits were as frequent as twice a day. Indeed, so frequent were his visits to Mrs. Ruth, and so uniformly were the doors locked and the curtains drawn, that the neighbors gossiped about it, and surmised that there was a criminal intimacy between the parties.

In December last, Medlicott's wife died very suddenly, and it is remarkable that her symptoms strongly resembled those of Ruth at his death, four months later. Dark hints were thrown out at the time, but little was said, and the body was interred at Lawrence. The cause of her death was stated to be apoplexy, but a physician who was there at the time declares that no symptoms of apoplexy were observable. In the memorandum book in which Ruth wrote his last letter is a pencilled note of the death of Mrs. Medlicott, from which he wrote her obituary in the newspaper, and it is there stated that she died of apoplexy. There can be no doubt that Medlicott himself furnished the dates and cause of death to Ruth.

After the death of his wife, the doctor became still more attentive to his patient, who, according to her own statement, was afflicted with multitudinous sores in various parts of her body, and spent a great part of her time in bed. He appears she frequently attended dances, and sometimes rode out with the doctor in his buggy. Notwithstanding the gossip of the town, it does not appear that Ruth was jealous of the attentions of the doctor to his wife, but remained on friendly terms with him up to Ruth's own death.

On the 26th of April, in the afternoon, Mrs. Ruth went to Leavenworth on a visit. That night Ruth and Medlicott played three games of chess at the house of the former, and they parted between nine and ten o'clock. The next morning Ruth was found dead in his bed, with froth and blood oozing from his mouth. Of course the family physician was the first person sent for, and his conduct in the presence of the dead excited remark.

The strongest feature of the whole case is the letter written by Ruth to his wife, just before he died, informing her that Medlicott had given him a quinine pill for his health before, and requesting her, in case of his death, to have his body examined. In this letter he describes his symptoms with some minuteness, and states that the clock has just struck eleven. The memorandum book was found lying on his coat, on the piano, with his vest and pants lying on it. The question arose, then arose, why did he not call to his assistance the physician who slept next door, within a few feet of his room? By doing so he might have saved his life. He, however, strange as it may appear, spent the last moments of consciousness in writing a letter which, on the trial, was the most convincing evidence that he was murdered.

As soon as the letter was discovered Medlicott was arrested and lodged in jail. He immediately sent for a lawyer, and the result of the conference was that the lawyer had Mrs. Ruth taken to his own house immediately upon her return from Leavenworth, and before she had seen the corpse of her husband. What transpired between the lawyer and the lady has not been revealed, but the prisoner subsequently stated that the lawyer assured him "there was no danger."

In the cell in which Medlicott was confined was a young man named Henry Johnson, alias Sperry—the same man who was fined in the United States Circuit Court in this city about a year ago for defrauding the revenue department. Johnson was imprisoned on a charge of burglary and larceny. He became a sneak and informer, and from hearing the talk in his sleep. The spirits of the dead haunted him in his dreams. The apparition of his wife hovered over him in his midnight slumbers, and he started up with glaring eyeballs and exclaimed, "O God, Sarah! are you here?" The dying agonies of Ruth were re-enacted in his dreamy imagination, and he would smooth the drapery of his couch and say, "Be quiet, Ruth! Take this, and it will do you good?"

Johnson, who is described as a professional burglar in appearance, conceived the idea of winning his own freedom by obtaining satisfactory evidences of the guilt of the fellow prisoner. He succeeded in gaining Medlicott's confidence and in obtaining from him letters that are a virtual confession of guilt. One of these letters was a glowing lovesick epistle to Mrs. Ruth, written, as he stated on the stand, to change the current of her feelings against him. To understand this expression it is necessary to know that the newspapers had published a report that Mrs. Ruth had vowed vengeance against the murderer of her husband, and had sworn her children over his combined corpse to avenge his death. These fearful threats explain why Medlicott was so anxious to have the family physician of Mrs. Ruth, one of the intercepted letters that he "could not go to trial without knowing what this woman will swear to."

The analysis of the contents of the stomach made by the chemists showed that Ruth had died of morphine poison, and from a subsequent examination of another portion of the body discovered the presence of strychnine, as testified by the chemist. The body of Mrs. Medlicott was also exhumed and it is said that these two poisons were discovered. It appears that the mixture of these two poisons will have the effect of preventing the usual post-mortem appearances produced by either, although the one is frequently used as an antidote for the other.

These and numerous minor facts and circumstances were carefully gathered by the prosecuting attorney, and on the trial were presented to the jury in such a clear and forcible manner that no doubt remained of the guilt of the accused, and the verdict was "murder in the first degree."

The defence attempted to account for the death of Ruth on three theories—first, that he died from the effects of the quinine, taken in the worst stage of congestive chill; second, that he took morphine by mistake for quinine; third, that he committed suicide and wrote the dying letter to save his life insurance policy. In support of the first theory they proved by several respectable physicians that quinine sometimes killed when injudiciously administered. In support of the second theory, that morphine was taken by mistake, it was shown that both quinine and morphine were in the room, in boxes resembling each other, and it was easy for one to be mistaken for the other. The theory of suicide was sustained by the ingenious logic and arguments.

The defence was very ably conducted by Judge Thatcher and Mr. W. W. Nevison, of Lawrence, assisted by Mr. Johnson, of Garnett. The prosecution showed equal if not superior ability. It should have been mentioned that the trial took place at the town of Garnett, the prisoner having refused, on requesting her, in case of his death, to have his body examined. In this letter he describes his symptoms with some minuteness, and states that the clock has just struck eleven. The memorandum book was found lying on his coat, on the piano, with his vest and pants lying on it. The question arose, then arose, why did he not call to his assistance the physician who slept next door, within a few feet of his room? By doing so he might have saved his life. He, however, strange as it may appear, spent the last moments of consciousness in writing a letter which, on the trial, was the most convincing evidence that he was murdered.

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The defence was very ably conducted by Judge Thatcher and Mr. W. W. Nevison, of Lawrence, assisted by Mr. Johnson, of Garnett. The prosecution showed equal if not superior ability. It should have been mentioned that the trial took place at the town of Garnett, the prisoner having refused, on requesting a change of venue from Lawrence. Mr. John Hutchings, Prosecuting Attorney of Douglas county, prepared the case with a great deal of labor and ingenuity, and made a most excellent speech in opening the arguments. Mr. Thomas P. Fenlon, of Leavenworth, in his masterly speech to the jury, made it apparent to all who heard him that he is one of the best criminal lawyers in the Union. His argument, it was said, did more than anything else to convince the jury. Colonel C. B. Mason, Prosecuting Attorney of Franklin county, rendered valuable services to the State in searching authorities and giving advice in the conduct of the case. Judge Bassett, who presided, conducted the proceedings with the utmost decorum, and showed himself to be a thorough jurist and an impartial and clear-headed judge. The case, it is presumed, will go to the Supreme Court.

The trial was, as before remarked, an exceedingly interesting one, and presented features entirely new in the annals of criminal trials. No case that has occurred in this part of the country for many years has excited so much interest among the people, and for this reason the above brief review is deemed proper at the close.

THE ALLEGED MURDER IN THE NINETEENTH WARD.

In the case of John Rourke, late of 305 East Forty-sixth street, who is alleged to have been fatally beaten during a drunken quarrel on Saturday night, no investigation has yet been held, and will not till Monday next. Captain Gunner, of the Nineteenth precinct, has four or five witnesses detained in his station house, and will keep them till the inquest takes place.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, }
TUESDAY, Oct. 31—6 P. M. }

On Change to-day wheat was lower, but the decline brought in buyers and the market became active. Cotton was steady and a shade better on less favorable advices as to the crop coming to market.

MONEY IRREGULAR.

Money was easy during the usual hours for making engagements, and borrowers supplied themselves readily at six and seven per cent. Later in the afternoon there was a pressure to lend, and several transactions were reported at as low as four per cent; but before the close of banking hours the rate underwent a sharp turn and seven per cent was actively bid for money at the close. The sudden scarcity at this time was reported to be the result of a calling in of loans by the Broadway Bank, which institution will pay to-morrow (November 1) about three million dollars of interest on the city debt as well as the principal of some of the city revenue bonds. The changed condition of the market was also due, doubtless, to the reversal of the speculative position of some of the leading operators on the Stock Exchange.

Prime commercial was quoted 10 a 18 per cent discount for the several grades.

Foreign exchange was weak and lower in actual business, through a pressure of bills to obtain gold for use in the gold market, but asking rates were nominally the same.

GOLD STRONG—111½ A 112¾.

The gold market was strong and advanced to 112¼, the upward movement being only briefly interrupted by a reaction to 112. The "short" interest became alarmed at the scarcity of cash gold and took the alternative of covering, producing a rise for the day of five-eighths per cent. The stronger feeling was assisted also by the light disbursements so far on account of November interest. Borrowers paid one-eighth per cent for the use of gold in some instances this afternoon, and late this evening 3.32 was bid for the use of more to-morrow. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	111½	2 P. M.	112¾
11 A. M.	111⅝	3 P. M.	112
12 M.	111⅞	3:30 P. M.	112¼
1 P. M.	112¼	5 P. M.	112¾
1:32 P. M.	112¾	5:30 P. M.	112¾ a 112¾

In the gold loan market the rates ranged from flat to ⅛ per cent for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$29,211,000
Gold balances	1,346,996
Currency balances	1,546,100

GOVERNMENTS STRONG.

The government list was strong, in sympathy with the upward turn in gold, but without important improvement or change in prices. The following were the closing street quotations:—United States currency sixes, 111¼ a 111⅜; do. do., 1881, registered, 115¾ a 115⅝; do. do., coupon, 116½ a 116¾; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 111 a 111½; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 114⅝ a 114¾; do. do., 1864, do. do., 114⅝ a 114¾; do. do., 1865, do. do., 114¾ a 115; do. do., registered, January and July, 113⅞ a 113¾; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 113⅛ a 113⅜; do. do., 1867, do. do., 113⅝ a 113¾; do. do., 1868, do. do., 113⅝ a 113¾; do. ten-forties, registered, 108⅜ a 109⅛; do. do., coupon, 109⅛ a 109¾.

STOCKS IRREGULAR AND LOWER.

The stock market was strong up to the time the money market became active, as above noted, and the early speculation was decidedly buoyant, Lake Shore taking the lead and advancing to 100¾. The general list improved one-half per cent as compared with the prices at the beginning of business. The first indication of weakness was given by Lake Shore, which was pressed for sale on the refusal of the Trust Company to give receipts for stock filed for the award of the 40 per cent stock dividend. The company have not been able as yet to prepare the scrip certificates, and as the first instalment of ten per cent falls due to-morrow a number of the shares of stock were offered for registration. To allow ample margin of time for the payment of subscriptions the Stock Exchange decided to call the stock "with privilege on" until Monday next, November 6. This will doubtless enable stockholders and the Trust Company to adjust their affairs. The stock, however, fell to 98¾, occasioning weakness all around, the depression being helped by the sharp inquiry for money at the close, especially as the impression gained ground that the "bear-bull" clique, yielding to constitutional instincts, had unloaded during the strong market of the past few days and were now disposed to operate according to their time-honored principles.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	*Lowest.*
New York Central, consolidated	90	89
New York Central scrip	85½	84¾
Erie	29	28½
Reading	108¼	107⅞
Lake Shore	100¾	98¾
Wabash	59½	58¾
Pittsburg	123⅛	122
Northwestern	61	59¾
Northwestern preferred	88½	88¼
Rock Island	101	99⅞
St. Paul	56¼	55¾
St. Paul preferred	76¼	76
Ohio and Mississippi	37¾	34½
Union Pacific	24½	23½
Western Union Telegraph	62½	60⅜
Pacific Mail	48¼	47½

SOUTHERN SECURITIES DULL.

The Southern list was dull, with low prices for the Tennessees and South Carolinas, but was otherwise steady, if not strong. The following were the closing street quotations:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 65½ a 66; do. new, 65 a 66; Virginia, ex coupon, 60 a 60¾; do. registered stock, old, 49 a 52; do. sixes, consolidated bonds, 60¾ a 61; do. sixes, deferred scrip, 25 a 26; Georgia sixes, 80 a 84; do. sevens, 87 a 92; do. sevens, gold, 87 a 93; North Carolina, ex coupon, 36¼ a 37; do. funding, 1866, 25 a 32; do. do., 1868, 20 a 25; do. new, 19 a 20; do. special tax, 15¾ a 18; Missouri sixes, 94¼ a 94½; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 93 a 94; Louisiana sixes, 65 a 70; do. new, 60 a 62; do. levee sixes, 65 a 70; do. do. eights, 75 a 80; do. do. eights, 1875, 76 a 80; do. Penitentiary sevens, 65 a 70; do. railroad eights, 75 a 80; Alabama fives, 67 a 70; do. eights, 99 a 100; do. eights, Montgomery and Eufala Railroad, 90 a 95; South Carolina sixes, 72 a 74; do. new, January and July, 39¼ a 39½; do. do., April and October, 38 a 39; Arkansas sixes, funded, 54 a 56.

THE RAILROAD BONDS.

The following were the bids for the railroad bonds:—

New York Cen 6's, 1883	92¾	Gt West 1st m, 1888	90
New York Cen 6's, 1887	93½	Gt West 2d m, 1893	80
New York Cen 7's, 1876-1900	103½	Quincy & Tol 1st, 1890	89½
Erie 7's, 2d m, '82	88	Ill & South Iowa 1st m	86
Erie 7's, 4th m, '80	83½	Gal & Chic extended	100
Erie 7's, 5th m, '85	83½	Gal & Chic 1st m	93½
Buf, N Y & E 1st m, '77	92	Chic, R I & Pacific	100⅜
Long Dock bonds	83	Clev & Tol s f	99
Hud R 7's, 2d m, s f, '85-1045	104½	New Jersey Cen 1st, n	101¼
Hud R 7's, 2d m, 7's	103½	Hud R 7's, 1st m, 1920	104
Harlem 1st m 7's	103½	Pitts, F W & Chic 1st m	100
Chi, Bur & Q 8 p c, 1st m	112	P, F W & C 8 p c eq b	100
Mich S & N I 7 p c	110½	Clev & Pitts con s f	95
Pac RR 7's, guar by Mo	99¾	Clev & Pitts 2d m	95
Central Pac gold bonds	101¼	Clev & Pitts 3d m	96
Union Pacific 1st m bds	85¾	Clev & Pitts 4th m	83½
Union Pac ld grant 7's	75	Chic & Alton s f	104½
Union Pac income 10's	76	Chic & Alton 1st m	104⅜
Ill Cen 7 p c, 1875	104	Chic & Alton income	90
Belleville & Ill 1st m 8's	93	Ohio & Miss 1st m	99
Alton & T H 1st m	97	Ohio & Miss con	30
Alton & T H 2d m pref	85	St L & Iron Mt 1st m	90
Alt & T H 3d m inc	78	Mil & St Paul 1st m 8's	104
Chi & N Ind 1st bds	92	Mil & St P 1st m, 7 3-10	91⅝
Chic & N W 1st m	93	Mil & St Paul 1st m	91½
Han & St Jo con	97	Col, Chi & Ind Cen 1 m	85½
Del, Lack & W 1st m	103	Col, Chic & Ind Cen 2 m	68
Del, Lack & W 2 1-2 m	93½	Tol, Peo & W E D	16
Tol & Wab 1st m, ex	91	Tol, Peo & W W D	87
Tol & W 1st m, St L div	86	Tol, Peo & War 2d m	74
Tol & Wab scrip bds	83½	N York & Haven 6's	100
Tol & Wab cons con	83½	Cedar F & Minn 1st m	81

THE EXPORTS OF THE WEEK.

The aggregate amount of exports, exclusive of specie, from the port of New York for the week ending October 31, 1871, was $4,918,236.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, Oct. 31—10:15 A. M.

$5000 US 5-20, c, '65	114¾	$5000 Alt & T H inc	78
1000 US 5-20, c, 65	113¾	24 shs Am Ex Bank	108
1000 US 5-20, r, '65	113¼	10 Bk of Republic	112
$6000 7 3-10s, c, '67	105⅝	5 St Nicholas Bk	113
500 US 5-20, c, '68	113⅝	200 Sp'r Mf Coal	55
10000 Tenn 6's, old	66	100 Pac M SS Co	47¼
1000 Va 6's, con	60¾	100 do	47⅜
20000 N Car 6's, old	30	100 West Un Tel	59⅛
2000 N C Fund act, '68	20	1400 do	61⅜
13000 SC 6's, n, Jan & July	33½	100 Am Coal	46
1000 SC 6's, n, Aug & Oct	33	200 Con Coal of Md	46
6000 Missouri 6's	94	10 Am Mer U Ex	56¾
1000 N Y 7's, b l, c	107⅛	100 Adams Ex	84
1000 Erie 6th m	85¾	100 Erie RR	28¾
30000 N Y 6's, '87	113¼	100 N Y C & RR	86½
4000 N Y Cen 7's, '76	103	25	86⅝
5000 C B & Q 8's	113	5000 N Y C & H RR cs	85
6000 C & R I R 7's	101¾	10000 do	84⅞
2000 do	101¾	6700 L S & M S RR	99⅜
5000 Union Pac 1st m	85¾	300 do	99⅝
20000 do	86¾	300 Union Pac RR	23⅞
1000 do	86⅝	600 Clev & Pitts RR 2 d	123½
1000 Un P 7's, 1 b s f	75	100 Chic & N W RR b s	69¾
6000 Mich S & P bds	103¾	300 do	69⅝
5000 Alb & T H 2d pf	83	200 Col, C, C & I RR	85
10000 H & St Jo's, c b	97¼	150 do	62⅜
13000 do	97	200 New Jer Cen RR	106
15000 Tol & W 1st m	91½	75 do	106⅜
1000 T & W 1st m S L d	86	100 Chic & R I RR	102½
4000 Tol & W con b	84	200 Mil & St Paul RR	56
9000 Great W 1st, '88	90¾	200 do	55¾
7000 Chic & Alt s f bds	101½	240 Del, Lack & W RR	103¾
7000 G4 West 2d m	80	100 Ohio & Miss R pf	73
1000 Pitts, F W & C 1st m	99½	10 Chic, R I & Pac RR	100
1000 C, C & I C 1st	85¾	300 Col, C & I C RR	17¾

12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$14000 U S 5's, '81, r	115¼	$500 US 5-20, r, '67	113¾
8000 US 6's, '81, c	116¾	60000 US 5-20, c, '67	113¾
20000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	113¾	15000 do	113¾
10000 US 5-20, r, '67	113¾	35000 US 5-20, c, '68	113¾

One o'Clock P. M.

$25000 Tenn 6's, old	66	50 shs Reading RR	108
72000 S C 6's, n, J & J	33¼	100 Mich Cen RR	117⅜
4000 Missouri 6's	94	300 L S & M S RR	99⅝
1000 Mo 6's, H & St J	91¾	200 do	100⅜
10000 Cen Pac gld bds	101¾	50 Un Pac RR	24¼
13000 N J Cen, 1st m	103⅜	100 do	24⅝
4000 Chic & Al inc bs	90¾	100 Clev & Pitts RR	123⅜
100 shs Md Coal Co	25	50 do C, C & I RR	85
1000 Wheat U Tr	61⅝	200 C & N W RR	69¾
10 do	61⅝	300 do	69⅞
700 do	61½	70 New Jer C RR	106¼
1100 do	61⅝	200 do	106½
700 do	61⅝	600 Chic & Alton RR	104⅜
100 Quick Mln Co	17⅞	100 T, W & W RR	59¾
300 Adams Ex Co	64	100 Bos, H & Erie	2¾
10 Am Mer U Exp	56¾	100 do	2¾
100 Pacific Mail	48⅛	100 Chic & Alton RR	104⅜
100 U S Express Co	58½	100 Chic & Alton RR	104⅜
100 do	57	100 Ohio & M RR	37⅝
100 N Y C & H RR	90	100 H & St Jo RR	61¾
100 do b 5	89¾	200 Han & St Jo RR pf	78
100 do c	89¾	100 C, C & I C b3	17⅝
1000 N Y C & H R cs	89¾	100 do	17⅜
200 Harlem RR	132½	10 Morris & Ess RR	90¾

STREET QUOTATIONS.

5:30 o'Clock P. M.

Western Union	60½ a 60¾	Northwest'n pf	88¼ a 88½
Pacific Mail	47¾ a 47¾	Rock Island	99⅞ a 100
N Y Cent con	89¾ a 89¾	St. Paul	56 a 56¼
N Y Cen scrip	85¾ a 85¾	St. Paul pref	76 a 76¼
Erie	28¾ a 28¾	Wabash	58¾ a 58¾
Reading	107⅜ a 107⅝	Ohio & Miss	37 a 37½
Lake Shore	100¾ a 100¾	Union Pacific	23½ a 23¾
Pittsburg	123⅛ a 123⅜	Chic, R I & Pac	100 a 100¼
Northwestern	61 a 60	Col, C & Ind Cen	17¾ a 18

Receipts and Disbursements at the Office of the United States Assistant Treasurer at New York for the Month Ending October 31, 1871.

September 30, 1871, by balance		$83,782,024
Receipts during the month—		
On account of customs	$12,775,257	
Gold notes	4,699,500	
Internal revenue	642,459	
Three per cent certificates	10,000	
Post Office Department	1,473,476	
Transfers	16,151,733	
Patent fees	2,176	
Miscellaneous	8,413,836	
Disbursing accounts	5,074,163	
Assay Office	451,759	
Interest accounts—in coin	3,996,430	
		53,651,088
Total		$137,433,112
Payments—		
Treasury drafts	$44,625,398	
Post Office drafts	1,064,870	
Disbursing accounts	8,818,964	
Assay Office	538,635	
Interest accounts—in coin	1,786,929	
		56,834,797
Balance		$80,598,314
Balance to cr. Treasurer U. S.	$70,366,048	
Do. to disbursing accounts	8,762,025	
Do. to Assay Office	1,470,241	
		80,598,314
Receipts for customs in October, 1871		12,775,257
Receipts for customs in October, 1870		11,724,402
Increase October, 1871		$1,050,855

Statement of Business at the United States Assay Office at New York for the Month Ending October 31, 1871.

Deposits of gold—	
Foreign coins	$85,000
Foreign bullion	65,000
United States bullion	690,000
Fine gold bars, redeposited for coin	47,000
Total	$887,000
Deposits of silver, including purchases—	
Fine silver bars, redeposited for coin	$93,000
Foreign coins	5,000
Foreign bullion	25,000
United States bullion (contained in gold)	10,000
United States bullion (Nebraska)	25,000
United States bullion (Utah)	20,000
United States bullion (Lake Superior)	88,000
United States bullion (Nevada)	80,000
United States bullion (Colorado)	50,000
United States bullion (Montana)	7,000
Total	$403,000
Total deposits—Payable in bars	650,000
Total deposits—Payable in coin	640,000
Total	$1,290,000
Gold bars stamped	$711,363
Silver bars stamped	266,428
Transmitted to the United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage	473,

BEATEN TO DEATH.

Sing's Inhumanity to Woman—Horrible Atrocity at Sing Sing—A Wife Murdered by Her Husband—The Demon of Intemperance Again—More Work for the Grand Jury.

Last Monday, at Sing Sing, Coroner Smith held an inquest on the body of a woman named Julia Wise, whose death on the previous day resulted from brutal injuries inflicted upon her by her husband, Richard Wise.

It seems that the parties, who were inhabitants of what is known as "Nigger alley," were of dissipated habits, and, owing to the frequency of their drunken orgies and quarrellings, had rendered themselves obnoxious to their not over fastidious neighbors. On Thursday afternoon Wise and the deceased drank copiously, and during the inevitable fight which followed the inhuman husband took the deceased in his arms and

THREW HER OVER A FENCE

which skirted a steep bank on the opposite side. Having staggered down to the dock some hours later Wise met J. G. Many, the village collector, and told him that his (Wise's) wife was lying dead near the house. Believing that something was wrong Many at once proceeded to the place named, and there found the wretched woman in a state of semi-intoxication lying where her husband had so heartously thrown her. Although conscious the sufferer appeared to be laboring under intense pain and frequently complained of her back. She was assisted into the squalid novel, which for her and her family served the purpose of a home, and from which she was destined never to emerge again except as a corpse. Next day (Friday) the husband again, and while both were still under the influence of liquor attacked the deceased, whom he dragged to the floor, and, having beaten her in an inhuman manner,

TRAMPLED UPON THE PROSTRATE WOMAN

with a pair of heavy boots. This was done in presence of their daughter, a child of ten years, who subsequently testified against the accused. The latter was arrested on Saturday evening, after the ante-mortem statement of the deceased had been taken. The woman lingered until the following morning, when she expired, after intense suffering.

A post-mortem examination of the body was made by two of the village physicians, who found the internal organs

A MASS OF CLOTTED BLOOD.

After hearing the testimony adduced the jury rendered a verdict that "Wise did cause to her death from injuries inflicted by her husband." Wise was accordingly committed to the county jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Deceased was about forty years of age and leaves three children. The prisoner is about the same age, and has always borne a bad reputation in the village. Both parties were addicted to the frequent abuse of strong drink, the prisoner especially being regarded as a pest in the neighborhood.

It is understood that in addition to his natural viciousness which rendered the habitual liquor Wise had a special reason for kicking his wife to death. Well authenticated report says that the unfortunate woman recently

PAWNED HER CHILD'S PROPERTY FOR A LOT

which she owned near the dock, and having obtained the proceeds, refused to hand them over to her husband. This money the deceased is said to have carried in her bosom for safety, and it is believed that the prisoner resolved on the diabolical crime of murdering her for the purpose of obtaining it. It is also asserted on good authority that Wise was compelled to leave Ireland precipitately on account of having killed a man with whom he quarrelled there. Some of the relatives of the murdered man alluded to are at present living in the village of Sing Sing.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the Franklin at Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 31, 1871.

The United States steam frigate Franklin, which has been stationed in Europe for some time past as the flagship of the squadron, arrived at this port to-day. She encountered severe gales during the entire passage across the Atlantic, and was compelled to obtain a supply of coal at Halifax. The officers and crew are all well.

Arrival of the Frigate Richmond at Philadelphia.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 31, 1871.

Passed in, steam frigate Richmond, from Gibraltar.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant Commander Charles O'Neill is ordered to the receiving ship Ohio; Master Theodore T. Wood, to the Pacific fleet. Lieutenant Commander Francis M. Green is detached from the Severn and placed on sick leave; Chaplain John Blake, from the Californa, and granted three months' leave; Passed Assistant Paymaster T. V. Wilcox, from the Saratoga, and ordered to settle his accounts; Assistant Surgeon Charles K. Young, from the Saratoga, and placed on waiting orders.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Rearranging Military Departments.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1871.

The President, Secretary of War and General Sherman are now engaged in rearranging the military departments of the country, and an order will soon be issued making a change in the geographical limits of some of the departments and changes in the commanders thereof. The expectation of this order is making quite a stir in military circles, and numerous letters and telegrams are received at the department inquiring as to its provisions. Excepting the three officials above named no one, as yet, knows the details of the forthcoming order.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE, during the week ending Saturday, November 4, 1871, will close at this office on Tuesday at 11½ A. M., on Wednesday at 6 A. M., on Thursday at 6½ A. M., and on Saturday at 7½ A. M.

H. H. JONES, Postmaster.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Bureau of Arrears, office of the Clerk of Arrears, Sept. 11, 1871.

Notice of sale of Lands and Tenements for unpaid taxes of 1868, 1867 and 1868, and Croton water rents of 1865, 1866 and 1867.

Under the direction of the Comptroller of the city of New York, the undersigned hereby gives public notice, pursuant to the provisions of the acts, entitled "An act for the collection of taxes, assessments and Croton water rents in the city of New York, and to amend the several acts in relation thereto," passed April 5, 1871,

That the respective owners of all lands and tenements in the city of New York on which taxes have been laid and confirmed, situated in the wards Nos. 1 to 24 inclusive, for the years 1866, 1867 and 1868, and are now remaining due and unpaid, and also the respective owners of all lands and tenements in the city of New York, situated in the wards aforesaid, on which the regular Croton water rents have been laid for the years 1865 and 1867, and are now remaining due and unpaid, are required to pay the said taxes and Croton water rents so remaining due and unpaid to the Clerk of Arrears, at his office, in the Department of Taxes and Assessments, in the new Court House, with the interest thereon, at the rate of twelve per cent per annum to the time of payment, with the charges of this notice and advertisement; and in default shall be made in such payment such lands and tenements will be sold at public auction, at the new Court House, in the City Hall Park, in the city of New York, on Tuesday, the 14th day of December, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, for the amount of arrears at which any person shall offer to take the same in consideration of advancing the amount of tax or Croton water rent, as the case may be, so due and unpaid, and the interest thereon as aforesaid to the time of sale, and together with the charges of this advertisement, and all other costs and charges accrued thereon, and that such sale will be continued from time to time until all the lands and tenements here advertised for sale shall be sold.

And notice is hereby further given that a detailed statement of the taxes and the Croton water rents, the ownership of the property taxed, and the Croton water rents are unpaid, is published in a pamphlet, and that copies of the pamphlet are deposited in the office of the Bureau of the Clerk of Arrears, and will be delivered to any person applying for the same.

A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.

PROPOSALS.

POST OFFICE AND UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE, New York city,

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Oct. 31, 1871.

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M., November 9, 1871, for furnishing, delivering, fitting and putting in place the wrought and cast iron work exhibited in plans, specifications and schedules now in this office, consisting of rolled iron beams, channel irons, angle and T irons, tie rods, bolter-iron plates, angle and fish plates, bolts, rivets, &c., and cast iron columns, pilasters, cornices, brackets, bed plates, &c.

The works of the columns, pilasters, rolled-iron beams, &c., to third story, must be furnished, delivered, fitted and put in place as rapidly as required by the Superintendent or the progress of the work, the whole to be completed and put in place by July 4, 1872.

The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and engines in putting the work in place without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the department when required.

All scaffolding to be furnished by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece, lineal foot, or by weight, for the various columns, channel irons, castings, &c., as provided for in the schedules.

The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of $50,000 that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, with sufficient sureties to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court or District Attorney of the district where he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the government to do so, and any bid not made on the printed blank forms to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of the advertisement will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be endorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, 134, 136 East Eighteenth street.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments, at prices that defy competition. Mortgages taken in trade.

SLATE MANTELS AT VERY LOW PRICES. PENRHYN SLATE CO., 60 West Eighteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, 217 to 223 West Fifty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.—Marble, Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones; large varieties; cheapest in city; designs on application.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A FINE STORE, 20X20, ON EIGHTH STREET, THREE doors from Broadway, opposite Clinton Hall, to let, suitable for any first class business. E. G. LOCKE, 120 Eighth street, opposite Clinton Hall.

A FLOOR TO LET—AT 50 EAST TWELFTH STREET, near Broadway; a splendid opportunity for a dress maker or milliner or for light housekeeping. Inquire as above at L. Ebert's confectionery.

A STORE TO LET ON WARREN STREET, ONE block from Broadway; 20x25 feet; possession immediately. Apply at 56 Warren street.

FINE LOFTS, 50 BY 100, WITH STEAM POWER, TO let. Suitable for any manufacturing purposes; good light. Apply at Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster street.

FOR PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST—TWO ROOMS CONnecting, handsomely furnished, on first floor. 20 West Fifteenth street.

FOR RENT—WELL LIGHTED ROOMS, WITH STEAM Power, in central locality. Address box 3,093 Post office.

GOOD PREMISES TO LET, 60X40, WEST THIRTY-fourth street, opposite new market. Apply to GYLES, 205 West Thirty-third street.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL STORE AND BASEMENT IN the brown stone block near Twenty-ninth street, on Ninth avenue; also a Store, 70 Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn, to let on reasonable terms. Inquire on premises or of JOHN S. GILMOR, 203 West Twenty-eighth street.

TO LET—FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, the whole or part of the new Building, 100 feet deep, 26x6 Broome street. Address J. H. LYNDE, 158 Pearl street.

TO LET—IN NEW BROWN STONE BUILDING, 206 Grand street Store, 60 feet deep; first class Apartments; also fine Basement. Inquire at RICKE'S, 204½ Grand street.

TO LET—A STORE, WITH TWO LARGE WINDOWS, 219 South Fifth avenue (Laurens street), near Grand; a good location for any business; rent $350. Apply to GEO. DUROCHE, 109 Bleecker street, near Greene.

TO LET—PART OR WHOLE OF STORE 1584 WASHington street; well adapted for a wholesale grocery, fruit or produce business.

TO RENT—TO A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, THE WELL known Rooms of the Fordham Engraving Company, 728 Broadway; it is all fitted up and will be let with use of Furniture, Tools, &c. Inquire on the premises.

713 BROADWAY.—FINE OFFICES TO RENT. Apply to E. P. DUTTON & CO.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

AN ELEGANT MEDIUM SIZED FURNISHED HOUSE to rent in Brooklyn, seven to ten. Apply to DUDGIN & CROSSMAN, Architects, 51 East Forty-first street, corner of Park avenue.

A—FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET FOR THE WINter or longer, in Twenty-third, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-ninth, Forty-seventh, Forty-ninth and other desirable localities.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

A FACT.—I HAVE ABOUT 50 FURNISHED AND UNfurnished Houses to let; some of them are of the best quality and location first class; 150 for sale.
N. C. BISHOP, 243 Broadway.

A FURNISHED HOUSE ON FOURTEENTH STREET to rent cheap—Contains 18 rooms; will be let unfurnished; furniture can be bought reasonable; terms of payment made to suit purchaser. Boarders will remain. Apply to C. S. PECK & CO., 947 Broadway.

A MADISON AVENUE FIRST CLASS FURNISHED Dwelling to let on lease to an acceptable party; near Fortieth street; possession.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A SPLENDID FOUR STORY HOUSE, ON FIFTY-sixth street, partly furnished, to let—Near Fifth avenue, and one on Forty-eighth street, East; moderate. Apply to JAMES PETTEYCH, 999 Sixth avenue.

A VERY LARGE BROWN STONE, COMPLETELY and elegantly furnished; a great portion of rent paid by a few select boarders.
KING & CO., 256 West Twenty-sixth street.

A FINE, CENTRAL LOCATION, FULLY FURNISHED house, private family preferred, at moderate rent; part taken in board if agreeable. Responsible parties call for three days on owner, 224 East Fourteenth street.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—217 EAST FORTY-ninth street, first block of brown stone houses east of Third avenue; house and furniture new and in perfect order; rent $1 0 per month. Apply to W. K. CLARKE, 346 Canal st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSES, BETWEEN Fifth and Eighth avenues, Forties and Fifties streets; rents $200, $225, $250 and $300; for winter or longer. WILLIAM ELLIOTT & CO., 1,491 Broadway, near Forty-fifth street.

I WISH TO MEET WITH A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE who will take my house in Harlem, on a 10 years' lease, nicely furnished, and allow myself and wife to remain in payment for same. Address X., box 172 Herald office.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THAT ELEGANT FOUR STORY high stoop brown stone house 306 East Fourteenth street, near Second avenue; would board large part of rent or not. Apply from 1 to 5.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A FIRST CLASS FOUR story House in perfect order; good location; suitable for a private family or first class boarding house; will be rented reasonably to a respectable party. Address SECURITY, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

TO RENT—PARTIALLY FURNISHED HOUSE, ON Fourth street, near Bowery; newly painted and repaired; to responsible party $175 per month. NICHOLS & CAFFERTY, 80 Fourth avenue, corner Eleventh street.

WEST FORTY-NINTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVEnue—Full size brown stone House, elegantly furnished, all new, to let or lease, only to a first class tenant, abundantly responsible or with good security; boarders allowed, if satisfactory. Apply at 242 Broadway, room 5.

Unfurnished.

A FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT NEW HOUSE to rent; 18 rooms; well suited for a boarding house; fine location; fifty-sixth street, first house west of Eighth avenue. Particulars on premises.

A CUBAN FAMILY, GOING ABROAD, WILL RENT their House, unfurnished, at a big bargain. Apply on premises, 217 East Forty-fifth street, or to POTTER BROTHERS, Nos. 4 and 6 Warren street.

A NEAT, COSEY THREE STORY AND BASEMENT brick House, all modern improvements; rent $2,300; possession immediately. WILLIAM TUCKER, 120 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

A NEW FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House on Murray Hill; immediate possession; manuel marrors, &c.
THOS. J. DUNKIN, 554 Third avenue.

A—TO LET, ON FIFTY-SIXTH STREET, ONE OF the handsomest four-story high stoop brown stone Houses I have yet offered, at a moderate rent. Apply to JAMES FETTRETCH, 999 Sixth avenue.

—TO LET, ON FIFTY-SIXTH STREET, WEST OF Eighth avenue, a four story English basement House, in good order, and will be rented cheap. Apply to JAMES FETTRETCH, 999 Sixth avenue.

BROWN STONE HOUSES IN GOOD, CENTRAL LOCAlities; rents, $1,250, $1,350, $2,500 and $3,000, with stable. WILLIAM ELLIOTT & CO., 1,491 Broadway, near Forty-fifth street.

TO LET—A PRETTY THREE STORY FRENCH ROOF House, with bath, gas, washtubs, heater, range; three minutes' ride from ferries; rent low to a party willing to pay quarterly in advance. 205 Hudson street.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A.—TO LET, FURNISHED, UPPER PART OF HOUSE 1,179 Broadway, corner of Twenty-seventh street, for the Fifth Avenue and Grand Hotels, in suits, for gentlemen. Inquire at above address.

A RESPECTABLE GENTLEMAN CAN HAVE A COMfortably furnished Bedroom; bath and gas; terms moderate. 110 East Eleventh street, near Fourth avenue.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, TO gentlemen only, without board; convenient to Westminster, Everett and Clarendon Hotels; free use of privilege of bathroom; family private. 131 East Seventeenth st.

A SUIT OF ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN without board; also one single Room. Apply at 44 Union square, adjoining Westmoreland and near Everett Hotels.

A—TWO NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, ONE large, in private house, with use of bath, to gentlemen, from $3 upward. 215 Monroe street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET PART OF THEIR House, handsomely and conveniently furnished, for housekeeping; terms moderate. Apply at 212 West Fortieth street.

A NO. 12 UNIVERSITY PLACE—AN ELEGANTLY furnished Parlor Floor, to a party of gentlemen; also a single Room; Breakfast if desired; references exchanged.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM, NEWLY FURNISHED, ONE or two boarders; large hall Room; house well heated; bath and gas; terms moderate. 147 East Fifteenth street.

A THIRD STORY FRONT ROOM, ELEGANTLY FURnished, suitable for gentleman and wife or family, with all conveniences, at a moderate price. 346 West Fourteenth street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT 32 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH street, near Fifth avenue Hotel, will let one large Room, well furnished, to one or two gentlemen; without board.

AN ELEGANT PARLOR FLOOR, FURNISHED, TO let, without board, with other Rooms, large and small, at 71 Clinton place, one door west of Fifth avenue.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING MORE ROOM THAN required, would rent their elegant furnished Suit of Rooms, bathroom connecting, to a gentleman and wife; references. 107 West Forty-first street.

A NEWLY PAINTED AND FURNISHED ROOM TO let to gentleman; gas, bath, hot and cold water; good neighborhood; reference given and required. 208 West Twenty-fifth street.

A SMALL REAR HOUSE, FIVE ROOMS, FURNISHED; also Suits and single Rooms, gas stoves, &c., with or without Board; reasonable charges. 59 Bleecker street, east of Broadway.

A NEATLY FURNISHED PARLOR FLOOR, THREE A Rooms, with conveniences for housekeeping; also a Reception Room to let, to a gentleman, at 128 Thirty-fifth street, near Broadway.

A NUMBER OF VERY HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Houses to let, to good tenants. Apply to NEW YORK LOAN AND REAL ESTATE COMPANY, 17 East Nineteenth street, corner of Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT, FURNISHED, one nice single or en suite small double Room, to gentlemen, without board. 831 West Fifteenth street. References.

ELEGANT PARLOR FLOOR TO LET—FURNISHED, E hot and cold water on floor, with other Rooms. 77 Clinton place, one door west of Fifth avenue.

FURNISHED FLOORS OR APARTMENTS TO LET—For light housekeeping, to small families; reasonable rent. Apply to A. C. GREENLEAF, 651 and 653 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

FURNISHED FOR HOUSEKEEPING—LARGE ROOM and Workroom, fronting Eighth avenue; neat and pleasant; also water closet; all on third floor; terms moderate. Call at 309 West Twenty-eighth street.

FURNISHED EXTRA LARGE TOP FLOOR FRONT Room and Closet, $7 weekly; reception and small Bedroom, $7; first class location. 106 East Fifteenth street, three doors from Union square.

FLOORS TO LET—IN THE FINE, NEWLY FINISHED brick stone brown stone House 238 Second avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, all improvements, for a small, fine family; second floor, four rooms; third floor, six rooms; furnished if desired.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite, without board, to let; unexceptionable reference given and required. 20 West Fifteenth street.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECOND floor, without board, at 13 East Fourteenth street, near Delmonico's.

LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH AMPLE closets and use of bath, in a private family, near Broadway. Apply at 103 West Twenty-ninth street.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, $3 AND $4 per week, at 26 Third street, few doors east of Bowery.

PART OF A PRIVATE HOUSE TO LET—FURnished, to a small, desirable party; first class neighborhood; references required. Inquire at 251 West Fifty-second street, near Broadway.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR housekeeping or otherwise, second floor, front, to parties desiring comfortable quarters for the winter. Apply at 102 West Seventeenth street.

THIRD STORY FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED, WITHout board, to let to gentlemen; gas, water and use of bath; private family; references required. 114 East Twenty-sixth street.

TO LET—FURNISHED, RECEPTION ROOM FOR AN office, with Bedroom adjoining, and 3 Rooms for light housekeeping in a private family owning English basement house West Thirty-seventh street. References exchanged.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED PARLOR FLOOR, whole or single, for single gentlemen only. 58 Third street, near Second avenue.

TO LET—NEATLY FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR, FOR light housekeeping, consisting of two large rooms (one with alcove), ample closets, bath and modern improvements, with use of parlor; reference required. 227 West Twenty-fifth street.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, A HANDSOME furnished Room, $6 per week; also a small furnished Room, with gas and stove, $10 per month. Apply at 224 West Thirteenth street.

TO LET, FURNISHED, TO GENTLEMEN, WITHOUT board, two large Rooms on the second floor, the front an alcove; hot and cold water in each; will be let separately. 235 West Fifteenth street.

TO LET—A FLOOR, THREE LARGE, AIRY ROOMS, furnished for housekeeping, to gentleman and wife; terms $10 per week; hall Bedroom $3. Apply at 159 West Twenty-sixth street.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, the House 159 West Twenty-first street. Inquire from 11 until 3 o'clock only of T. IRVING, 36 Pine street.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, TO GENTLEMEN only, at 27 Bond street.

1 IRVING PLACE, CORNER FOURTEENTH STREET.—Large front Room on second floor, with smaller Rooms attached, handsomely furnished; also large, square Rooms on upper floor, at $4 per week.

$4 50 WEEKLY.—GOOD SIZED FURNISHED Rooms, suitable for housekeeping; large pantries, water, sink, bath and gas included, at 416 West Thirty-third street.

$7—SITTING AND BED ROOM, FURNISHED FOR housekeeping; hot and cold water, bath, excellent cooking, use of laundry; hundsome pantries; fine location. 222 Fifty-second street, two doors from Broadway.

14 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—NEWLY FURNISHed and very attractive Rooms, a few doors from Broadway and St. Denis Hotel; house strictly private. References essential.

14TH STREET, CORNER SECOND AVENUE, 230 AND 232.—Desirable front double Rooms on third floor, with large pantry, hot and cold water; handsomely furnished.

31 EAST TWENTIETH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, new and elegantly furnished Parlor Floor, with all improvements; also Rooms on the second and third floors, en suite or single.

47 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Second Floor; also front Suit on third; terms cheap, especially to a party of gentlemen; location just west of University place.

107 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms, without board, for gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Apply as above.

107 EAST THIRTIETH STREET, BETWEEN FOURTH and Lexington avenues.—Two or three newly and handsomely Furnished Rooms to let, with privilege of bath; terms moderate; private family.

423 FOURTH AVENUE.—A NICELY FURNISHED Room, at a moderate rent, for a lady who will be occupied during the day.

491 BROOME STREET, THREE BLOCKS WEST OF Broadway.—To let, two nicely furnished second floor front Rooms, to man and wife or single gentlemen; rent $2 50 to $5 per week.

672 SIXTH AVENUE.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED Parlor and Bedroom floor, with every convenience for light housekeeping; terms low. Apply as above.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A VERY DESIRABLE PART OF A THREE STORY high stoop brown stone House to let, consisting of second floor, two rooms on third floor, and without the use of handsomely furnished parlor; rent moderate.
381 Sixth avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets.

A SUIT OF FOUR WELL FURNISHED ROOMS ON the second floor to let, without board. Apply at 19 West Twenty-second street.

A SECOND FLOOR OF FIVE ROOMS, WITH GAS and bath, clothespress, pantries, &c., in a first class private house; rent moderate. 243 East Thirtieth street, near Third avenue.

—TO LET, FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT, IN A. the new brown stone front Building 423 West Nineteenth street; has seven rooms, separate halls, gas meter, water closet, stationary tubs, bathroom, hot and cold water; dumb waiter; bells kept in order by the owner. Apply on the premises from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

A NUMBER OF SMALL APARTMENTS OF TWO, three and four Rooms, with water, &c., on floor; rents from $7 to $15. Inquire of ROBERT TAGGART, 546 Hudson street.

A FLOOR TO LET TO A SMALL FAMILY—THREE or four rooms; water, gas; for light housekeeping; in perfect order. Inquire at 76 Jane street.

A—TO LET, ONE OF THOSE HANDSOMELY LAID out Suits of eight Rooms, strictly on the French plan, and with all the latest improvements, at 999 Sixth avenue, near Fifty-sixth street.

A FINE THIRD FLOOR OF SIX ROOMS, ONLY $14 per month; a fine Basement and First Floor, only $19. Apply at 125 Eleventh street, Brooklyn.

HANDSOME FLOOR, 56 GREENWICH AVENUE.—Two parlors, three bedrooms, kitchen and water closet; gas in all rooms; separate door; rent $30; no children in the house; low rent. Inquire at 18 Perry street.

TO LET—IN HOUSE WITH OWNER, THE FIRST Floor, with Extension, Closet and Wardrobe Room; conveniences for housekeeping; gas, bath, &c. 211 East Thirty-fifth street, two doors from Third avenue.

TO LET—SIX SPLENDID ROOMS, SECOND FLOOR, in 158 East Forty-first street; rent $ 0 West Forty-second street; all improvements; at low rates if taken immediately.

TO LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A DESIRABLE unfurnished Bedroom, with a very large sunny family private; rent low. 134 East Fortieth street, one door from Lexington avenue.

TO LET—162 WEST TWENTY FIFTH STREET, $1,500; 256 West Thirty-second, $1,250; Cottages, West 107th street, near Bouleverd, $450. W. R. MORGAN, 12 East Washington place, 10 to 12 and 4 to 6.

TO LET UNFURNISHED—A HANDSOME SUIT OF Rooms on first or second floor, suitable for housekeeping; terms from $60 to $70 per month. Apply at 39 Laight-ette place.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, 12 ROOMS, ON SECOND, third and fourth floors, 77 Amity street, corner Thompson; rent $100 per month, to desirable parties only; owner on premises.

TO LET—A FIRST FLOOR OF FIVE ROOMS AND bath and kitchen. 326 East Sixteenth street, near Stuyvesant Park. Rent moderate.

TO LET—A FLOOR, CONTAINING SIX ROOMS, in the new house 318 West Fifty-third street; rent $40 per month.

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR, FOUR ROOMS, WITH gas, &c., to adults only, at 256 West Fifty-fourth street. Rent $30 per month.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS, FOUR Rooms, in the new house 147 East Fifty-fifth street; water and water closets on the floor; rent $29.

TO LET—A PARLOR FLOOR, 350 EAST SEVENteenth street.

TO LET—A FLAT, IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, FULLY furnished for housekeeping; price $15 per week; would et entire, and Furniture for sale. 28 Greenwich avenue.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT OF 254 West Twenty second street, near Eighth avenue; large parlors; five rooms in all; modern improvements; rent $30.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, ONE ROOM ON THIRD floor and Part of basement, in a private house; per month, $16. NATHANIEL HOLT, 20 Varick street.

35 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—DESIRABLE Rooms on second and third floors, suitable for families or adults or single gentlemen.

EUROPE.

THE GRAND BADE HOTEL AND CASINO OF SAXON Wiesbaden, celebrated, combined with the world-renowned Bromine and Iodine Springs, offer to tourists the inducements of the Continental spas—concerts, promenedes, carnival festivals, quaint old roulette a un zero, &c. Direct railroad communication from Genf and Basel with Saxon.

BILLIARDS.

KAVANAGH & DECKER'S IMPROVED BILLIARD Tables, with the celebrated cafeul edged cushions attached, now acknowledged by leading professional and amateur players to be the most correct and durable in use. Tables of their make may now be seen in nearly all first class rooms in this city, where, in some cases, they have been in constant use for six years past, and still retain their original merits. The "Nonpareil" Table, an entire new design, is considered by judges to be the handsomest yet introduced; new 5x10 Tables, $375, complete. Warerooms, corner of Canal and Centre streets.

LONG WINTER EVENINGS.—$20 BILLIARD TABLE. Full size cues and balls; quick rubber cushions. Diagram free. ABBOTT & NICHOLS, 36 Liberty street, New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. CUSHMAN.

MEG MERRILIES.

LAST WEEK
of the brilliant engagement of
MISS CUSHMAN,
who will appear
in her world-renowned character of
MEG MERRILIES.

LAST MEG MERRILIES MATINEE
ON SATURDAY, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

SATURDAY NIGHT—LAST NIGHT OF
MISS CUSHMAN.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre; also at Dixon's music store, 711 Broadway.

ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6,
the celebrated Comedian,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. OWENS.

SPECIAL.

The management is pleased to announce
the first appearance at this theatre
of the celebrated and popular Comedian,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
in
ON MONDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 6,
in his great characterization of
JACOB PLUMMER,
DOT,
or THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH,
in Boucicault's adaptation of Dickens' beautiful
CHRISTMAS STORY.

Places may now be secured.

WALLACK'S.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
MR. CHARLES FECHTER
having in the kindest manner offered to join
MR. LESTER WALLACK
in giving
A MATINEE PERFORMANCE
for the
BENEFIT OF THOSE SUFFERING FROM THE TERRIBLE CALAMITY AT CHICAGO,
he will appear on
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1,
as CLAUDE MELNOTTE in
THE LADY OF LYONS,
in conjunction with the following member of
THE WALLACK COMPANY.
Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. H. J. KINGSOLD,
Mr. CHAS ROCKWELL, Mr. H. MONTGOMERY,
Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. G. BROWNE,
Mr. E. HOLLAND, Mr. J. CURRAN,
Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Mr. J. PECK,
Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss ROWE,
Miss LIZZIE PRICE,
of the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia (by the kind permission of Mrs. Drew), and
Madame PONISI.

WALLACK'S.
GREAT COMEDY REVIVAL.
THIS EVENING,
for the first time in many years, Mrs. Centlivre's standard comedy,
THE BUSYBODY,
which will be presented with
Appropriate and Beautiful
SCENERY AND COSTUMES,
and a CAST including
MR. LESTER WALLACK.
Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS, Mr. JOHN SHOUGHAM, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. R. POLK, Mr. R. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. H. HOLLAND, Miss FLORENCE MORDAUNT, Miss EFFIE GERMON, and Miss HENRIETTA OSBORNE, thus presenting,
IN THE SAME PLAY,
A COMBINATION OF EMINENT NAMES UNEQUALLED ON THE AMERICAN STAGE.
SEVERAL NOVELTIES IN PREPARATION.
ON MONDAY, Nov. 6,
Tom Taylor's Comedy, A NICE FIRM,
and Sheridan's Comedy, THE CRITIC.
This day (WEDNESDAY), Nov. 1, at 1½ P. M., MATINEE PERFORMANCE AT 2 P. M.
THE CHICAGO SUFFERERS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Tenth week and continued success.
H. D. VARIED ENTERTAINMENT
H. D. and constant change of novelties
H. D. introduced at every performance of
H. D. G. L. FOX'S
H. D. world-renowned spectacular Ballet Pantomime,
H. D. HUMPTY DUMPTY,
H. D. including the celebrated
H. D. HARTENS FAMILY,
H. D. Mons. and Mme. MARTENS and Mlle. GRETCHEN,
H. D. who will appear in their great specialties, Les Recrutes, Les Bicyclenes, Le Duo des Chats, and, for the
H. D. first time in America, La Parodie du Carnaval de Venise, Charles Paglioni, execute sur le violin by Mons.
H. D. MARTENS.
H. D. THE GRAND BALLET,
H. D. arranged by Mons. EMILE KIRALFY,
H. D. including the Premieres Danseuses Assolute,
H. D. ADELE PAGLIERI, MARIETTA MORIONDO,
H. D. CLEMENCE ALEXANDROWA,
H. D. The Zingara, Signor CASSELLI,
H. D. YOUNG ADONIS and LITTLE VENUS
H. D. and a full and efficient Corps de Ballet,
H. D. under the direction of the Famous
H. D. KIRALFY TROUPE OF HUNGARIAN ARTISTS.
H. D. MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
H. D. Seats secured six days in advance and by telegram.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MATINEE
at
TWO O'CLOCK.
G. L. FOX'S
GREAT PANTOMIME,
ALL THE ARTISTS
SECURED SEATS,
ONE DOLLAR.
CHILDREN'S CARNIVAL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—NILSSON TO-NIGHT.
THE LAST SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT BUT ONE.
THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Nov. 1, at 8 o'clock,
FAUST.
Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON in her unrivalled role of
MARGUERITE.
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, her first appearance in New York season.
Signor BRIGNOLI, his first appearance in New York season.
Signor BARRE, his first appearance in New York season.
Signor J. JAMET, his first appearance in New York season.
Mephisto.....
In the second act, Grand Waltz by
Miles. BILLON, BERTHA, JOSEPHINE,
Mons. MAURICE and CURTIS DE BALLET.
On FRIDAY, NOV. 3—SIXTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
DON GIOVANNI.
Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON, her first appearance in this role; as.....Zerlina.
Mlle. CORANI (from La Scala, Milan), her first appearance in America, as.....Donna Anna
Mlle. LEON DUVAL, her first appearance as Donna Elvira
Signor BRIGNOLI, his first appearance this season, as.....Don Ottavio
M. BARRE, his first appearance here, as.....Don Giovanno
M. JAMET, his first appearance in New York, as.....Leporello
Signor G. RONCONI has kindly consented to sing the part of.....Masetto
Herr JOSEF HERMANNS (his first appearance this season) will sing in Italian the role of the.....Commendatore
SATURDAY, NOV. 4, 1½ P. M.,
SECOND NILSSON MATINEE—MARTHA.
MONDAY, NOV. 6—FAUST.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 8—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
General Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, $2 and $4; Family Circle, $3; Reserved Seats, 50c. extra; Seats in front and front rows of Balcony, $5 each.
MATINEE PRICES.—General Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, $2; front row in Balcony, $4; Parquette, $5 and $6.
The general Nilsson ticket office is at the Academy. Branch ticket offices, 701 and 114 Broadway.
Steinway Pianos are used by the Strakosch Opera Company.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. MME.

THE CITY COMPLICATIONS.

Hagerty and Baulch in the General Sessions.

The Case of the Stolen Vouchers Adjourned Over Until Monday Next—Izzy Lazarus Indicted as a Repeater—Waiting for the Grand Jury.

The Forthcoming Report of the Committee of Seventy.

The Judiciary and Heavy-Salaried Clerks To Go Short of Funds for a Few Months.

It was expected that something of an important character would take place at the court of General Sessions yesterday, consequently there was quite a large crowd in attendance, only a small portion of whom were, however, admitted. It was understood that the Grand Jury were expected to bring in an indictment against some one or more members of the old municipal Ring, or take action on some matter connected with the same, and this induced the public to be on the lookout for fresh developments in the drama that is at present being played about the City Hall by some of our late rulers.

Recorder Hackett was on the bench promptly at eleven o'clock, and a seat beside him was the

HON. JUDGE BEDFORD.

Messrs. Fellows and Sullivan, Assistant District Attorneys, next came into Court, quickly followed by counsel for both Hagerty and Baulch, the alleged purloiners of the vouchers from Comptroller Connolly's office.

The two prisoners were placed at the bar shortly afterwards, and appeared to be in the best of spirits.

THEY LAUGHED AND CHATTED WITH THE UTMOST EASE.

Counsel for the prisoners, addressing the Court, said—If the Court please I represent Messrs. Hagerty and Baulch, the defendants in two indictments, which were presented by the Grand Jury and filed in the court yesterday. The defendants, as the Court is undoubtedly perfectly well aware, are charged with burglarious entrance into the office of the Comptroller of the city of New York in the month of September last, and with having feloniously abstracted from that office certain public papers. The indictments having only been found yesterday, and having received a notification to appear here this morning and plead on the part of the defendants, I am unable to decide now what course to pursue in reference to this indictment. They are exceedingly lengthy, and I have no doubt they are drawn with all the skill and ingenuity of the District Attorney's office—and that skill is very great—the combined skill of himself and able assistants. I desire that the proceedings may lay over in reference to the plea until Monday next. It will take a day to copy these indictments, and I am so pressed with business that I could not possibly read them so as to be here before Saturday, and as the next term of this Court commences on Monday, and as the public interest will not suffer by a postponement of this kind, and as my learned friends on the other side do not oppose this indulgence—it seems to me hardly to be an indulgence; it is more a right to ask the Court, with all deference, to allow the matter to

PASS OVER UNTIL MONDAY NEXT.

I will then decide what course to pursue.

Recorder HACKETT—I think the request a very reasonable one, and it is entered accordingly.

COUNSEL—I think it is understood that the defendants will not be required to be found until Monday next?

District Attorney FELLOWS—Meantime they are committed without bail.

COUNSEL—They are committed. We make no application as yet for bail. They are committed—that's all. I intend at the proper time to make a motion to admit them to bail. They are committed to bail merely.

District Attorney FELLOWS—The case stands over until Monday.

COUNSEL—That's all; they are committed in the meantime.

The prisoners were then removed.

They published the voucher case for the present. After considerable

WAITING FOR THE GRAND JURY

that body came into court at ten minutes of eleven o'clock. District Attorney Garvin and General Barlow, counsel for the Committee of Seventy, arrived almost immediately afterwards. After reporting that there was no further business before the Court for consideration or action they were discharged for the term.

It was understood that the Grand Jury found three indictments against Israel Lazarus and three against another party (not yet arrested) for violating the Registry law.

Judge Garvin took charge of the papers, and not only

REFUSED TO ALLOW THEM TO BE PUBLISHED,

but denied the reporters even a glimpse of them. It is, therefore, reasonable to conclude they are of the highest importance.

District Attorney GARVIN stated that there was a statute which provided that those cases could be tried in the over and Terminer, and he moved that they be sent there for trial.

The Recorder granted the motion, and the Court adjourned till this (Wednesday) morning.

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

The Forthcoming Report—Meeting Last Evening—The Assembly List Complete—No "Gouging" or Falsifying Accounts on Tuesday Next.

To-morrow evening this committee are to meet in Cooper Institute to render an account of the stewardship committed to their care two months ago. This voluminous report is in process of compilation, but will not be ready for publication until it is presented to the town meeting on Thursday evening. It will set out with the old familiar tale of fraud and corruption, will recite the circumstances which led to the call for the meeting of September 4, out of which this Committee of Seventy sprung. It will then detail their meetings in the Chamber of Commerce and in their present quarters, the appointment of the several sub-committees and their several proceedings. It will dwell very largely on the important work of the Committee on Elections and the Law and Remedies committees and one or two others of the sub-committees, and will of course applaud themselves, and especially their vice president for putting (virtually) Andrew H. Green into the Comptroller's office. It will also dwell on the importance of John H. Keyser's transfer (?) of $600,000 to the Committee, which transfer now, by the way, seems to have dwindled down to that of

A PRIVATE CLAIM OF NINETEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS

against William M. Tweed. The prosecution of this suit, instituted by Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, will also be referred to briefly.

But the crowning glory of the committee's secret sessions will be set forth in the proceedings which resulted in the appointment by the Attorney General of Mr. Charles O'Conor to prosecute the "Ring" peculators. Considerable capital will be made out of this circumstance, and the sub-committee which effected it will of course receive due praise therefor. The nomination of Assemblymen and Senators practically by the committee, though nominated by conventions, will be held up for approval by the meeting, and the hearty support of every honest voter in the city will be asked for the nominees of the committee. The report is designed mainly, if not solely,

TO INFLUENCE THE ELECTION

on Tuesday, and will therefore be a campaign document pure and simple. On Monday night the Sub-Committee on Elections had a meeting at No. 938 Broadway, at which several political delegations presented their claims for the approval and endorsement of their Assembly nominees. There was certainly room "to swing" between contesting delegations; but the committee reduced order out of chaos and appointed or endorsed eight out of the twenty-one Assembly men, leaving but two vacancies, which were all, old last evening in the committee, which met at six o'clock and continued its session until the meeting of the Seventy at eight P. M. The sub-committee then reported their list complete, as follows:—

COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY—ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

Dist.	Amended do.	Dist.	Candidate.
1	James Healy.	12	Henry E. Crampton.
2	H. G. Leasze.	13	Geo. H. Mackay.
3	Henry P. Wood.	14	John A. Foley.
4	John Hecker.	15	Fred. Killian.
5	David S. Paige.	16	Nich. Hayden.
6	Isaac Wood.	17	Chas. A. Flammer.
7	Horatio Twombly.	18	Samuel J. Tilden.
8	Conrad Geib.	19	Horatio Seymour.
9	Stephen Fiel.	20	Severn D. Moulton.
10	Wm. Kersche.	21	Wm. A. Wallbeck.
11	Colonel Rush C. Hawkins.		

The ticket of the democratic reformers differs considerably from that of the Seventy, the two uniting on the nominees in the Second, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Twentieth districts. In some of the districts there are, and will be, unless the interests are harmonized before the day of election, four candidates. The Committee on Elections and the District Councils of Political Reform are trying to unite the rival associations upon some known and honest candidate.

At eight P. M. the General Committee met and received the final reports of the several sub-committees, preparatory to their incorporation in the report of the Seventy on Thursday. The Committee has received over fifty thousand dollars since its starting. It is not true, however, as reported, that the Committee of Seventy will wind up their business on Thursday evening. Resolutions will be presented, thanking them for their labors and the results attained, and the places of those who have resigned on the committee will be filled by the meeting. Action was then taken upon

THE PRELIMINARIES FOR THAT EVENT.

Colonel Stebbins, chairman of the committee, is to preside on that occasion, and addresses will be delivered by William M. Evarts, Charles O'Conor, Samuel J. Tilden and others. The following

ADDRESS,

which had been previously prepared, was referred to not to be read before the Committee last evening and was ordered to be sent to the press:—

The Committee appeal to all citizens, of every business, trade and calling, to close their respective places of business on Tuesday, November 7, and to take that day from their business for that day, to the end that a full and fair vote and an honest canvass at the close of the polls may be secured. The occasion is a critical one. The responsibility that rests upon us is momentous. The contest is a direct and open one between the great mass of honest citizens who seek labor at the polls, and the organized gangs of political plunderers, whose only calling is to prey upon the City Treasury and to secure there themselves without labor at the public cost. The Committee deem it of the utmost importance that every honest citizen, whatever his occupation, should be perfectly free on election day to devote himself to the public service. They believe that by this means thousands of votes will be gained in the cause of honest government, by the numerous and determined presence of honest voters at the polls and during the canvass, repeating, false registering and false voting will be rendered impossible. The ballot box will be restrained from attempting the frauds in the count, which they have threatened. The banks and other public offices which must be kept open are advised to arrange to make such arrangements as will enable every employe to deposit his vote. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Vice Chairman.

ROSWELL D. HATCH, Secretary.

Judge Ledwith having accepted

THE NOMINATION

for the Supreme Court Judgeship, resigned his position on the Committee of Seventy last night, and his defection was the subject of comment among members. The question of election day was also a subject peculiar duties of the Committee on Elections, and any stray work which they might be required to do will devolve upon the Committee on Remedies.

AROUND THE CITY HALL

Further Demands for Money—The Judiciary and Clerks Whose Salaries Have Been Raised Not to Receive Any Money for Several Months.

The same general apathy which has marked the precincts of the City Hall Park for the past few days was to be observed yesterday in almost all the departments. True there was a little more crowding now and then. Jimmy Fitzgibbons was around large as life and as loud as life, and he insisted on the way he was going to vote to be the true way. The men who did not know him said he was crazy. Perhaps he was. He knew, however, of what he was talking.

AT THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Here several delegations waited on Deputy Comptroller Green. The most important was one of the great manipulators of the reformers—viz., Ben Wood, Jimmy O'Brien, Hen Opp, of Washington Market, and another young gentleman, name unknown, as is often said of men found drowned. Another delegation waited on Mr. Green. They came from the Department of the Chief of the Inspectors of Street Improvements. They came in large force, and were much exercised, not to say excited, at the idea that they were not immediately received and treated with. They became somewhat demonstrative and made quite a disturbance, so that two police to preserve order among them. Mr. Green then informed them that he would examine the accounts, and those whose accounts were found correct, as many as could, would be paid to-day, and the others in as rapid order as possible.

ANOTHER HOWL

has been raised on account of salaries for the Judiciary. Yesterday Recorder Hackett applied for his check and learned that he had been overpaid; that the Police Justices and many others whose salaries had been increased by the action of the Common Council could not obtain any money for months to come. This, it appears, is done on the ground that the Common Council had raised the salaries contrary to law, and that the Legislature had never legalized the action of the City Fathers. Of course this has caused much wailing and gnashing of teeth. But the Deputy Comptroller holds firm and will not give up one inch. He has already cut off some eighty or more attaches of the Courts and secured a saving of $80,000 to the city and county.

AT THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE

there was a great deal of anxious inquiry as to whether the Sheriff had made any further arrest or levy in the now great cases, but in this regard the situation remained unchanged. Ingersoll is expected to be in town to-day, and will no doubt be taken possession of by the Sheriff. It is rumored that he has his bail all ready and will "face the music." Woodward and Garvey, it is now thought, will be in town to-day, and will at once go to business of the kind," and so he proceeds from Cooke's to R. K. Jamison's, Sailer's Drexel's and other banking houses in Third street, and receives the same answer everywhere, until finally he stumbles into Yerkes'. He has hit the spot at last, and succeeds in getting his money, less

A DISCOUNT OF FIVE PER CENT.

Having found out "how it is done" he comes to Yerkes the next month, as soon as he receives his warrants. In this way Yerkes, through his friend Jones, has driven a very nice business in discounting city warrants, and "dividend day" between Jones and Yerkes must have been a very interesting occasion.

"Now, Yerkes," says Jones "you needn't return these warrants, but we (that's Jones) will let you negotiate them. The act of Assembly will not allow city warrants to be negotiated at less than par. You can get that for them, and whatever you get over par for them, why, we'll give to the poor." It frequently happened within the past year that city warrants went one and one-eighth per cent above par, which little margin on $30,000 footed up to a very handsome sum "for the poor." Again, the City Treasurer receives an issue of city warrants which he is instructed to sell for cash. Yerkes hears

"THE GOOD NEWS" LITTLE BELL

tap two squares distant. He appears on the scene and half a million dollars' worth of city warrants are transferred from the City Treasurer's to Yerkes' office to be negotiated. This thing runs along smoothly and successfully for a number of years, but the demon of speculation took possession of Yerkes, and, with "Reading stock on the brain," he rushed into the wildest schemes that he could, so many. All his available funds were soon gobbled by "Reading" or "Pennsylvania" fluctuations, and, the city warrants being handy and easy to get, he took up and collateraled for stock Yerkes, in technical phrase, was "bulling the market." Stocks depreciated, the Chicago fire sent everything down with a rush, and one morning C. T. Yerkes, Jr., awakened to find himself

BANKRUPT.

The news of Yerkes' failure spread at once, and but a short time elapsed before his office was filled with anxious creditors and inquisitive reporters, the HERALD representative among the latter. Yerkes was cool, and very frankly informed me that he had failed and that his affairs were in a very bad condition, and he did not know exactly. As a result of my interview, a brief telegram, was published in the HERALD at the time.

This failure inspired "the street," "the coast of Barbary," as it is called in slang parlance among Philadelphia brokers, with general distrust. Every one suspected his neighbor, and for two or three days it was feared a general smash would occur. The storm subsided for the time, but broke out anew when the startling rumor was noised abroad that Yerkes had lost $875,000 in city warrants entrusted to him for negotiation. Business was at a standstill for that day at least, and every one discussed the affair with flashing eyes and quivering lips, for a $75,000 "irregularity" is no common one in the Quaker City.

"A COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY"

was appointed by councils to investigate the rumor, and the Act of Assembly for empowerment was the upshot of the investigation. An informal examination was had and Yerkes held in

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS BAIL

to answer the charge. The investigation proceeded and the absence of the warrants was proved beyond a doubt. Yerkes had a second examination Saturday last, which terminated in the accused being held in eighty thousand dollars' bail, one thousand on the charge of embezzlement and thirty thousand on the charge of "larceny as bailee;" and thus ends for the time the greatest financial sensation Philadelphia has ever known.

Mr. Marcer, the City Treasurer, has not yet been arrested. He should have been arrested first. What has Mr. Yerkes to do with the city? Is he responsible to the city authorities for the city warrants? By no means. Mr. Marcer, the City Treasurer, is the man the city must look to for the warrants. Yerkes was Marcer's agent, nothing more, nothing less, and what reason had the Investigating Committee to order Yerkes' arrest is more than the people of Philadelphia can understand. It is not given to be understood as trying to shield Yerkes to condemn Marcer; both are to blame. Marcer is the city's steward; he alone is accountable to the city. Yerkes is accountable to Marcer alone, not the city. The United States government might just as well order the arrest of some broker in Wall street who had been entrusted with some government bonds to sell for a private party, simply because the bonds were issued by the government. I have twice seen Marcer, who is so overcome by the

WEIGHT OF HIS MISFORTUNE

that it is impossible to get a connected history of the affair at his hands. He could only tell me this afternoon, as the tears rolled down his cheeks and his voice was trembling from emotion, that some one "had just told him that Yerkes was making arrangements to make the warrants good. But," he continued, "it may be only a rumor, and I don't wish to say anything further about it." The city of Philadelphia will lose nothing by the operation, as Marcer's sureties are good, and it is believed that Yerkes will fix the matter up and not go to the Penitentiary, a fate that looks very probable indeed at present, as the men who are investigating the affair are, some of them, on Marcer's bonds, and the tenor of public opinion is a general desire for swift punishment for the guilty parties, whoever they may be proved to be.

Philadelphia for some reason is a subject of ridicule from the press of New York and Boston. Instead of adopting measures to stay the shafts of ridicule, her citizens seem determined to afford outsiders every possible opportunity to keep up the volume of fun now rolling at the Quaker City's expense. The vessel is now in vogue at the Treasurer's office is an unhealthy one. There is not a bank clerk in Philadelphia that would think of accepting anything expecting cash value to pass over his employer's desk without receiving collateral therefor; but Jones, a chief clerk in the City Treasurer's office, takes it upon himself to pass over the several city warrants valued at $478,000, without receiving a cent's worth of collateral as security, and Mr. Marcer, the Treasurer, excuses himself from any criminality by saying to the investigating committee,

"IT IS A CUSTOM OF THE OFFICE."

A custom of the office! Well, the sooner Philadelphia public officers are relieved of the "customs" the better it will be for the taxpayers and the officials themselves.

Another "custom" in vogue in Philadelphia may well be rescinded. I refer to the payment of public servants in city warrants. It is unjust to the recipient, unjust to the taxpayer and unworthy of the second city in America.

Philadelphia is well able to pay all her public officers in cash. If in any necessary to make the estimates, cover the amount needed and raise the money by taxation. It is an outrage that a city of the wealth and importance of Philadelphia should descend to the paltry, mean practice of paying per cent of their salaries, for it is to all intents and purposes defrauding. It is a fact patent to all that no one can get a warrant cashed without submitting to that discount, and the sooner it is stopped the better.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises.....	6 30	Moon rises... eve	7 53
Sun sets.....	4 57	High water..morn	10 45

OCEAN STEAMERS.

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Steamers.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
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City of Limerick	Nov 2	Liverpool.....	15 Broadway.
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Hermann.....	Nov 4	Bremen.....	2 Bowling Green
Columbia.....	Nov 4	Glasgow.....	7 Bowling Green
St. Laurent.....	Nov 4	Havre.....	58 Broadway.
Tripoli.....	Nov 6	Glasgow.....	7 Bowling Green
Assyria.....	Nov 8	Glasgow.....	7 Bowling Green
Nevada.....	Nov 8	Liverpool.....	29 Broadway.
City of Cork.....	Nov 11	Liverpool.....	15 Broadway.
Atlantic.....	Nov 11	Liverpool.....	19 Broadway.
City of Paris.....	Nov 11	Liverpool.....	15 Broadway.
Australia.....	Nov 15	Hamburg.....	2 Bowling Green
City of New York	Nov 16	Liverpool.....	15 Broadway.
Europa.....	Nov 18	Glasgow.....	7 Bowling Green
City of Washing'n	Nov 18	Liverpool.....	15 Broadway.
Washington.....	Nov 18	Havre.....	58 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, OCTOBER 31, 1871.

CLEARED.

Steamship China (Br), Macaulay, Liverpool via Queenstown—C Francklyn.

Steamship Wisconsin (Br), Greene, Liverpool—Williams & Guion.

Steamship Helsatia (NG), Meier, Hamburg via Plymouth—Kunhardt & Co.

Steamship Vandalia (NG), Franzen, Hamburg—Kunhardt & Co.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah—Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston—H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship E S Terry, Salyear, Newbern, NC—Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Niagara, Walker, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship Albemarle, Smith, Norfolk—Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia—Lorillard Steamship Co.

Steamship Nereus, Searse, Boston—H J Dimock.

Bark H E Routh, Martin, Liverpool—Thos Dunham's Nephew.

Bark Fenwick (Br), Foye, Cork or Falmouth—H J DeWolf & Co.

Bark J E Brett, Nickerson, Havre—Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Freeman Dennis (Br), Fletcher, Antwerp—Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Alaska, Potter, Marseilles—James Henry.

Bark Simeto (Ital), Nascari, Palermo—Fabbri & Chauncey.

Bark R Murray, Jr, Pennington, Port au Prince—R Murray.

Bark Yamuri (Br), Johnson, Insgua, &c—Wavdell & Co.

Brig John M Burns, Arnett, Havana—J B Phillips & Sons.

Brig Mary Gorsuch (Br), Mills, St Johns, NF—D E DeWolf & Co.

Brig Annie Collins (Br), Cochran, Windsor, NS—Crandall, Barteaux & Co.

Brig M Stewart, Stone, Bangor—Miller & Houghton.

Brig Arenel (Dutch), Vrind, Rotterdam—Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr Averense (Port), Vidal, Punchal—L E Amduck & Co.

Schr O M Marrett, Reed, Fredericksted and St Croix—B J Wenney.

Schr Clara Montgomery, Borden, St Pierre—R A Vatable & Son.

Schr J W Maitland, Colcord, Jacksonville—W Ray.

Schr Susan Wright, Mount, Georgetown, SC—Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr Scio, Smith, Pembroke—Jed Frye & Co.

Schr Daniel Webster, Parker, New Bedford—Ferguson & Wood.

Schr Horace L Francis, New Haven—A D Smith.

Schr Minnehaha, Sanders, Norwich—H W Jackson & Co.

Schr S F Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Steamer W G Pierpont, Shropshire, Philadelphia.

Steamer Vulcan, Wilcox, Philadelphia.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship San Francisco, Reynolds, Hamilton, Bermuda, 3 days, with mdse and passengers—W H Webb.

Steamship Magnolia, Palmer, Savannah Oct 27, with mdse and passengers, to W R Garrison.

Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston, 60 hours, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship Wyanoke, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Calcutta (Fr), Morrison, Calcutta July 1 and Sand Heads 5d, with mdse, to master. Passed Cape of Good Hope Aug 30, St Helena Sept 16, and crossed the Equator Sept 30 in lon 29 W; had strong SW monsoons in the Bay of Bengal and strong westerly gales from Aug 24 to the 28th of the Cape of Good Hope; from thence up to Cape May light vessels and fine weather. Passed a strong NW gale, July 24, in the Bay of Bengal, Samuel Johnson, seaman, a native of Sweden, aged 40 years, died of dysentery and was buried at sea. Passed the Cape of Good Hope, spoke ship Assyrian, from Philippine Islands for Falmouth, E; Sept 2, lat 33 S, lon 17 E, ship Romulus, from Aupoorin for London; Sept 19, lat 30 11 N, lon 32 45 W, ship Dorothy, from Algoa Bay, CGH, for Falmouth, E, 13 days out.

Bark Ella Moore, Hopkins, Ga, Aug 19, via Point a Petre, Guad, Oct 15, with lumber, to B P Buck & Co. Is bound to Monievideo, but came to this port to repair, having experienced violent gales Aug 23, Sept 1 and Sept 24, causing the vessel to leak badly about the topsides and injured pumpgear; also being short of water, went into Point a Petre, where she had her pumps tested preparatory to proceeding; passed St Thomas Oct 16 and Cape Hatteras 26th; 28th and 29th, had hard gales from W and NW.

Bark R S Rhodes, Boston 3 days, in ballast, to S L Merchant. Had strong NW and SW winds.

Brig True (Br), Stone, Nassau Providence, Turks, Hampton Roads 5 days, with sugar to G F Bulley. Crossed the equator Sept 2 in lon 34 50 W; from the equator to Hampton Roads had strong NE winds.

Brig Josephine (Br), Gudon, Port Caledonia, CB, 16 days, with coal to G H Brewer—vessel to master. Had fine weather. Oct 29, lat 37 10, lon 68, spoke brig Ida (Br), from the West Indies for Shelburne, NS, who reported most of his crew having been sick.

Schr E G Berry, Stover, Wilmington, NC, 6 days, with naval stores to Dibble, Worth & Co; vessel to master.

Schr F F Ballard, Ballock, Alexandria.

Schr Excel, Lenhan, Virginia.

Schr Harry Landell, Taylor, Virginia.

Schr J W Pierce, Pierce, Virginia.

Schr Bonito, Davis, Virginia.

Schr S C Evans, Keaton, Virginia.

Schr H J Gardner, Pierce, Georgetown, DC.

Schr Oaks Ames, Edmonds, Georgetown, DC.

Schr J B Allen, Case, Philadelphia for Bridgeport.

Schr Lamartine, Hall, Philadelphia for Fall River.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Schr Sinaloa, Fish, Machias for New York, with spars to order.

Schr Zulette Kenyon, Buckingham, Chester, Ct, for Philadelphia.

Schr Wm C Bee, Chester, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr Ida H Risley, Risley, Providence for New York.

Schr D Davisson, Smith, Northport for Malden.

Schr Nelson, Ferris, Port Jefferson for New York.

Schr Sarah Palmer, Palmer, New York for Stamford.

Schr John R McFee, Wilson, Norwalk for Elizabethport.

Schr Wm L Peck, Bunce, Hartford for New York.

Schr Reading Horton's Fancy, Horton, Hartford for New York.

Schr O C Acken, Mead, Stamford for New York.

Steamer Metis, Davis, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers.

Steamer Electra, Mott, Providence for New York, mdse and passengers.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Nereus, Searse, New York for Boston.

Schr Wm Hays, Gorman, New York for Northport.

Schr Wm Allen, Ellisthorpe for Salem.

Schr Charleston, Browne, Elizabethport for Bridgeport.

Schr S N Smith, Conway, Rondout for Providence.

Schr Hester Ann, Hopkins, Rondout for Boston.

Schr Thomas Hix, Hall, New York for Boston.

Schr W Freeman, Robinson, New York for Portland.

Schr Kossuth Fales, Fales, New York for Bangor.

Schr R R R No 47, Chase, New Brunswick for New Haven.

Schr R R No 42, Holden, Elizabethport for New Haven.

Schr Darius Eddy, Hopkins, New York for Bangor.

Schr Ellen Perkins, Fish, Weehawken for Providence.

Schr Nathan Ellis, Ellis, New York for Hartford.

Schr Sorab A Read, Arnold, Philadelphia for Providence.

Schr Ann E Glover, Terry, Rondout for Boston.

Schr R Lockwood, Lockwood, Elizabethport for Rockland.

Schr C S Hazard, Clark, Elizabethport for Bridgeport.

Schr Henry B Drew, Miller, Elizabethport for Bridgeport.

Schr Dr Franklin, Hallock, Elizabethport for Norwich.

Schr Mary E Cuffe, Cormanby, New York for Cow Bay.

Schr Henry Remsen, Allen, Spuyten Duyvil for New Haven.

Schr Joseph Rogers, Dickinson, Port Johnson for Providence.

Schr Clara Rell, Nickerson, Weehawken for Salem.

Schr A G Pease, Newell, South Amboy for New Haven.

Schr R M Smith, Dean, Weehawken for Chatham.

Schr Cloud, Caspard, Trenton for New Haven.

Schr Marion Draper, Beebe, Hoboken for Boston.

Schr Emma Hall, Osborne, Rondout for Providence.

Schr Sarah Jane, Borden, Jersey City for New Haven.

Schr I N Seymour, Norton, Port Johnson for New Haven.

Schr J W Hall, Kelly, New York for New Bedford.

Schr Tropic Bird, New York for St John, NB.

Schr Nathaniel Holmes, Northrup, Port Johnson for Providence.

Sloop New World, Cole, Brooklyn for New Haven.

Steamer Alhambra, Hallock, New York for Fall River.

Steamer Metis, Davis, New York for Providence.

SAILED.

Steamships Holsatia, Hamburg; Leo, Savannah; James Adger, Charleston; Ellen S Terry, Newbern, NC; Niagara, Richmond; Albemarle, Norfolk.

Wind at sunset south.

Marine Disasters.

BARK ELLA MOORE, and BRIG CAIRO, it appears from the following, were not totally destroyed by fire, as before reported by cable:—

HAVRE, Oct 16—An explosion occurred yesterday, shortly after 9 o'clock, on board the Ruth, of Halifax, NS, from New York, in the river, with 2000 bbls of petroleum and 100 bbls of rosin, which set fire to the vessel. The vessels names, the Cairo, of Londonderry, and the Ella Moore, also laden with petroleum. The Ruth had been obliged by severe weather to keep her hatches battened down during the voyage, and the spirit escaping from the barrels must have become ignited in some manner or another. Quarantine has been established now in vogue at the Treasurer's office is an unhealthy one. There is not a bank clerk in Philadelphia that would think of accepting anything expecting cash value to pass over his employer's desk without receiving collateral therefor; but Jones, a chief clerk in the City Treasurer's office, takes it upon himself to pass over the several city warrants valued at $478,000, without receiving a cent's worth of collateral as security, and Mr. Marcer, the Treasurer, excuses himself from any criminality by saying to the investigating committee, "IT IS A CUSTOM OF THE OFFICE."

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Bark H E Routh, Martin, Liverpool—Thos Dunham's Nephew.

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Bark J E Brett, Nickerson, Havre—Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Freeman Dennis (Br), Fletcher, Antwerp—Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Alaska, Potter, Marseilles—James Henry.

Bark Simeto (Ital), Nascari, Palermo—Fabbri & Chauncey.

Bark R Murray, Jr, Pennington, Port au Prince—R Murray.

Bark Yamuri (Br), Johnson, Insgua, &c—Wavdell & Co.

Brig John M Burns, Arnett, Havana—J B Phillips & Sons.

Brig Mary Gorsuch (Br), Mills, St Johns, NF—D E DeWolf & Co.

Brig Annie Collins (Br), Cochran, Windsor, NS—Crandall, Barteaux & Co.

Brig M Stewart, Stone, Bangor—Miller & Houghton.

Brig Arenel (Dutch), Vrind, Rotterdam—Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr Averense (Port), Vidal, Punchal—L E Amduck & Co.

Schr O M Marrett, Reed, Fredericksted and St Croix—B J Wenney.

Schr Clara Montgomery, Borden, St Pierre—R A Vatable & Son.

Schr J W Maitland, Colcord, Jacksonville—W Ray.

Schr Susan Wright, Mount, Georgetown, SC—Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr Scio, Smith, Pembroke—Jed Frye & Co.

Schr Daniel Webster, Parker, New Bedford—Ferguson & Wood.

Schr Horace L Francis, New Haven—A D Smith.

Schr Minnehaha, Sanders, Norwich—H W Jackson & Co.

Schr S F Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Steamer W G Pierpont, Shropshire, Philadelphia.

Steamer Vulcan, Wilcox, Philadelphia.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

2D AV., NORTHEAST CORNER 61ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE girl as good cook, washer and ironer; excellent reference.

4 WEST 46TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; UNDERstands her business thoroughly; an excellent bread and pastry baker; understands boning and larding; unexceptionable reference from last employer.

6 BOWLING GREEN.—A FIRST CLASS SWEDISH girl as cook and laundress or to do upstairs work and washing of general housework; city or country.

11 EAST 37TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS ENGLISH cook; understands French and American cooking, pastries, desserts of every description; best city reference. Call for two days.

14 EAST 42D ST., NEAR 5TH AV., PRESENT EMployer's.—A respectable woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker of bread and biscuits; best city reference.

23 PRINCE ST.—AS GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer.

27 WEST 20TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A young girl as cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, bread and biscuit; would prefer to assist with the plain washing and ironing; will go on Wednesday.

35 9TH ST., NEAR UNIVERSITY PLACE, LAST EMployer's.—As first class plain cook; competent to take charge of a hotel, club house or restaurant; understands all kinds of soups, game, poultry and dessert. Can be seen for two days.

41 SPRING ST.—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL AS COOK, washer and ironer; no objection to the country; best country reference; is willing and obliging in her manner and has a right of work; a permanent situation preferred to wages. Call for two days.

54 WEST 14TH ST., A FRENCH COOK; ONE WHO understands her business thoroughly; best reference given. Call at her last place, Mrs. Brenton Green's.

57 WEST 13TH ST.—AS COMPETENT COOK; UNDERstands her business; willing to assist with the coarse washing; best city reference.

57 SOUTH 5TH AV., NEAR BLEECKER ST.—A RESpectable young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; best city reference. Call for two days.

60 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, UP STAIRS, ROOM 18.—A young girl as good plain cook; can wash and iron and very handy in handling wages girl.

79 FRANKFORT ST.—A CAPABLE WOMAN AS head cook in a hotel or first class restaurant; understands cooking in all its branches. Call or address.

92 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer; has good city reference.

102 WEST 49TH ST.—A WOMAN AS FIRST CLASS cook in a hotel or boarding house; city or country; good reference. Address B. S.

104 WEST 2D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook; no objection to a private boarding house; best city reference.

108 WEST 38TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—AS good plain cook; willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Call Wednesday, between 10 and 12.

109 WEST 15TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A PROTESTant woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best city and country references.

110 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl to cook and assist with washing; best city reference. Call for two days.

117 WEST 24TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—AS FIRST class cook; understands all kinds of dishes, soups and pastry; city reference from one family where she has lived several years.

126 WEST 24TH ST.—A GOOD GIRL AS GOOD plain cook, washer and ironer; willing and obliging; best city reference.

129 WEST 19TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable woman as first class cook; willing to assist with the coarse washing if required.

131 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, recently from England, as first class cook; understands Kensington cooking thoroughly; an excellent bread and pastry baker; will assist with coarse washing; can send up a first class dinner without any help from the store.

132 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable woman as first class cook in a private family; city or country; understands all kinds of baking and desserts; city reference. Call for two days.

134 WEST 23TH ST.—A GOOD PLAIN COOK; IS A good baker of bread, biscuit, &c.; willing to do washing and ironing; best reliable city reference.

135 EAST 27TH ST., CORNER OF LEXINGTON AV., top floor.—A respectable young woman as good cook and to do coarse washing; best city reference from last place.

140 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer; would go a short distance in the country; best city reference from last place.

142 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first class cook; understands meats, soups and jellies; will be found willing and obliging; good city reference.

145 WEST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good cook in a private family; understands her business; best city reference from last place. Call for two days.

146 EAST 15TH ST., NEAR 3D AV., IN STORE.—As experienced cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread baker; no objection to a first class boarding house; good city reference.

150 WEST 28TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; one is a good baker, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; plain family preferred; good city references.

152 ELIZABETH ST., BETWEEN SPRING AND Broome.—A widow woman as cook, washer and ironer; also daughter as chambermaid and waitress; both in one house; no objection to the country; city reference. Can be seen for two days.

154 WEST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD cook; meats, games, bread and desserts; no objection to do coarse washing.

156 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good cook and to assist with washing; best city reference.

161 WEST 27TH ST.—A SUPERIOR COOK, WHO thoroughly understands her business, in a private family; city reference from her last employer.

169 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS first class cook; understands the business in all its branches; best city references. Call for two days.

174 7TH AV., BETWEEN 20TH AND 21ST STS.—AS first class cook; understan s all kinds of cooking; an excellent baker and a good washer and ironer; good city reference.

196 3D AV., THIRD FLOOR.—AN EXPERIENCED woman as cook, in a small private family; best city reference.

201 WEST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good plain cook and to make herself generally useful in a small private family; good city reference from last place.

202 WEST 19TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—Two respectable young girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference; no objection to the country.

208 WEST 3D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook; would do the plain washing in a private family; best city reference from her last place.

211 WEST 28TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable woman as first class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; best reference given.

212 WEST 27TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS cook; understands meats, soups and pastry; is an excellent baker; best city reference.

217 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; best city reference.

219 WEST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A young girl in a private family as cook; understands all kinds of meats and soups; would assist with the washing; good city reference from last employer.

221 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook; can make bread and biscuit; would assist with the washing and ironing. City reference.

221 EAST 36TH ST.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS, IN A PRIvate family; one as good cook; the other as first class chambermaid and waitress; both willing to do the washing and ironing; good city references.

225 EAST 22D ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; THOroughly understands her business in all its branches; best city reference. Call on third floor, back room.

228 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE GROCERY STORE.—A respectable Protestant woman as plain cook; excellent washer and ironer, good reference from her last place.

234 EAST 41ST ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, together; one as first class cook, the other as first class waitress or chambermaid; reference. Call for two days.

234 EAST 54TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family, or chambermaid and waiting; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call for two days.

235 WEST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A respectable girl as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference from last place.

236 WEST 54TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AV. AND Broadway.—A young girl as cook, washer and ironer; or do housework in a respectable family; willing and obliging; over two years' reference from last place.

241 WEST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—As good cook, washer and ironer; no objection to a short distance in the country; good reference.

241 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good cook, washer and ironer; no objection to a short distance in the country; excellent city reference.

241 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman in a respectable family as cook, washer and ironer; good reference.

244 WEST 18TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; one as first class cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress.

245 EAST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE, COMPETENT girl as cook; good city reference.

245 WEST 35D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family; best city reference.

249 7TH AV.—AS FIRST CLASS MEAT AND PASTRY cook in a hotel, club or boarding house; can do all kinds of French cooking to order; is a No. 1 baker.

250 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer; no objection to do housework; good reference. Call for two days.

254 7TH AV., BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.—A respectable woman as good cook; thoroughly understands her business; is neat in her kitchen; has the best reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

259 WEST 37TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYERS.—A German girl to cook, wash and iron. Call from 10 to 2.

261 WEST 28TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTable Protestant girl as cook or to do general housework in a small private family.

290 7TH AV., BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.—A respectable woman as good cook and excellent washer and ironer in a private family; best city reference.

300 EAST 29TH ST., CORNER 2D AV., TOP FLOOR.—A respectable woman as cook; is an excellent baker of bread and cake; understands soups and desserts; will assist with the washing and ironing of a small private family; best city reference.

302 WEST 38TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS excellent cook and is willing to assist with washing.

302 7TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.—A respectable woman as good cook; understands cooking thoroughly; is a good baker; has no objection to a private boarding house; city reference.

308 WEST 39TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK IN A private family; excellent city reference. Call for two days.

315 EAST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook in a private family, and to have her church or with her as waitress or nurse; understands cooking in all its branches; unexceptionable reference from her last place.

319 WEST 41ST ST.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman as first class cook and to assist with the washin; and ironing; understands all kinds of cooking; good city reference. Call for two days.

320 EAST 39TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress by a respectable girl who understands her business; has best city reference from last place, where she has lived nine years. Call or address.

323 WEST ST., CORNER CHARLTON (OSHAY House.—A respectable woman as cook in a hotel or restaurant.

324 EAST 46TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTable woman to cook, wash and do housework. Call for two days.

329 WEST 16TH ST.—A SCOTCH GIRL AS COOK; good city reference.

330 EAST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., second floor, back room.—A respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; no objection to the country; best city reference from last place.

331 EAST 21ST ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG woman as good cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has good city reference.

331 WEST 41ST ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference from their last place.

332 EAST 26TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESpectable girl as first class cook, washer and ironer, in an American family; four years' city reference.

336 EAST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS plain cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing, or can do general housework; best city reference.

337 EAST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron by the day, or take in washing; reference if required.

337 EAST 22D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable girl as first class cook; understands her business; best city reference.

338 1ST AV., ROOM 11.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first rate cook; would assist in the washing and ironing; best city reference.

343 EAST 25TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; one as first class cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to do the washing; the best city reference.

347 EAST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; thoroughly understands her business and is not afraid of work. Call for two days.

351 EAST 30TH ST., CORNER OF 1ST AV., FIRST floor, front room.—A young woman as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country; would go in the country; no letters answered; good city reference.

352 LEXINGTON AV.—AS GOOD PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer; good city reference.

354 WEST 26TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTable girl as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; best city reference.

382 3D AV., REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook; country preferred; good reference. Call or address.

390 7TH AV.—AS GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER and ironer; excellent city reference.

404 EAST 142TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV.—TO DO PLAIN cooking, washing and ironing, is willing to do general housework in a small private family; can give the best city reference.

450 WEST 28TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable American woman as excellent cook and good baker; has no objection to a private boarding house; can give good city reference. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

452 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good city reference from last place. Call this day.

470 4TH AV. (IN THE STORE), BETWEEN 31ST and 32d sts.—A Scotch woman as first class cook and to assist in housekeeping; understands cooking in all its branches. Call after 9 o'clock, for two days.

507 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.—A GERMAN WOman, well recommended, a pastry cook in a hotel.

568 7TH AV., BETWEEN 40TH AND 41ST STS.—A respectable woman as first class cook; understands French and English cooking in all their branches; good city reference.

595 2D AV., FANCY STORE.—AS FIRST CLASS cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, game and desserts; first class city reference

610 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD plain cook and excellent baker; will assist with washing and ironing; no objection to a private boarding house; good city reference.

628 2D AV., TOP FLOOR, FRONT.—A YOUNG GIRL as cook in the city; no objections to a boarding house. Call for two days.

645 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS THOROugh plain cook; understands baking bread and biscuit; no objection to a genteel boarding house; willing to assist with washing and ironing; good reference given. Call or address for two days. No Jews need apply.

709 7TH AV., BETWEEN 48TH AND 49TH STS.—A respectable woman to do cooking and coarse washing; can make good bread; is an excellent baker; good city reference from last place.

763 3D AV., BETWEEN 47TH AND 48TH STS., IN crockery store.—A first class German cook in a small American family, where she will not have to wash; best city reference given.

817 6TH AV., BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH STS.—As first class cook in a private family; no objection to assist with the washing; best city reference.

844 2D AV., BETWEEN 51ST AND 52D STS.—AS good cook in a private family; willing to assist in washing; city reference.

964 3D AV., BETWEEN 57TH AND 58TH STS.—A young woman as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; also a young woman as waitress and plain sewer or chambermaid; good reference given; city or country.

1,061 2D AV., CORNER 56TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a first class boarding house; good city reference. Can be seen from 10 till 4.

1,403 BROADWAY, CORNER 41ST ST.—AS GOOD cook, washer and ironer; willing and obliging; excellent reference from last place.

A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK; IS A GOOD cook and would help with the washing; best reference. Address COOK, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A GERMAN WOMAN AS FIRST CLASS COOK in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; best reference. Address for two days STATEN ISLAND, box 141 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, IN A private family, as a first class cook; understands cooking perfectly; best city reference from present employers. Address for two days A. B., box 140 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, as first class cook, to the city, or would go a short distance in the country; understands daily work in all its branches; the best references. Address COOK, Herald office.

Chambermaids, &c.

4 UNION SQUARE, NEAR 14TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; has been city reference.

6 WEST 18TH ST.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS; ONE AS chambermaid and the other as waitress; best city reference. Can be seen at present employer's.

6 WEST 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to assist in washing and ironing if required; good city reference from her last place.

8 MONROE ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family; no objection to the country; good reference.

22 DEAN ST., BROOKLYN.—A RESPECTABLE PROtestant girl to do upstairs work; is kind and experienced with children; good plain sewer and a good waitress; no objection to the country; good reference. Call or address for two days.

32 WEST 17TH ST.—A CAPABLE PERSON AS chambermaid and seamstress or to do housework alone; best city reference. Call for two days.

39 WEST 22D ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A RESpectable girl as chambermaid and waitress.

39 WEST 9TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYERS.—A GERman girl, speaking English, to do upstairs work in a strictly private family. Call about noon.

44 WEST 16TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.)—A respectable girl as chambermaid and to do sewing, or would take care of children; excellent reference.

59 EAST 34TH ST., BETWEEN 4TH AND MADISON AVS.—A young girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; has best city reference from her present employer.

64 BOX ST., SECOND FLOOR FRONT, GREENpoint, Brooklyn.—A young girl to do upstairs work and fine washing and ironing, or as cook, washer and ironer in a small family; three years' recommendation from last place. Call for two days.

67 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A RESPECTable girl to do chamberwork and sewing in the city; good references.

101 EAST 36TH ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and to do plain sewing; excellent reference.

104 EAST 41ST ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid or to take care of children or assist with washing; best city reference. Call for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

107 EAST 11TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress and to do plain sewing; is willing and obliging to work. Call at her last employer's.

110 WEST 29TH ST., REAR BUILDING.—A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; has best city reference. Call for two days.

113 WEST 19TH ST., PARLOR FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress; city reference. Can be seen from 10 till 12 o'clock.

113 EAST 24TH ST.—TWO GOOD, RELIABLE GIRLS; one as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; ten years with present employer; the other as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid.

115 WAVERLEY PLACE, REAR.—A COLORED girl as chambermaid; is a first class family or to do plain sewing.

119 WEST 25TH ST. AN ENGLISH GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; is willing to assist at everything that is required; reference if required. Call for two days.

123 WEST 38TH ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; excellent city reference.

134 EAST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.—A respectable young girl to do chamberwork and sewing or to take care of children.

142 WEST 27TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A YOUNG woman as chambermaid or waitress, or would do housework; is obliging; has city reference.

144 WEST 37TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamberwork and waiting and make herself generally useful; good reference from her last place.

144 CHRISTOPHER ST., OVER GROCERY.—A REspectable German girl as chambermaid in a private American family; good waiter and ironer; good reference.

147 WEST 32TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and assist in washing; best city reference.

160 EAST 27TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and to assist with the washing, or would do general housework in a nice family. Call for two days.

161 PERRY ST.—A YOUNG GIRL LATELY LANDED, to do light chamberwork or take care of children.

165 7TH AV.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS by a young and experienced person. Best reference.

166 WASHINGTON ST., NEAR BROADWAY, MANchester Hotel.—A respectable young English girl as chambermaid and waiter in a hotel or private family, or to do general housework or chamberwork and fine sewing; first class reference from last place. Call or address.

169 AV. B.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to do housework in a small private family; good city reference.

196 VARICK ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; is willing and obliging. Call for two days.

201 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; best reference.

206 3D AV., CORNER 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city references. Call for two days from 9 A. M. to 12 M.

213 EAST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMberwork and waiting in a private boarding house; city reference.

219 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; best city reference if required.

219 WEST 38TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

223 EAST 29D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress in a private family or boarding house; good city reference. Call for one day.

226½ BOWERY.—A GERMAN GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid.

226½ BOWERY.—A GERMAN GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid; good reference.

227 WEST 25TH ST., RING TOP FLOOR BELL.—A young girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress; city reference. Call from 10 till 12 o'clock.

241 7TH AV., BETWEEN 23D AND 24TH STS.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress or to do general housework in a small private family; best reference.

245 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 6.—A RESPECTABLE girl as first class chambermaid and to assist with the washing; no objection to a private boarding house; city reference.

245 WEST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to a short distance in the country; city reference.

252 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid or waitress and to do fine washing; is willing and obliging; best city reference from last employer.

300 EAST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and sewing or chamberwork and waiting; best reference.

308 WEST 39TH ST., BASEMENT.—A RESPECTABLE country girl as chambermaid or laundress in a private family. Inquire for three days.

310 EAST 20TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, to do up stairs work or take care of children; willing to sew and make herself generally useful.

314 EAST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid or waitress; good city reference. Call for two days.

319 WEST 41ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; no objection to assist with the washing and fine ironing; city reference.

329 WEST 26TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with washing and ironing or do light housework; good city reference.

330 EAST 24TH ST., REAR.—A GIRL, LATELY landed, to do chamberwork and assist in washing in a private family; willing and obliging.

333 EAST 21ST ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO upstairs work in a hotel; excellent city references.

336 EAST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to make herself generally useful; best city references.

339 6TH AV., CORNER 21ST ST.—IN THE STORE.—As chambermaid; will assist in the ironing if required; or as first class waitress; will be found reliable; city reference from last place.

339 EAST 13TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid; is willing to make herself generally useful; is very fond of children. Can be seen for two days.

342 EAST 21ST ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; first class city reference.

342 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress; can do light housework; very best city reference; own machine.

342 WEST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS., rear.—A neat, tidy young girl as good chambermaid and waitress; best reference from last place.

342 WEST 43TH ST., AS SEAMSTRESS; CAN CUT and fit ladies' and children's dresses and boys' clothing; is a good shirt maker; can do all kinds of hand sewing and fancy work; understands all kinds of work for sewing machines; very best city reference. Call for two days.

351 WEST 34TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; understands her duties thoroughly.

353 EAST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; good city references.

354 9TH AV., OVER BAKERY.—A YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and waiter as; will assist with the washing and make herself generally useful; references.

375 7TH AV., NEAR 21ST ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, to assist in washing and ironing, in a private family; good city reference.

390 7TH AV., BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS.—AS chambermaid and waitress; will assist with washing and ironing; eight years' excellent reference from former employer.

401 WEST 47TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do light housework.

413 EAST 22D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has city reference.

419 EAST 14TH ST., ROOM 8.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a first class boarding house.

435 EAST 15TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A, top floor, rear, No. 26.—A girl, 15 years old, residing with her parents, as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family.

435 2D AV.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing; is not long in this country; has lived four and a half years in one place.

465 WEST 52D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, IN A private family, as chambermaid and waitress; will assist with washing and ironing; good city reference.

489 5TH AV., BETWEEN 36TH AND 37TH STS., IN the store.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference from her last employer.

491 6TH AV., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress; excellent city reference.

501 WEST 23D ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress or to do general housework in a small private family.

504 WEST 27TH ST.—A GIRL, 16 YEARS OF AGE, to do upstairs work or wait on a lady; has not lived out before.

508 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress and to assist with washing and ironing; good city reference.

534 WEST 42D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call for two days.

604 6TH AV.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS SEAMstress; no objection to light chamberwork or to assist with growing children; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; city reference.

624 6TH AV., BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.—A young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing in a small private family; best city reference from last place. Call in the shoe store.

652 6TH AV.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress. Good city reference.

656 ATLANTIC AV., BROOKLYN.—A SWEDISH girl to do upstairs work, in New York city; understands sewing; private family preferred.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

942 3D AV., BETWEEN 56TH AND 57TH STS.—A young girl to do chamberwork and waitress or general housework; best city reference. Ring the top bell.

1,056 3D AV., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A good girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good city references from last place.

1,073 2D AV., NEAR 57TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; best city reference.

1,154 2D AV., NEAR 60TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; five years' city reference.

1,154 2D AV., NEAR 60TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and laundress; understands her business; four years' city reference.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEWER IN A VERY SMALL family, or would do all the work for a lone or invalid person; terms $3 per week. Address C. W., Long Branch, N. J.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

6 WEST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS seamstress; will assist with chamberwork; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or to take of growing children; best city reference.

6 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as seamstress in a private family; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; also good dressmaker; understands hair dressing. Call or address for two days.

9 WEST 4TH ST.—AN ACCOMPLISHED DRESSmaker, who had a large business in Chicago, to work by the day in private families; price $2, with board. Address Mme. LETANG, care of Mme. Strauss.

14 EAST 42D ST. NEAR 5TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE woman as seamstress and lady's maid; has no objection to travel to any part. Can be seen at her present place.

36 BANK ST., NEAR 4TH ST.—WILLCOX & Gibbs' machine; all kinds of sewing done or will go out by the day. Call on or address DRESSMAKER.

58 WEST 31ST ST.—DRESSES MADE IN THE LATEST fashions, fitting, dresses remodelled; old dresses made over equal to new. Call and see specimens.

63 CLINTON PLACE, 8TH ST., THE FIRST private house from 5th av., no sign at the door. Paris cress and cloak making done in the most fashionable style, at very moderate terms. Inquire for Madame, second floor, back room.

71 LEXINGTON AV.—AN AMERICAN LADY AS cressmaker by the day in families; is a good cutter and fitter; charges moderate. Address ADVERTISER.

105 WEST 17TH ST.—A FRENCH LADY WHO speaks English, as forewoman; can cut and fit, best reference. Address FOREWOMAN.

116 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress and to assist with chamberwork; good city reference.

139 WEST 33D ST.—AN ENGLISH LADY WISHES to take family sewing at home or go out by the day; has a machine. Address Mrs. S. HARRIS.

144 WEST 27TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker wishes to go out by the day; can fit and trim. Call before 12 o'clock.

150 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., room 14.—A young woman as seamstress; can make ladies' and children's dresses; all kinds of family sewing; no objection to tend growing children or do light chamberwork; has good city reference.

157 WEST 32D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress; cuts and fits children's clothes; understands all kinds of family sewing; a good operator; excellent city references.

163 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A few more engagements to go out by the day or week; understands all kinds of work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen for two days.

164 WEST 32D ST.—A LADY OF MANY YEARS' EXperience in cutting and making ladies' undergarments, wrappers, children's clothing of every description, infants' outfits, gentlemen's shirts, button holes, quilting, &c.; tucking, &c. a yard; all work done on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call on or address Mrs. R. M. JONES.

165 WEST 23D ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day; first class references. Call for two days.

194 1ST AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, who has worked at dressmaking six years; understands it thoroughly, or any kind of sewing by hand or machine as seamstress in a family. City reference.

204 EAST 26TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG woman to go out by the day or week as seamstress in private families; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and ladies' underclothes; is a first class operator.

210 WEST 37TH ST.—A SWEDISH GIRL (SPEAKING English); can be left alone; has charge of growing children; could teach beginners music; would assist in light chamberwork; good references.

210 EAST 27TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A PROTESTant young girl as seamstress or lady's maid and seamstress; is a first class dressmaker and good plain sewer; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

213 EAST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress or maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; city reference.

215 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A competent dressmaker; understands operating, cutting and fitting, would like a few more customers by the day. Call on or address DRESSMAKER.

220 6TH AV.—A FASHIONABLE DRESS AND cloak maker wishes a few more engagements with private families.

220 EAST 29TH ST.—AS SEAMSTRESS IN A PRIvate family to cut, make and trim; can cut ladies' and children's dresses; makes boys' clothes; runs the different machines; thoroughly understands Grover & Baker's; satisfactory references. Call or address.

225 WEST 21ST ST.—AS FIRST CLASS SEAMstress; understands cutting, fitting and all kinds of family sewing; best city reference. Can be seen till noted.

232 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., third floor.—A respectable woman, who is a good plain sewer, to sew for families by the week; can do baby and children's underclothes or shirts.

241 EAST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress; no objection to do light work around the house; good reference.

241 EAST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; would assist by chamberwork and taking care of growing children. Call on or address H. L.

246 EAST 20TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress; is a first class dressmaker; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibbs' machines.

304 COURT ST., CORNER OF DEGRAW, BROOKlyn.—A respectable young woman, lately from London, as seamstress in private family; can cut and fit well; understands dressmaking; no objection to the country or to travel. Address M. W.

313 EAST 34TH ST.—A YOUNG LADY, RECENTLY from the city of Dublin, as seamstress and to take charge of growing children; is competent to give a fair primary English education. Call or address.

315 EAST 27TH ST.—A SUPERIOR FRENCH DRESSmaker and operator of ladies' and children's underwear on any machine whatever; can make engagements by the day in a private family, or will take work home at moderate terms. Call on or address Mrs. ROSS.

342 EAST 19TH ST.—AS SEAMSTRESS; CAN CUT and fit ladies' and children's dresses and boys' clothing; is a good shirt maker; can do all kinds of hand sewing and fancy work; understands all kinds of work for sewing machines; very best city reference. Call for two days.

343 EAST 22D ST.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO get family sewing by the day or week; can furnish her own machine; understands dress and cloak making; best reference.

348 WEST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH girl to do housework, or as seamstress and to assist with children. Can be seen at her present employer's for three days.

349 EAST 20TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson's machine wishes a few more engagements for the fall; will also furnish her own machine if required; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes. Address.

349 EAST 14TH ST., ROOM NO. 8.—A DRESSMAKER to work by the day in families; is competent to cut and fit ladies', boys' and girls' clothing; all kinds of family sewing machines. Call on or address M. WOOD.

413 EAST 9TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A FIRST CLASS operator, with or without Wheeler & Wilson's machine, by the week, in private families.

417 6TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.—AN experienced dressmaker wants a few more families to work for by the day; is a first class fitter and trimmer.

462 7TH AV., CORNER 35TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—As competent seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; is a good operator; no objection to assist with chamberwork.

492 3D AV., BETWEEN 23D AND 24TH STS., FIRST floor.—A thoroughly neat upstairs girl, willing to make herself generally useful; fond of children and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

521 EAST 14TH ST., ROOM 7, BACK.—A RESPECTable woman to do plain sewing at her own house.

521 2D AV., A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL AS seamstress and chambermaid in a Christian family.

596 2D AV., BETWEEN 52D AND 53D STS.—A FULLY competent dressmaker and seamstress, cuts and fits, operates on different machines, does braiding, embroidering, &c., would go as lady's maid; verbal references.

896 BROADWAY, FIRST FLOOR.—LADIES CAN have their cashmere suits, skirts, &c., stamped and embroidered to order, at L. HARAUX'S manufactory.

1,269 BROADWAY, IN THE STORE.—AN EXCELlent seamstress in a private family; thoroughly understands Grover & Baker's machine; is willing to do chamberwork or take care of children; best city reference from last place.

A PERFECT DRESSMAKER, WHO CAN CUT, FIT and trim, wishes a few more engagements by the day or week. Address A. B., box 129 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER (COLORED) wishes a few more

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

324 WEST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, 18 years, would like to take care of children or do light chamberwork; good city reference.

326 GROVE ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young married woman as wet nurse. Call for three days.

332 EAST 38TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable young girl, lately landed from Ireland, in some respectable family to take care of children, do plain sewing and make herself useful; wages no object compared to the comforts of a home. A call is solicited.

340 EAST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS wet nurse; has lost her own baby two months old. Can be seen at once.

344 EAST 10TH ST., CORNER 1ST AV.—A RESPECTable girl as nurse; understands the care of a baby from its infancy; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

347 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON as nurse and seamstress; no objection to chamberwork; best city reference.

359 WEST 28TH ST.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman as nurse and seamstress; six years' reference from last place in the city. Can be seen for two days.

386 5TH AV., BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS., IN the store.—A respectable Protestant woman as nurse; could take charge of an infant in the house; no objection to go to Elizabeth, N. J.; best reference. Call for two days.

415 EAST 14TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as nurse and plain seamstress; lost reference from last place.

421 6TH AV., BETWEEN 20TH AND 25TH STS.—A nice young girl to take care of children and do plain sewing.

436 8TH AV., SOUTHEAST CORNER 32D ST.—A respectable woman, with a fresh breast of milk; as wet nurse; has lost her baby, two weeks old.

452 WEST 35TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, 14 YEARS old, to take care of a baby and make herself generally useful.

457 4TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CHARGE of children and assist in the chamberwork.

462 WASHINGTON ST.—A YOUNG LADY AS WET nurse; good fresh milk. Call for three days.

488 6TH AV., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; best city reference.

497 7TH AV., CORNER 27TH ST.—AN ENGLISH girl as nurse and to assist with the chamberwork; city or country. Call or address

688 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARRIED woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse; best city reference.

704 3D AV., BETWEEN 44TH AND 45TH STS.—A young woman as nurse and seamstress; can sew on a machine; willing to assist in the care of or nursing the children's lessons if required; good city reference.

880 8TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant; or to do chamberwork and sewing; good city reference. Can be seen from 10 till 2 o'clock.

922 3D AV., 25TH AND 26TH STS., TOP FLOOR.—A young American girl to take care of children and make herself generally useful.

1,419 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 53D AND 54TH STS., second floor, first door.—A respectable young American girl, who is willing and obliging, to take care of children; a good home more an object than high wages; would be willing to make herself generally useful.

HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN DESIRES A SITUAtion as wet nurse; her baby, a month old, just dead. Apply at Good Samaritan Lodge House.

A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN WISHES A SITUation as nurse to an invalid lady or to take charge of an infant; no objection to the country. Address A. A., Herald office.

Waitresses, &c.

43 EAST 23D ST., IN THE REAR.—A FIRST CLASS waitress; five years' reference.

44 WEST 29TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A young girl as waitress and chambermaid.

111 WEST 27TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECtable young girl as waitress and chambermaid in a private family; is a plain seamstress; lately arrived.

159 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 13.—A YOUNG WOMAN as housework girl in a private family; good references.

213 EAST 25TH ST., NEAR 3D AV., TOP FLOOR.—A respectable girl as first class waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; thoroughly understands her business; good reference.

222 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS first class waitress and chambermaid; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference from her last employer.

236 WEST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as waitress and chambermaid; best city reference.

280 MADISON AV.—A LADY LEAVING THE CITY wishes to find a good situation for her waitress, in the city, as chambermaid or waitress.

302 7TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.—AN excellent first class waitress; can take a waiter-maid's place; city reference.

336 EAST 21D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable girl as waitress, chambermaid and seamstress; first class city reference from last place.

348 WEST 18TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—AN AMERIcan Protestant girl as permanent place as regular waitress or chambermaid; good sewer; no objection to a private boarding house.

413 EAST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class waitress in a hotel or boarding house; no objection to the country. Call for two days.

429 6TH AV., CORNER 23D ST.—A PROTESTANT girl as first class waitress or as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; excellent city reference.

650 2D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS AND chambermaid in a private family; excellent reference.

704 2D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference from last place.

Miscellaneous.

10 LEE AV., WILLIAMSBURG.—AN EDUCATED young lady, used to do copying, writing and correspondence office; has had experience; good reference. Call on or address Miss LEE.

13 ABINGDON SQUARE.—A YOUNG GERMAN LADY as governess; is capable of teaching German, French and music. Address M. W.

99 WEST 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., from her former place.—An American girl as lady's maid and seamstress; country or city; best city reference.

35 MARKET ST.—A YOUNG LADY WHO WRITES A plain and neat hand would be glad to procure copying to do at home. Call on or address as above.

38 EAST 2D ST., BASEMENT.—A SCOTCH PROtestant girl as lady's maid; would take care of a sick lady; or to nurse care of trust; is a good sewer. Call at present employer's.

57 WEST 29TH ST.—VISITING GOVERNESS; A LADY desires to make within a few hours' walk of visiting governess to young children for a few hours each day; music and English branches taught; references ample. Call or address.

53 WEST 12TH ST.—A YOUNG GERMAN LADY wishes to serve every day in a private family, French, German and music in exchange for a comfortable home. Address M. S.

88 EAST 2D ST., BASEMENT.—A SCOTCH PROtestant girl as lady's maid; would take care of a sick lady; or to nurse care of trust; is a good sewer. Call at present employer's.

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61 WEST 47TH ST., MOTHER'S RESIDENCE.—A girl, 16 years old, to make herself generally useful in a private family; willing and obliging; can take care of children.

70 WILLOW ST., THIRD STORY, ROOM 16.—A RESpectable German girl in a private American family in Hoboken.

77 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—A YOUNG GERMAN lady, having French, German and music, is prepared able to teach drawing, as governess in school or private family; reference and pedagogic diploma. Inquire at Mr. F. Carstern's.

112 WEST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A Protestant girl as thoroughly lady's maid; understands the duties of her business.

116 WEST 29TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—AS LADY'S maid; is a good seamstress; has excellent reference; would have no objection to wait on an invalid lady; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

123 WEST 24TH ST., ROOM 6.—AS LADY'S MAID; by a young woman speaking French and English; no objection to travel; first class city reference from her last place; can be seen for two days.

127 ATTORNEY ST., (IN SALOON OF MR. MERK ten).—A young lady wishes a situation in a respectable family; speaks French and German; best reference needed.

155 6TH AV.—A LADY GIVES LESSONS, DAY AND evening, in all the English branches, penmanship, drawing, painting, wax flowers, photograph coloring; photographs finished in oil or India ink.

156 WAVERLEY PLACE.—A PARISIAN LADY, AN experienced teacher, with the best city references, speaking and instructing, teaches her own mother tongue, the German, Italian and English languages; gives lessons at her own or pupil's residence.

170 W. 17TH, IN THE STORE.—A GERMAN PROtestant person, speaking French and English, as lady's maid or seamstress; best city reference.

244 WEST 15D ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 8th av.—A young North German lady to instruct children in German, French and music; is also capable of all kinds of needlework and is willing to make herself useful.

400 4TH AV., ONE DOOR FROM 28TH ST.—A RESpectable middle aged woman to make herself generally useful; money not the object.

438 4TH AV.—DRESSMAKING, CUTTING, FITTING and dress trimming arranged in the best style; also the newest and most stylish fashions made.

704 2D AV., BETWEEN 44TH AND 45TH STS., SECond floor.—A young woman wishes to attend in a dollar store, or to assist in the work. Call or address.

900 6TH AV., BETWEEN 52D AND 54TH STS., TOP floor.—A young lady to attend a bakery; good reference if required. Call on or address for two days F. M.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A FEW MORE PUPILS for the piano; success guaranteed with practice; best reference. Address Miss L. F., Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS LADY TEACHER OF PIANO AND singing will supply pupils in Jersey City or Brooklyn at a moderate price. Address ARTIST, box 119 Herald office.

A LADY AS DAILY OR VISITING GOVERNESS; teaches the solid branches; also drawing, painting, German, French and music; references; terms moderate. Address E. S., Herald office, Brooklyn branch.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION AS GOVerness or seamstress; can teach the elementary branches, French, German and music; best references. Address MARY, box 4,182 New York Herald Post office.

A GERMAN LADY WILL DEVOTE A FEW LEISURE hours evenings, if required, in teaching her own language, French and elementary branches of English to a strict children if required. Address K., box 2,676 Post office.

A LADY OF TWENTY-FIVE, WILL MAKE HERSELF useful in a family; best of references. Please reply to Address HOMELESS, Herald Uptown branch office, 1,268 Broadway.

A LADY WITH AN EDUCATION, HAVING LOST property, would like employment; can teach children and take care of them; will assist with housework if required in any capacity; reference. Address JOANNA, Herald office.

A FRENCH LADY, HIGHLY RECOMMENDED, IS DEsirous of obtaining a few more pupils in singing lessons; will give instruction on the piano and also in the French language; only $15 a quarter. Address G. S., box 260 Herald office.

A LADY, EDUCATED IN EUROPE, IS DESIROUS OF obtaining employment in the morning hours; English, Parisian French, music and singing; among her pupils are named; terms moderate. Address LONA FIDE, Herald office, Brooklyn branch.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS HAD SEVERAL YEARS' experience in teaching music, would like to give lessons on the pianoforte and singing at a moderate price, either at her own or in private family; would furnish a piano if required; reference exchanged. Address Miss L. S., Music, box 127 Herald office.

A LADY OF HIGH RESPECTABILITY, SPEAKING several languages fluently, who has resided several years in Europe, would like to find a situation in a good family where she could be useful in teaching children; a companion to an invalid, or to take care of a family of orphan children. References given and required. Address C. F. M., Herald office.

FRENCH TUITION, CONVERSATION AND GRAMmar.—Mme. ——, a pupil of Mme. ——, receives visits. Address PROGRESS, Uptown Advertisement office, 945 West 33d st.

MORNING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY, fully qualified to give thorough instruction in an advanced course of English, French, music; highest references. Address ENGLEWOOD, box 151 Herald Uptown branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

OCCUPATION FOR LADIES.—EMPLOYMENT WHILE learning; profitable and pleasant; for ladies of leisure; coloring photographs and illuminating. Address ARTIST, Herald office, 5th av., Brooklyn, on Tuesdays or Fridays, before 1 o'clock.

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WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman, who is a good scholar, also a neat seamstress, capable of assisting in the care of children; would like a situation in a first class family as nursery governess; no objection to take charge of children; can be seen at a lady's best references. Address F. G. W., Brooklyn Branch Herald office.

Intelligence Offices.

—GOOD AND RELIABLE GIRLS ALWAYS TO be found at 49 Bleecker st., formerly Mrs. Yorkston's.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN SERVANTS CONSTANTLY found at the German Bureau, 393 Bowery, entrance on 1st st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED TO LEARN DRESSMAKing. Apply at 119 West 16th st.

A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK IN a small family. Call for two days at corner 5th st. and 7th av.

A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMBERWORK; WOULD take care of children; best reference. Address A. W., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A —AN INTELLIGENT AND ENTERPRISING LADY, bringing good testimonials, can effect a first class business engagement with liberal salary, at No. 7 Warren st., room 29, up stairs.

AT THE OFFICE OF THE SUNDAY BOOK, A GENtlemen and lady solicitors and first class canvassers regarding character and best-sea ability for a position of trust; $3 per day and liberal commission. Call at 10 o'clock.

DRESSMAKERS WANTED—ON WAISTS. ONLY COMpetent hands need apply at 119 West 23d st.

FOR PERU, SOUTH AMERICA—LAUNDRESSES for first class establishment; $20 per month. Apply at Free Labor Bureau, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton place.

FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKERS WANTED—ALSO A first class operator on Grover & Baker's machine. Apply at 21 East 32d st.

FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKERS WANTED.—NONE BUT good waist trimmers need apply. Also an operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Apply to Madame DOUGLASS, 13 East 17th st.

GOVERNESS WANTED—A YOUNG LADY OF THOrough education, who can teach all branches in both those languages, and music; best references as to character and capable of instructing children in the above branches. Address MRS. MANZ, box 4,182 New York Herald Post office.

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A LADY, EDUCATED IN EUROPE, IS DESIROUS OF obtaining employment in the morning hours; English, Parisian French, music and singing; among her pupils are named; terms moderate. Address LONA FIDE, Herald office, Brooklyn branch.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS HAD SEVERAL YEARS' experience in teaching music, would like to give lessons on the pianoforte and singing at a moderate price, either at her own or in private family; would furnish a piano if required; reference exchanged. Address Miss L. S., Music, box 127 Herald office.

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WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman, who is a good scholar, also a neat seamstress, capable of assisting in the care of children; would like a situation in a first class family as nursery governess; no objection to take charge of children; can be seen at a lady's best references. Address F. G. W., Brooklyn Branch Herald office.

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CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A FIRST CLASS FURNITURE SALESMAN WANTS A position. Address G., Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN, IN SOME wholesale dry goods house, by a young man of excellent reference furnished. Address L. W. J., Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN, WRITING A GOOD HAND, WISHES to take a few copying to do. Address A. Y., box 116 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A YOUNG MAN, WRITING A GOOD HAND, WOULD like some copying to do to employ his spare time and help fill his purse. Any one having such can address 12D PECUNIOUS, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN OF 21, WITH GOOD REFERENCES, desires a situation in a wholesale grocery, commission, forwarding or collection; can give gd of security; permanent position only object. Address A. B., box 2,010 Herald office.

BLANK BOOK AND STATIONERY CLERK WANTED.—One who has had several years' experience in a New York state establishment with the manufacture of the above blank and bibliorankie work to order. Apply to H. S. MAN & Co., Troy, N. Y.

CHICAGO BY FIRE—SITUATION WANTED, BY A young man, as bookkeeper; is willing to make himself generally useful; has had mercantile experience, is open to engagement as traveller; immediate; will leave city of January. Address LARGE ACQUAINTANCE, Herald office.

PAPER HANGING.—SALESMAN WANTED; ONE familiar with New York central trade. Address W. P. E., Herald office.

SALESMEN WANTED—IMMEDIATELY OR JANUARY 1; several experienced men, who can show that they have goods to sell to dealers. Apply to H. B. LAMAR TAGEE & CO., 492 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS SALESman in a retail dry goods store; understands cutting, lace and embroidery business. Address W. C., Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS BOOKKEEPER IN A wholesale or retail dry goods house, stating references and salary expected, BOOKS, Herald office.

WANTED—A GERMAN PHARMACIST, ACQUAINTED with the manufacturing of fluid extracts, syrups, &c. Will find a good situation with H. DIEDEL, 375 3d av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HAT SALESMAN, about 16 or 20 years of age, with good reference. 651 4th av.

WANTED—TWO SMART SALESMEN FOR DRY goods; gents' furnishing goods. Apply at 221 1st av., for two days.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SILK SALESMAN. P. pply at 349 Canal st.

WANTED—JOHNSON, CARTWRIGHT & CO.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WITH THE BEST CITY references, as assistant bookkeeper in a hotel up town; must have a knowledge of the hotel business. Address P. T. U., Herald office.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK, IN THE NOTION and hosiery jobbing house of H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.; must know his line; thoroughly experienced parties only apply. Address G. C., box 1,547 Herald Post office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY EXperienced, a situation as floor walker or salesman in a first class dry goods house; has a thorough knowledge with the manufacture of ladies' underwear, cloaks and suits; the best references given. Address SALESMAN, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN IN A PRIVATE family; best city reference. Call on or address M. H., 43 East 41st st., Murray Hill.

A YOUNG ENGLISH FARMER SEEKS A SITUAtion; could manage a garden and is a steady driver. Address EDWARDS, Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLored man; is sober and steady; has good reference. Call at or address 24 East 18th st., for one week.

A SINGLE MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman; is sober and steady; has come from his last employer. Address COACHMAN, No. 2 West 25d st.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS FIRST coachman; has lived over 4 years at the business. Call on or address P. K., 311 4th av.

A FRENCH COACHMAN, WITH VERY GOOD REcommendations, wishes a situation. Call on Frenchman, 204 West 23d st., fourth floor, for two days.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A REspectable colored man; best city reference. Call at or address 12 East 30th st., for one week.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG man, as coachman; would like to go South; first class reference. Call at or address 12 East 30th st.

A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN WISHES A SITUATION; a one who understands his business. Can be seen at No. 6 West 19th st.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; willing and obliging; best city reference. Call on or address J. H., 15 Sullivan st., near Canal.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class man, one who is perfectly sober, honest and obliging; has good city reference. Call on or address COACHMAN, at Flandrau's, No. 7 East 15th st.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS GROOM; is handy about the house; has lived 2 years in his last place; is highly recommended by last and former employers. Apply at 50 Mercer st., near Bleecker.

A SOBER COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A SINGLE YOUNG man wants a situation for either; can give good reference from last place. Call at Pacific Fire Insurance Company, 49 Broadway, for two days.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS GROOM and coachman; is willing and obliging; first class reference; no objection to the country. Address C. D., Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED GENTLEman as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best city or country reference given. Call on or address G. J., 41 Jones st.

A SINGLE PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation as coachman, or to take care of two or four horses; understands his business; has first class reference; city or country; no objection to the country; good city reference. Call on or address A. B., 1 Bleecker st., near Broadway.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN AND wife; the man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to general housework; good city references; no objection to the country. Call at or address 109 Spring st., for two days.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class single man; has lived over 4 years with his last employer. Address J. K., No. 3 East 25th st., private stable.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED man; has no family; is sober, honest, steady and well recommended. Address C. M., box 175 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man; has lived with his present employer 4 years; is steady driver; is willing and obliging; wages no objection. Address G. B., box 214 Herald office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED—By a first class single man, of long experience; city or country; best city reference. Address T. B., box 116 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY SINGLE man; is perfectly understands his business; in city or country; best city reference. Can be seen at his employer's, 82 East 20th st.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted—By an industrious single man; will be found willing and obliging; best city reference. Address T. R., box 119 Herald Uptown branch office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class man; thoroughly conversant with the care and general treatment of horses as a carriage; city or country. Address M. C. box 115 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACtical man; has a thorough knowledge of the culture of flowers, fruits and vegetables, and also landscape gardening; good reference. Address A. B., box 115 Herald office.

GARDENER AND FARMER'S SITUATION WANTED—By a single man; understands his business and the care of horses; sober and obliging; wages moderate; city reference. Address A. B., box 115 Herald office.

DESPECTABLE MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS coachman; good reference. Address F. F., Tenney's livery stables, 39 West 44th st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY, TO WORK ON A farm; can milk, drive, &c.; is accustomed to farm work. Address A. B., box 101 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS MAN, AS a coachman in a private family; has best city reference as to sobriety, honesty and capability. Can be seen at Brewster's carriage factory, 26 and 28 Eighth av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHMAN, OF good address as coachman and gardener. Address J. CAMPBELL, 33 East 30th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A RElinable man, who is competent in every respect. Address H., care Chas. A. Secor, Box 1,516 Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT MAN, as coachman and farmer and to take charge of a gentleman's place. Address M. R., box 101 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS coachman; has lived in city reference as to character. Call on or address WILLIAMS, at Wilson's, saddle and harness maker, 125 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GERMAN GARdener, single man, on a private place, or as furnan in a nursery; best reference. Address GUSTAV THOELT-KOHL, Gedney Farm, White Plains, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a first class single man; best city reference; Call at H. T. Hunnewell's, 37 Wall st., room 3, from 9 to 11 A. M. M. H.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom; is sober and steady; country preferred; will make himself useful in a good milker of cows; good reference. Address M. Rudd, box 1,547 Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A PRIvate family by a colored man; can give the best references. Address E. W., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; thoroughly understands the business; is willing and obliging; best city reference. Address A. B., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, 27 YEARS OF AGE, a situation as coachman and gardener; is a good milker; has references. Address H. W., Gardener, 289 Bowery, care of Mr. Hertgen.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; would go to the country if required; best city reference. Address J. B., box 116 Herald Uptown Branch office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A. —ers, at THOMAS', 367 Broadway.

A SMART, ACTIVE BOY WANTED—IN A FANCY and silk goods house. Address B., box 1,967 Post office, giving full references.

A WAITER WANTED—WHO UNDERSTANDS OPENing oysters. Address McCALLUM, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A CHANCE FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to learn telegraphing for $30.—THOMPSON'S Telegraphic Institute, 21 Park place, Cooper Institute; day and evening; demand for operators.

A COLORED MAN WANTED—TO COOK AND DO housework for three persons; must have references. Apply at 27 West 27th st., Madison Avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets.

A NGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, LEXINGTON AV., CORner 28th st.—Wanted, a first class barber, who is strictly temperate American for shampooing, and one for office desiring to stay with the establishment.

A GERMAN MARRIED MAN (NO CHILDREN) WANTS a situation as coachman; good groom and first class driver; has thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches; sober and willing; best city references. Address L. S., box 185 Herald office.

BOY WANTED—NOT LESS THAN 17 YEARS OLD; must understand the business; to be willing to deliver bundles; salary at first $8 per week. Address, in own handwriting, with reference, 12 Herald Uptown office.

BOY WANTED—WITH OR BLACK, TO MAKE HIMself generally useful, about a retail dry goods store; to well recommended; must be honest and obliging. Address ——, box 4,182 New York Herald Post office.

BOY WANTED—IN A PRINTING HOUSE; MUST BE well recommended; must be honest and obliging. Address ——, box 4,182 New York Herald Post office.

BOY WANTED—WITH OR BLACK, TO MAKE HIMself generally useful, about a retail dry goods store; to well recommended; must be honest and obliging. Address ——, box 4,182 New York Herald Post office.

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THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,855. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1871.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

AMUSEMENTS—NINTH PAGE—Fourth, fifth and sixth columns.
ASTROLOGY—TWELFTH PAGE—Sixth column.
BILLIARDS—NINTH PAGE—Third column.
BOARDERS WANTED—SECOND PAGE—First, second and third columns.
BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
BROOKLYN BOARD—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—SECOND PAGE—Sixth column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—TWELFTH PAGE—Third column.
CLOTHING—TWELFTH PAGE—Sixth column.
COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—TWELFTH PAGE—Third and fourth columns.
COAL AND WOOD—TWELFTH PAGE—Sixth column.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS—FIRST PAGE—Fifth and sixth columns.
COPARTNERSHIPS—SECOND PAGE—Sixth column.
CORPORATION NOTICES—NINTH PAGE—First column.
COUNTRY BOARD—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
DANCING ACADEMIES—NINTH PAGE—Fifth column.
DRY GOODS—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
DWELLING HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—NINTH PAGE—Second column.
EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS—FIRST PAGE—Fifth column.
EUROPE—NINTH PAGE—Third column.
FINANCIAL—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
FOR SALE—SECOND PAGE—Fifth and sixth columns.
FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—NINTH PAGE—Second and third columns.
FURNITURE—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—TWELFTH PAGE—Sixth column.
HELP WANTED—FEMALES—TWELFTH PAGE—Second column.
HELP WANTED—MALES—TWELFTH PAGE—Fourth column.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—FIRST PAGE—Second, third and fourth columns.
HOTELS—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
HOUSES, ROOMS, &c., WANTED—TWELFTH PAGE—Sixth column.
INSTRUCTION—SECOND PAGE—Sixth column.
JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
LOST AND FOUND—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
LOST AND FOUND—FIRST PAGE—First column.
MACHINERY—SECOND PAGE—Sixth column.
MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—NINTH PAGE—First column.
MEDICAL—TWELFTH PAGE—Sixth column.
MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS—TENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
MISCELLANEOUS—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
MUSICAL—NINTH PAGE—Fifth column.
PERSONAL—FIRST PAGE—First column.
PIANOFORTES—NINTH PAGE—Sixth column.
POLITICAL—NINTH PAGE—Fourth column.
POST OFFICE NOTICE—NINTH PAGE—First column.
PROPOSALS—NINTH PAGE—First column.
PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—SECOND PAGE—Fourth and fifth columns.
REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE—SECOND PAGE—Fifth column.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—SECOND PAGE—Fifth column.
REWARDS—FIRST PAGE—First column.
SALES AT AUCTION—TWELFTH PAGE—Fifth and sixth columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—ELEVENTH PAGE, and TWELFTH PAGE—First and second columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—TWELFTH PAGE—Second and third columns.
SPECIAL NOTICES—FIRST PAGE—Second column.
SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C—FIRST PAGE—Second column.
THEATRES—TWELFTH PAGE—Fourth column.
THE TURF—FIRST PAGE—Second column.
TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—NINTH PAGE—Second column.
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—NINTH PAGE—Third column.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—NINTH PAGE—Fourth column.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UP TOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,

1,265 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS, WEST SIDE, NEARLY OPPOSITE OUR FORMER PLACE.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. UNTIL 8 P. M. EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

A.—WRITE IMMEDIATELY TO THE SAME ADdress that you did in May last, unless you have already done so. Say what you expect to do and how a letter will reach you.

CHARLES OSBORN HELFE, FORMERLY OF LONdon, England, who in the year 1867 was in the employ of T. L. Wiswell, Nassau street, New York, will hear of something to his advantage on applying to Mr. ARMSTRONG, Solicitor, 32 Old Jewry, London, England; or, if dead, any person furnishing proof of his decease will be rewarded.

DELMONICO'S, MONDAY EVENING.—GENTLEMAN who thrice with lady would like to make her acquaintance. Address COURT, Herald office.

DEAREST L.—DO DROP ME A LINE OR TWO; OR have you forgotten the existence of such a poor devil as L. CONSTANT?

DISAPPOINTED NOT TO SEE YOU THESE MANY days. Will be at Fifth avenue and street I last saw you Wednesday, at 2. If you cannot, please write to my address, given you on that day, where I can see you. STATEN ISLAND.

EMMIE H.—IF YOU ARE IN TOWN AND HAVE NOT forgotten your old friend, please call or send your address to HARRIE M. K——.

GERANIUM.—HAVE ARRIVED. ARE YOU AT SAME place? Answer through Personals in Herald. J. PONICA.

IF MR. J. W. ALLAIRE (FORMERLY OF VALparaiso) is in the city he will please address M. LEACH, 138 West Houston st., New York.

JOHN WILKES E., BOSTON.—DON'T BLOW; I'LL pony up. Come over. Telegraph. TOM.

MEDORA—CALL NOVEMBER 1, 7 O'CLOCK P. M. CONRAD.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, MONDAY—DARK DRESS, coral ear drops, blue scarf. Are we not old friends? Address BLONDE, box 223 Herald office.

VENUS.—VISIT POSTPONED. LETTER BY MAIL. JUPITER.

19TH OF MAY.—QUE NOTRE RENDEZ-VOUS SOIT A l'Hotel ou je commence; convex-moi la-dessus.

22D STREET STAGE.—NIBLO'S TO TWENTY-NINTH street Monday night. Striped shawl. If agreeable, address, stating some incident to prevent mistake, L., box 1,963 Post office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON THE MORNING OF THE 30TH, A GRAY Mare and Buggy on the Rockaway road, Woodhaven. Owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses by applying to J. BUSHLINE, Woodhaven, Rockaway road.

LOST—ON FIFTH AVENUE, BELOW TWENTY-THIRD street, Monday morning, a lady's gold hunting case Watch, set in diamonds; also Chain; No. 28,715. Suitable reward. Apply at 770 Broadway.

LOST—ON SUNDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 29, 1871, A double case Gold Watch, No. 28 052, made by Joseph Johnson, Liverpool. Will the parties having it state at what price they will return it, as the owner prizes it as a keepsake from a deceased relative. No questions will be asked. Address B. E. G., Herald office.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING AT 3½ O'CLOCK A poor woman lost her Satchel on Hamilton avenue ferryboat. The finder will receive $5 by returning it to the ferry house.

LOST—ON THE 29TH INST., ON SECOND AVENUE, between Thirty-seventh and Forty-first streets, a Pocketbook, containing a sum of money and a key; it belongs to a poor widow, with three young children. Any one who returns the same to 242 East Forty-first street will receive $5 reward.

LOST—A SKYE TERRIER PUPPY. A SUITABLE REward will be given on his return to 27 West Thirty-third street.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE, DATED SEPT. 30, 1871, made by Edward V. Loew to the order of V. Freund, and by him endorsed, for $1,150, payable three months after date at the Eleventh Ward Savings Bank. Any person returning said note to the subscriber will be suitably rewarded. SAMUEL D. SEWARDS, 251 Broadway.

LOST—IF THE MAN WHO YESTERDAY MORNING picked up the Portemonnaie a lady had just dropped at the northwest corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street will return the same, with all the contents, crispens, &c., to the butcher store 458 Seventh avenue, near Thirty-fifth street, he will be handsomely rewarded and no questions asked.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, A LARGE GOLD Brooch; had name of Goodland on border. Lost either on Fourth avenue car or crossing Fifth avenue and Ninety street. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder on returning it to the office of the Commercial Hotel, Park row.

STRAYED—ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, A BAY Horse, strong in the hipper; had on a single set of three-plaited truck harness. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to D. A. KILE, 128 Perry street, New York.

REWARDS.

$5 WILL BE PAID FOR THE RETURN TO 150 WEST Twenty-second street of a yellow Skye Terrier Spaniel on Monday night; answers to the name of Millie. Had on collar marked F. L. S., 150 West Twenty-second street.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, OCTOBER 30, A POCKETbook, containing a key. The finder will receive the above reward, and no questions asked, by returning it to ROBERTS, READ & CO., 371 Broadway.

$10.—LOST, ON SATURDAY, OCT. 21, ON Broadway, near Nineteenth street, a small Scotch Terrier, grayish-blue head, white head, officially under answers to name of Peddler. The above reward will be paid if returned to 180 Fifth avenue.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON TWENTY-THIRD STREET, near Fourth avenue, an Italian Greyhound, collar, with name, "Tim." The above reward will be paid on return of the dog to R. H. STRAGUE, Sweeny's Hotel.

A LIBERAL REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED for the return of ladies' double case gold hunting Watch, marked "C. T. Tape, from father, July, 1866," with Chain and Charms, taken October 14 from room 13 St. James Hotel. Inquire for Mr. HOTCHKISS, at office of Hotel, between 8 and 9 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA AND Kentucky State Lotteries. Official drawing of above always on file. J. CLUTE, Broker, 20½ Broadway, Post office box 4,962, 154 Fulton street and No. 4 Park row.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS. KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 617—OCT. 21, 1871. 45, 56, 58, 47, 14, 48, 38, 40, 76, 28, 10, 57.

KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 618—OCT. 31, 1871. 19, 14, 20, 5, 70, 23, 38, 44, 46, 4, 72, 76, 74, 65.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS NO. 517—OCT. 21, 1871. 12, 22, 71, 53, 14, 8, 63, 51, 14, 25, 59, 78.

PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 518—OCT. 31, 1871. 62, 29, 67, 71, 54, 7, 15, 1, 22, 20, 25, 50, 70, 73.

SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky. J. CLUTE, Broker, 20½ Broadway Post office box 4,969.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FInance, Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes, Court House, Park, 32 Chambers street, September 1, 1871.

TO TAXPAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that one per cent will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent on December 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on January 1 interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

CORNS, BUNIONS, ENLARGED JOINTS, INVERTED nails, all diseases of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, 19 Union square. Refers to all physicians.

CUNDURANGO CURES CANCER, SCROFULA, AND eradicates all blood diseases. American & Co.'s Combination, price $1 50 per bottle. Sold by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 C. llege place, New York.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS. BUREAU OF WATER REGISTRAR, NEW YORK, Oct. 16, 1871.

Notice is hereby given that an additional penalty of ten per cent will be added on all unpaid water rents remaining unpaid on and after the 1st day of November next.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Water Registrar.

HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—FIVE FIRST NUMbers received for October 24. JOSEPH BATES, 194 Broadway, room 4.

JOHN REGAN, MASON AND BUILDER, 137 TWENTYninth street, between Third and Lexington avenues.—Plastering, bricklaying and flagging, kalsomining and whitewashing, mason work of every description with neatness and despatch, in city or country; jobbing done cheap.

LOUISVILLE CONCERT IN AID OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, KY.

POSTPONEMENT.

Owing to the general paralyzation of every interest throughout the country, consequent upon the late terribly disastrous conflagrations at the West, this concert and drawing is unavoidably postponed until December 16, 1871. This is positive and final, and the public can rest assured that there will be no deviation from this announcement. Sale of tickets at the New York office, No. 8 Astor House, Broadway, will close December 10; at the Louisville office (except by mail), November 30; at all other offices, December 5.

MERCHANDISE WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR UNencumbered Property of 50½ acres, 57 miles from New York city; two Jersey railroads; $2,000. Address box 84 Jersey City Post office.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST "The Washoe Tool Company" will present the same to the undersigned, at 164 Chambers street, New York city, before the 15th November, 1871.

JOEL D. HUNTER, Receiver.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10, 1871.

PROCLAMATION.

$100 Reward.

The above reward is hereby offered to any person who shall cause the arrest and conviction of any other person for illegal voting, by reason of having falsely registered his vote under false personation, or of having given a false residence, or of registering himself or causing himself to be registered in more than one district, or of having registered himself when he was not a citizen, nor entitled to vote because of non-residence, or defect in term of residence; or of having committed perjury in respect to any act of registration; or for the arrest of any other person who may commit perjury in respect to the right of voting; or who shall have fraudulently tampered with any registry lists, or generally committed any offence against any of the Registration statutes of this State, or who may commit any offence against the Election laws of the State. Upon arrest and conviction to be had and obtained under and by virtue of the State laws, and evidenced by the proper certificate of the County District Attorney.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

OCTOBER 30, 1871.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW YORK, Oct. 20, 1871.

Twenty-fourth annual election.—Notice is hereby given that an election for nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the company's office, 58 and 61 Wall street, on Wednesday, November 15 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed preparatory to said election, Monday, November 6, at 4 P. M., and reopened Thursday, November 16, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board. THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OLD SILK HATS MADE OVER INTO THE NEW style; Cassimer and Felt Hats cleaned, dyed and trimmed. At JOHNSON'S, 1,265 Broadway, corner Thirty-first street.

RALLY TO PUT DOWN CORRUPTION.

The Executive Committee of Taxpayers and Citizens for the financial reform of the city and county of New York call upon all good citizens to join them at the

GRAND MASS MEETING

to be held at the Cooper Institute on

THURSDAY EVENING, November 2,

to hear the reports of

The Committee of Seventy

and to ratify the nominations of Reform Ticket.

The meeting will be addressed by

Messrs. Tilden, Seymour,
Evarts, Kernan,
Choate, Goepp,
Kaufmann, Sigel,
Stephens, Davis,
and other distinguished speakers.

ROOMS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 62 William street, New York, Oct. 12, 1871.—Committee for the Relief of the Sufferers by the Chicago Conflagration.

Persons desirous of subscribing to this object may send their contributions to the Chamber of Commerce, 62 William street, care of George Wilson, Secretary of the Chamber, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., or to any member of the committee. Checks to be made payable to the order of A. A. Low, Treasurer.

Officers of the committee:—John C. Green, Chairman, 71 South street; George Opdyke, Vice-Chairman, 25 Nassau street; A. A. Low, Treasurer, 81 Burling slip; Frank E. Howe, Secretary, 58 Wall street.

RELIEF TO THE FEET.—MRS. L. R. STONE, CHIropodist, has opened new and elegant rooms at 743 Broadway, opposite Astor place, where she is prepared to treat all who are troubled with Corns, Bunions and Inverted Nails. Ladies treated at their residences if required.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—J. C. MARTINEZ & CO., Agents, 10 Wall street, box 4,685 New York Post office.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—OFFICIAL drawings always on file. Address S. B. BANKS, Agent, 15 Wall street, New York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—FIRST FIVE prizes received. Kentucky, Class 618, Nos. 19, 14, 20 drew $20,000. Address BALEY & CO. (old established office), 174 Broadway.

STAMMERING CURED—BY DRS. WHITE & OATMAN, 402 Fourth avenue; best references—among them son of Mayor of Newburyport; no pay until cured. Send for circular.

STAMMERING.—NEW YORK STAMMERING INSTItute, permanently located No. 1 Irving place. Professors MANN & COLVIN, Managers.—Unparalleled success for the past year; 20 good references furnished; no pay until permanently cured. Send for prospectus.

"WOULD HEART OF MAN ONCE THINK IT?" "Jes so." At 75 Nassau street, UNITED STATES MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

FOR SALE—ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS, BIRDS, &c. Medicines for all diseases; prepared Food for mocking birds, at B. G. DOVET'S, No. 3 Greene street, near Canal.

THE TURF.

FLEETWOOD PARK ASSOCIATION. AUTUMN MEETING. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, AND THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 3 AND 4.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31.

Purse of $1,000, for horses that never trotted better than 2:30. $500 to first, $300 to second, $200 to third.
W. Roden enters br. m. Heatherbloom.
Geo. T. Freeman enters blk. m. Lady Weller.
D. Pfeifer enters gr. g. Lottery.
C. Freeman enters blk. g. Denmark.
G. F. Carpenter enters b. m. Lady Rose.
A. Patterson enters ch. g. Breadalbane.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

Purse of $1,000, for horses that never trotted better than 2:35. $500 to first, $300 to second, $200 to third.
John S. Parkes enters br. s. Burmudian.
Peter Maure enters gr. g. St. Elmo.
M. Roden enters gr. m. Heatherbloom.
Geo. T. Freeman enters blk. m. Lady Weller.
John Murphy enters br. m. Lady Sears.
W. E. Weeks enters blk. c. Light Bells.
J. Dougrey enters b. m. Fanny Lambert.
J. Splan enters br. m. Contagion.
A. Patterson enters ch. m. Belle of Oneida.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

Purse and Stake of $2,000 closed with the following entries:—
John Murphy enters b. s. Charles Green, to wagon.
F. Mace enters ch. g. Climax, to wagon.
E. Daniels enters b. m. Topsey, to harness.
A. Patterson enters ch. m. Belle of Oneida, to harness.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

Purse of $2,500, free for all horses. $1,500 to first, $600 to second, $400 to third.
D. Mace enters br. m. Gen. Palmer.
M. Roden enters b. g. Henry.
E. Daniels enters b. m. American Girl.
W. Bonsi enters br. s. Gen. Wilkes.
M. W. Bacon enters b. s. W. U. Allen.

The above races are mile heats, best three in five, in harness, and will be conducted under the rules of the National Association.

Trains by Harlem Railroad leave Grand Central Depot, Forty-second street and Fourth avenue, at 11:00 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Races to commence each day at 3 o'clock P. M.

By order
D. J. M. VAN CORTLANDT, President.
D. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

FLEETWOOD PARK—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, at 3½ P. M.

Match $500; mile heats, three in five, in harness.
M. Roden enters b. m. Belle of Oneida, in harness.
H. Caley enters s. r. Dicker, to wagon.

D. J. M. VAN CORTLANDT, President.
D. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

FLEETWOOD PARK—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1871.—Purse and Stakes of $2,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5.
D. Mace enters Indianoline Boy and running mate.
T. Carpenter enters Kingston and running mate.
William Beers enters Honest Allen and running mate.
Trotting to commence at 3 P. M.

D. J. M. VAN CORTLANDT, President.
D. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

The above race has been postponed until Wednesday, November 1, 1871.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT GLASS FRONT FOUR AND six seat Rockaways, Coupes, Landaulets, Phaetons, and every other style family Carriages and Light Wagons, at lowest popular prices.

MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER, AUCTIONEER. THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF GENTLEMEN IS CALLED TO SALE BY AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY (THIS DAY), NOV. 1, AT STABLE 48 GREAT JONES STREET, AT 10½ O'CLOCK PROMPT, OF AN ENTIRE AND COMPLETE GENTLEMAN'S ROAD TURN OUT.

PAIR of elegant, stylish, handsome and closely matched JET BLACK GELDINGS, 15¾ hands high, 6 and 7 years old; are highly bred; have fine, long flowing manes and tails, and are the most stylish and best acting team in the city. They were considered the finest team for style, beauty and speed at NEWPORT this summer. They are warranted sound and kind, and are without spot or blemish. They drive evenly together; have fine, rapid and lofty knee action; are without vice or trick; fear nothing, and can trot in less than 3 minutes together; for road PHAETON or light COACH they have no equals.

ALSO THE FAST CHESTNUT TROTTING HORSE FARRAGUT, 15½ hands high, 7 years old; as fine a trotting horse as goes the road; has a record of 2 38; is warranted to beat 2:45, and is warranted sound and kind. This horse is an extra fine, handy and stylish driver and a quiet, open and rapid gaited trotter; is fine company horse; is without vice, and altogether a first class and reliable gentleman's trotting horse.

ALSO TWO fine road Wagons, top and open, by BREWSTER; single and double HARNESS, &c., &c.

THIS STOCK is as fine as was ever offered to the public, and is offered for positive sale, being the property of COLONEL SATTERLEE, a resident of CALIFORNIA, who has spent the summer at Newport and is now about to return home, and has instructed them to be sold to the highest bidder, without reservation or restriction.

ALSO, INDEPENDENT of the above and by consent and for convenience of sale, being the property of H. VAN VORST, ESQ., TWO FINE HORSES: one BLOOD BAY, 15¾ high, 6 years old; an elegant styled, gentled, safe and reliable horse; can beat three minutes with ease and is warranted sound and kind; handsome CHESTNUT HORSE, 15¾ high, 7 years old; safe for ladies or children to drive; fears no locomotive; is a fine traveller and a safe, reliable and honest horse; warranted sound and kind. Full particulars at sale.

ALL OF THIS STOCK will be warranted as represented in every particular, and ample time will be given for trial and examination.

A. T. BARKER & CHASE'S CITY AUCTION MART AND NEW YORK TATTERSALL'S, corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, MAJOR C. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER. Regular sales of Horses, Carriages, &c., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. Twenty-four hours allowed for trial on every horse sold under warranty. CATALOGUE OF SALE EACH DAY AT 11 O'CLOCK. Elegant, speedy and extra handsome bay trotting gelding, sired by George M. Patchen, 15½ high, 6 years old, all black points, heavy flowing mane and tail, an extra game, prompt free and easy driver; was never handled for speed, and can show better than 2:50 to-day; promises with proper training to make a first class trotter; fears nothing, gentle for a lady to drive, great style and endurance, and warranted sound and kind.

Gentleman's Road Establishment, consisting of a high-bred and fast black Gelding, 15¾ high, 8 years old; an extra stylish, free and pleasant driver; can beat three minutes sure; all day roadster; no vices and warranted sound and kind; also a fine 5 seat Waterman Wagon, nearly new; Harness, Blankets, &c., &c.

Extra stylish and desirable sorrel Mare, 15¾ high, 6 years old; fine, prompt and easy driver; sharp roadster; gentle for a lady to drive; warranted sound and kind; also Dusenbury Top Wagon, Harness, &c.

Pair closely matched brown Carriage Horses, 16 high, 9 years old; extra stylish and pleasant drivers; great roadsters; warranted sound and kind, together with shifting front, glass quarters Coupe; Harness (by stillings), Blankets, &c.

The handsome and fast black trotting Mare Kate, sired by Ethan Allen, dam a thoroughbred and raised by Fitzgibbons, of New Jersey; is a handy, prompt and easy driver, and cannot be outstrid; she showed at time of purchase, on Fashion Course, last June, 2:49, and is as fine an animal now as ever; fears no locomotive; stands without tying; great powers of endurance and warranted sound and kind.

Fine bay Mare, 16 high, 8 years old; good, free driver, sharp roadster; warranted sound and kind.

Black Mare, 15 hands high, 9 years old; can trot in three minutes; free driver; warranted kind.

Fine chestnut Mare, 15 hands high, 9 years old; sired by Henry Clay, dam by Ryndyk's Hambletonian; is a free, stylish driver; can beat three minutes; great roadster and warranted sound and kind.

Large invoice of Baker's celebrated Evaporating Horse Blankets.

Two elegant top Wagons, made by Sewell, nearly new.
Two fine no top Road Wagons, made by Sewell.
One elegant Benson Bros. Road Wagon.
Depot, Express and Business Wagons.
New and second hand Harness, Horse Clothing, Lap Robes, Bridles, Saddles, Whips, Halters, Surcingles, &c., &c.
Fair cheap Hack Horses, good drivers, 8 years old.
Also several other Horses.
Full description at sale.
Sales never postponed on account of weather.
Orders received at the Mart for clipping horses, with the American clipping machine. Horses clipped in one hour.

A. T PUBLIC AUCTION. ON THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT STABLE NO. 2 EAST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET, FOUR VALUABLE ROAD AND TRUCK HORSES, TOP AND OPEN WAGONS, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, BLANKETS, ROBES, &C., &C., including the fast brown gelding Brown Dick; has a record of 2:37; fast sorrel gelding Billy Weston; has a record of 2.43; fast bay mare Belle; record of 2:40; and celebrated stallion Ocean, record of 2:22. Also Top Wagons, Brewster maker; Harness, Crossman maker.

N. B.—Sale absolute and unreserved, the whole of the property of a well known merchant of this city whose business duties require the whole of his time and attention.

The above sale at auction or exhibition at stable from now until time of sale. For full particulars see future advertisement.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER, office 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office. Regular sales of Horses, Carriages, &c., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, ON FRIDAY, Nov. 3, at 11 o'clock, the following cut Horses, the entire stock of a private gentleman, now in Europe, who is detained abroad and has sent orders to sell, comprising:—

Team bay Mares, Ethan Allen and Rattler stock, 15 hands, 5 years; kind in all harness; free from vice; very stylish; can be driven by any one; do not shy nor pull; can trot in condition in 2:20, and is one of the finest road teams in this city, and are sound, kind and true; cost $2,700; also

Bay Horse, with long, flowing mane and tail, Messenger and Black Hawk stock, 15 hands, 7 years; kind and perfect in all harness; very stylish and handsome; can trot in 2:41 in condition; has been used as third horse in above team and is sound in every way; cost $1,200.

The well known Trotting Mare Sarah Starr raised in Windsor Lock, Conn.; has record of 2:50 can trot in three minutes this day and in 2:40 in condition; 15 hands high, 6 years; kind in all harness and warranted sound, kind and true; cost $1,000.

Elegant team bay Carriage Horses, 16½ hands, 8 and 9 years; very stylish; kind and true in all harness; fear nothing; are in every respects a first class family team and are sound, kind and true; cost $2,400.

Very superior team bright bay family Horses, 16 hands, 8 years old; kind in all harness; free from vice; very stylish; do not fear locomotive or anything, and are in every respect a first class family team; cost $1,400.

Bright bay Colt, sired by Henry Clay horse, and dam American Star mare, 15½ hands, coming 6 years; kind, perfect and true in all harness; can trot to-day without training a 2:45 gait, and is one of the most promising colts in this city, and cost $1,200.

The above stock can be seen any time previous to sale at Auction Mart stables, in Thirteenth street. The whole to be sold without reserve to highest bidder.

A.—BREWSTER, OF TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, A. near Third avenue, manufacturer of fine and elegant Carriages, comprising Landaus, Landaulets, Clarences, Coupes, Coaches, Broughams, and a general assortment of serviceable Vehicles for city use or Park driving.

AT WALDRON & COOKE'S Downtown Horse Mart, corner of Cedar and New Church streets. Regular Sale at Auction. THURSDAY, November 2, at 12 o'clock, 2 superior Coupe Horses, 2 young, sound Road Horses, 2 heavy Truck Horses, 4 good Business Horses, 6 Road Wagons, 2 Express Wagons, 2 Rockaways. Also one pair young, well trained Goats, Harness and child's Wagon—a complete little outfit.

A.—CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 141 WEST BROADway.—Rockaways, Four Phaetons, Express and Business Wagons, top and no top Buggies, both new and second hand, cheaper than any place in the city.

A TROTTER FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL SORREL Gelding, 15½ hands high, 7 years old; sound and kind; has never been trained; American Star stock; can trot in 2:40 to the pole and shows a rapid gait single; good square trotter; will be sold for less than he is worth, as the owner has no use for him. Can be seen at Allen's Hotel stables, Macomb's Dam road, 149th street and Eighth avenue, until sold. WM. T. ALLEN.

A COUPE, SECOND HAND, FOR SALE, VERY cheap; also Rockaways and Phaetons and Buggies and Coupe Rockaways, at DAY & SON'S Carriage Factory, 145 and 148 Eldridge street.

A FIRST CLASS BOSTON TOP BUGGY FOR SALE—Four springs, light seat, light and in tiptop order. Can be seen at 125 West Twentieth street.

A.—10, 12, 14, 16, 18 AND 20 EAST FOURTH ST. A. HAM'S patent Landaulet, Clarences, Coupes, Landaus, unsurpassed in ease, 25 per cent less than Broadway stores.

A FIRST CLASS TRUCKING BUSINESS FOR SALE, with Teams, Trucks and Work. Inquire of M. F. MIX, 115 Water street, basement. Immediate possession given.

A GOOD WORK HORSE FOR SALE—SUITABLE for express or light work; price $50. 205 Baldwin st.

A HANDSOME, STYLISH BLACK HORSE, FULL mane and tail, 15½ hands, for sale low; fine coupe horse; child can drive him, and stand anywhere, and not afraid of locomotive, at 450 East Fifty-fifth street.

A.—NEW AND SECOND HAND TOP AND OPEN Wagons, Rockaways, Express and Jaunting Wagons, Phaetons, Gigs, &c.; a fine assortment of Sleighs, Harnesses of all grades, Lap Robes, Blankets, Robes, &c., at very low prices. Call at 1,455 and 1,457 Broadway, near Forty-first street. LITTLE & TURNER.

AT STABLE OF AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, 410, 412 and 414 BROOME street, near ELM. THURSDAY (to-morrow), NOV. 2, at 12 M. precisely, By JOHN L. VANDEWATER, AUCTIONEER. REGULAR sale of HORSES, WAGONS and HARNESS, &c. ENTRIES for sale can be made at STABLE. No postponement. Sale positive.

A MEDIUM WEIGHT COUPE, FOR DARKEN; FINE Coupe, for private use; six-seat panel Rockaways, &c.; moderate prices. REICHERT & HAYES, Carriage Builders, 500 Broadway.

A.—CARRIAGES STORED IN CLEAN, DRY, AIRY rooms, also sold on commission, by A. S. FLANDRAU, Carriage Builder, 7 and 18 East Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

BREWSTER & CO., 24 FIFTH AVENUE, OFFER TWO second hand Landaus, both their own make, and one of them but little worn; also one full Clarence, on C springs, and one T Cart at reasonable prices.

CARRIAGES.—NEW AND ELEGANT VEHICLES, in all the most fashionable varieties, at prices lower than ever; Pony Phaetons at cost. A. S. FLANDRAU, Carriage Builder, No. 7 East Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

CARRIAGES.—IMMENSE STOCK, GREAT SALES AND great variation are now offered. Large lot slightly soiled Carriages, Sleighs, Sleigh Bells; several second-hand. MANUFACTURERS' UNION CARRIAGE WAREROOMS, 638 Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

DALY, OF BROOKLYN, TOP WAGON, $130; BUSHbury Road Wagon, one order, $175; Stivers' Top Buggy, very handsome, run four months, 12-5, and a few other Wagons at great bargains at 132 West Twenty-fifth street to close out.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LIGHT TURNOUT SEAT Park Phaeton, nearly new. 78 West Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE LOW—A HANDSOME BROWN MARE, 15¾ hands. To be seen at 107 West Thirty-ninth street.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, LONG TAIL, ABOUT 15½ hands, 6 years old; strong, sound and stylish. Apply at private stable, 116 West Twenty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID YOUNG VOLUNTEER Horse, 6 years old, 15.1 hands; handsome bay; sound and free, with fine style and action, and a most excellent driver. Can be seen at UNDERHILL'S Stables, 54 Lafayette place.

FOR SALE—A HAMBLETONIAN HORSE, DARK bay, 8 years old, kind and sound, 15¾ hands; he is a nice roadster and family horse; sold for want of use; $300. Apply at 431 West Twenty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN LEAVING THE CITY, his Turnout, consisting of Horse, Buggy, Harness, Robes, &c. Any one wishing a stylish rig cheap (price $250) apply to HORN'S, 29 Front street, up stairs.

FOR SALE—HALF VALUE, FINE PAIR HORSES; young, sound and kind; good road and saddle Horses; will be sold, as the owner has no use for them whatever. Apply in the saddlery store, 91 Maiden lane, this day.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, AN ENGLISH Barouche, with patent opening and closing top, in good order; also a fine Rockaway, made by Wood Bros., and a Coupe Rockaway, both in excellent order; sold as the owner has no further use for them. Apply at private stable, 126 West Seventeenth street, near Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME PAIR OF BAY CARriage Horses; long tails, 16½ hands, seven years old; warranted sound and gentle, an excellent opportunity to purchase a stylish pair of coach horses at a low price; sold for want of use. Apply at D. HARNETT'S, 15 East Thirtieth street, near Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF GOOD WORK HORSES; ALL have been used in the ice business; suitable for all purposes; to be sold cheap. Apply at 85 Wooster street, near Spring.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TEAM FINE ROAD HORSES; sound and kind in all harness; can trot in 3 minutes. Apply at 194 Fulton street, up stairs.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO CANADIAN PONIES, FROM 5 to 6 years, sound and kind, from 14½ to 15 hands; price $25 each. Must sell. 204 West Sixteenth street, near Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HEAVY BAY HORSE, V

MARYLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

Closing Day of the Annual Meeting at the Pimlico Course.

Fine Attendance and Capital Racing.

Dick Jackson Winner of the Hurdle Handicap, Joe Daniels the Central Stakes, Alroy the Consolation Purse, $500, and Conductor the Handicap Purse, $1,200, Two-Mile Heats.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31, 1871.

The Maryland Jockey Club races terminated to-day most brilliantly. There was a fine attendance and everything passed off satisfactorily. The meeting, it is pleasant to mention, has been a financial success. Four races were run to-day in good time, considering the heavy state of the track, the first being a hurdle race, the second a mile dash for two-year-olds, the third a dash of a mile and a-half by beaten horses, and the fourth a two-mile-heat race.

THE FIRST RACE

was a hurdle handicap for all ages, two miles, over eight hurdles; $400 to the first horse and $100 to the second. There were two acceptors of the weights imposed, these being A. Taylor's chestnut horse Dick Jackson, by Revenue, dam Victoria, six years old, 140 pounds, and R. Shea's bay colt Astronomer, by Asteroid, dam by Sovereign, three years, 118 pounds. There was no betting on this race, as both horses belonged to the same stable, and the public did not care about investing on either of them. Dick Jackson won by half a length. The following is a summary:—

HURDLE HANDICAP—For all ages; two miles, over eight hurdles; $400 to the first and $100 to the second horse.

A. Taylor entered ch. h. Dick Jackson, by Revenue, dam Victoria, 6 years, 140 lbs..... 1
Richard Shea entered b. c. Astronomer, by Asteroid, dam by Sovereign, 3 years, 118 lbs..... 2

Time, 4:17.

THE RACE.

Astronomer took the lead, and was three lengths in front at the first hurdle, which was stationed 100 yards from the judges' stand. The second hurdle was placed across the middle of the backstretch, and Astronomer led one length when he went over it, both horses making clean jumps. The third hurdle was near the bend into the lower turn, and when Astronomer made that jump he was three lengths in advance of Jackson. The horses ran pretty sharply around the turn and up the homestretch to the fourth hurdle, Astronomer still showing the way, three lengths ahead. As they passed the stand Astronomer was five lengths in front, and he jumped the fifth hurdle about three lengths in advance. Dick Jackson then moved up, and when they came to the sixth hurdle Astronomer led only one length. He kept his advantage over the seventh hurdle; but on the lower turn Jackson took sides with him, and they ran head and head to the eighth hurdle, and jumped it together. A very pretty race to the stand terminated the contest, and gave the victory to Dick Jackson by half a length. Time, 3:47.

THE SECOND RACE

was for the Central Stakes, for two-year-olds, one mile, $50 entrance, play or pay, the club adding $400. For this there were thirty-one entries, three of which came to the post. These were R. W. Cameron's brown filly Inversnaid, by Leamington, dam Florida; D. McDaniel & Co.'s chestnut colt Joe Daniels, by Australian, dam Dolly Carter, and Governor Bowie's chestnut filly Rebba, by Jack Malone, dam Sally Woodward. Joe Daniels was the favorite over the field at the long odds of 100 to 20. He won in a canter.

CENTRAL STAKES—For two-year-olds, one mile, $50 entrance, play or pay, club to add $500; closed March 1, 1871, with thirty-one nominations.

D. McDaniel & Co. entered ch. c. Joe Daniels, by Australian, dam Dolly Carter..... 1
R. W. Cameron entered br. f. Inversnaid, by Leamington, dam Florida..... 2
Governor Bowie entered ch. f. Rebba, by Jack Malone, dam Sally Woodward..... 3

Time, 1:54½.

THE RACE.

Joe Daniels jumped off with the lead, Inversnaid second, Rebba third. Going around the turn Joe Daniels led two lengths, which advantage he carried to the quarter pole, Rebba being four lengths behind Inversnaid. On the backstretch Inversnaid made an effort to pass Joe; but when she reached his saddle girth the colt was let loose, and he instantly dashed away from her, and was two lengths in front at the half-mile pole. Rebba was outpaced, and was six lengths behind at that point. On the lower turn Inversnaid made another effort to overtake Joe, but she only reached his tail. He galloped strong up the homestretch, passing his cars all the way, and won the race by four lengths, in 1:54½. Rebba was fifteen lengths behind Inversnaid.

THE THIRD RACE

was the Consolation Purse of $500, for horses of all ages beaten during meeting, one and a half miles. There were five entries, comprising W. R. Babcock's chestnut filly Nellie Ransom, by Jack Malone, dam Vesper Light, three years old; M. H. Sanford's bay colt Preakness, by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf, four years old; Jos. Donahue's chestnut colt Alroy, by Australian, dam Nelly Gray, three years old; Stringfield & Stanhope's bay colt Frogtown, by Bonnie Scotland, dam by Lexington, three years old, and A. Belmont's chestnut colt By the Sea, by Thormanby, dam Bernice, three years old. Preakness was the favorite, selling in the pools for about as much as all the others together. Alroy won the race in clever style, proving himself a capital racehorse.

CONSOLATION PURSE—$500, for horses of all ages beaten during the meeting; one and a half miles:—

Jos. Donahue entered ch. c. Alroy, by Australian, dam Nelly Gray, 3 years..... 1
M. H. Sanford entered b. c. Preakness, by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf, 4 years..... 2
A. Belmont entered ch. c. By the Sea, by Thormanby, dam Bernice, 3 years..... 3
Stringfield & Stanhope entered b. c. Frogtown, by Bonnie Scotland, dam by Lexington, 3 years. 4
W. R. Babcock entered ch. f. Nellie Ransom, by Jack Malone, dam Vesper Light, 3 years..... 5

Time, 2:49½.

THE RACE.

Frogtown took the lead, By the Sea second, Alroy third, Nellie Ransom fourth, Preakness fifth. Alroy ran to the front around the lower turn, Frogtown second, By the Sea third, Nellie Ransom fourth, Preakness fifth. They swung into the homestretch in this way, and when passing under the wire at the stand Alroy was half a length ahead of Frogtown, who was two lengths in advance of By the Sea, Nellie Ransom and Preakness side and side. Going around the upper turn Alroy opened a gap of three lengths, Frogtown second, Nellie Ransom third, Preakness fourth, By the Sea fifth. The racing was now very exciting, as all the horses were doing their best. Going down the backstretch, Preakness ran into second place and made a desperate effort to overtake Alroy, but the latter galloped away from him and opened a gap of six lengths around the lower turn. Frogtown third, four lengths further off, By the Sea fourth, and Nellie Ransom fifth. Alroy ran under a pull up the homestretch and won the race by eight lengths, Preakness second, three lengths in front of By the Sea, who was the same distance in advance of Frogtown. Nellie Ransom being pulled up far down the stretch. Time of the mile and a half, 2:49½.

THE FOURTH RACE

was a handicap purse of $1,200, for all ages that have run during the meeting, two mile heats; $900 to the first horse, $200 to the second and $100 to the third. There were eight acceptances, comprising W. R. Babcock's bay colt Conductor, by Australian, dam Nellie Viley, four years old, 99 pounds; P. W. Doswell's bay filly Sunday, by Eclipse, dam Nimcie, four years old, 104 pounds; F. M. Hall's bay colt John Merryman, by Eugene, dam La Rose, three years, 80 pounds; W. W. Glenn's chestnut gelding Vanda, by Vandal, dam Skipper, six years old, 90 pounds; E. S. Rogers' chestnut colt Hanover, by Planet, dam Lucy Baxall, three years old, 80 pounds; T. B. & W. R. Davis' bay horse Allie Hunt, by Vandal, dam Nora Creana, five years old, 95 pounds; Stringfield & Stanhope's chestnut filly Calina, by Australian, dam by Lexington, four years old, 90 pounds, and A. Belmont's chestnut filly Finesse, by Lexington, dam Fillagree, four years old, 100 pounds. Midday was first choice in the pools, Finesse second. Conductor won the race after three closely contested heats.

A HANDICAP PURSE, $1,200—For all ages that have run during the meeting, two mile heats; $900 to first, $200 to second and $100 to the third horse.

W. R. Babcock entered b. c. Conductor, by Australian, dam Nellie Viley, 4 years, 90 lbs..... 3 1 1
T. B. & W. R. Davis entered b. h. Allie Hunt, by Vandal, dam Nora Creana, 5 years, 95 lbs..... 2 3 2
F. M. Hall entered b. c. John Merryman, by Eugene, dam La Rose, 3 years, 80 lbs..... 4 2 3
Stringfield & Stanhope entered ch. f. Calina, by Australian, dam by Lexington, 4 years, 90 lbs..... 1 4 dis
P. W. Doswell entered b. f. Midday, by Eclipse, dam Nimcie, 4 years, 104 lbs..... 5 5 dis
W. W. Glenn entered ch. g. Vanda, by Vandal, dam Skipper, 6 years, 90 lbs..... dis.
E. S. Rogers entered ch. c. Hanover, by Planet, dam Lucy Baxall, 3 years, 80 lbs... dis.
A. Belmont entered ch. f. Finesse, by Lexington, dam Fillagree, 4 years, 100 lbs..... dis.

Time, 3:50½—3:51¾—4:02¾.

THE RACE.

First Heat.—John Merryman took the lead, Midday second, Finesse third, the others in a bunch. When they reached the quarter pole Calina was in front, Finesse second, Midday third, John Merryman fourth, Vanda fifth, Conductor sixth, Allie Hunt seventh and Hanover eighth. They ran in this way down the backstretch, and as they went into the lower turn Calina led four lengths, Midday second, Finesse third, John Merryman fourth, Allie Hunt fifth, Conductor sixth, Vanda seventh, Hanover eighth. The horses ran sharp up the homestretch, and as they passed the stand Calina led four lengths, Midday second, John Merryman third, Finesse fourth, Allie Hunt fifth, Conductor sixth, Vanda seventh and Hanover eighth, the last two being a distance behind. There was no change around the turn, and when they passed the half-mile pole Calina still led four lengths, Midday third, two lengths in front of John Merryman, Finesse fourth, Allie Hunt fifth, Conductor sixth, the others out of the race. Going down the backstretch Allie Hunt worked up to third place and Finesse fell back. Calina continued to show the way around the lower turn, Midday second, Allie Hunt third, John Merryman fourth, Conductor fifth. The pace up the homestretch was brisk, Allie Hunt making a gallant run and taking second place. Midday fell back one length, 4 yards from home, when Conductor passed her and took third place. Calina went under the wire a winner by two lengths, Allie Hunt second, six lengths ahead of Conductor, John Merryman fourth, and Midday just inside the distance stand. Finesse, Vanda and Hanover were distanced. Time of heat, 3:50½.

Second Heat.—Calina led out the work, John Merryman second, Midday third, Conductor fourth, Allie Hunt fifth. At the quarter pole Calina led two lengths, Merryman second, Midday third, Conductor fourth, Allie Hunt fifth, the last four as close together as they could possibly be. At the half-mile pole Calina still led two lengths, Midday second, one length in front of John Merryman, who was one length ahead of Allie Hunt, the latter being one length in advance of Conductor. They were the same around the lower turn, but coming up the homestretch some changes were made. As they passed under the string at the completion of the first mile, Calina led one length, John Merryman second, Conductor third, Allie Hunt fourth and Midday fifth, one length apart. Going around the upper turn Conductor made play for Calina, and took sides with her on the backstretch; then John Merryman made a dash, and as the two passed the half-mile pole they were head and head. Calina now began to quit and fell back, leaving the affair to be settled by John Merryman and Conductor. They fought a splendid battle all around the lower turn and up the homestretch, but Conductor lasted the longest and won by three lengths. Allie Hunt was third, eight lengths behind John Merryman, Calina fourth and Midday fifth. Time of heat, 3:51¾.

Third Heat.—John Merryman was first away, Conductor second, Midday third, Calina fourth, Allie Hunt fifth. They ran in this way around the turn, but when they passed the quarter pole John Merryman and Conductor had their heads together, two lengths in front of Midday, who was one length in advance of Calina, the latter leading Midday four lengths. The struggle around the next mile to the three-quarter pole was between John Merryman and Conductor, but at that point Merryman began to quit and Conductor showed in front. He led nearly a length into the homestretch. Allie Hunt on the lower turn ran well and closed on the two leaders finely, and was only two lengths behind Merryman as he entered the stretch. Whip and spur were applied, to which he respon led gamely, passing John Merryman and challenging Conductor for the heat; but Conductor was too much for him and won the heat and race by a length, Allie Hunt second, three lengths ahead of John Merryman, Calina and Midday distanced. Time of the heat, 4:02¾.

And this closed the meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club for the year 1871.

FLEETWOOD PARK.

First Day of the Autumn Meeting—The Gray Gelding Lottery the Winner of the 2:29 Purse.

Seven or eight hundred persons assembled at this favorite course yesterday afternoon, to witness the first day's amusement of the extra autumn meeting, which is to continue to-morrow, Friday and Saturday. The event which called them together was a purse of $1,000 for horses that had never trotted better than 2:29, divided so that the winner should receive $560, the second horse $300 and the third $200. The speculation over the contest was quite spirited, owing to the several rumors that this or the other animal was in the finest possible condition and would make a capital struggle. Entered for the trot were Dan Pfifer's gray gelding Lottery, G. P. Carpenter's bay mare Lady Ross, Alexander Patterson's chestnut gelding Dreadnaught, M. Roden's brown gelding James H. Coleman, George T. Freeman's black mare Lady Wheeler and C. Fredman's black gelding Denmark. The latter was withdrawn. In the pool sales Lottery was a great favorite, selling at the rate of $150 to $70 against the field. The horses were promptly called at the hour named, and the sport conducted in a manner that greatly pleased the spectators.

First Heat.—Lady Ross was on the inside, then Coleman, Dreadnaught, Lottery and Lady Wheeler. There were eight ineffectual attempts before the horses received the word. At last they were sent off, with Coleman in the lead, the others in Indian file. They went to the quarter in thirty-seven seconds, with Lady Ross in the advance, Lottery second, he having done excellent work from the send off, Coleman third, Dreadnaught fourth and Lady Wheeler in the rear, the latter three dancing in the air like Cheyennes on the warpath. The order was about the same at the half mile in 1:14¾, with the exception that Lady Ross led two lengths and Lottery was a few lengths in front of Coleman. Lottery put on a spurt as they went along to the three-quarter pole and entering the stretch was on the wheel of the leader, and Pfifer, finding her easy to beat, set sail in earnest at the drawgate, and, sending Lady Ross to a break, passed under the wire winner of the heat by two lengths. Lady Ross was second, Coleman third, Dreadnaught fourth and Lady Wheeler fifth. Time, 2:31¾.

Second Heat.—Lottery was now the favorite, 100 to 20. The start was good. Coleman was first away, but as they went around the turn to the quarter Lady Ross had taken first place, with Lottery second, and Coleman, Dreadnaught and Lady Wheeler as named. They passed the quarter in thirty-eight seconds, and Lottery, making the pace hot for Ross, went to the front, and at the half mile, in 1:15, had half a length the best of it. Dreadnaught was third, Coleman fourth and Lady Wheeler last. As they went along to the three-quarter pole Lottery opened the gap to two lengths, with Lady Ross, Lady Wheeler and Coleman dancing in the air. They could not get near the gray gelding, and he came home an easy winner of the heat by three lengths, Ross second, Dreadnaught third, Coleman fourth and Lady Wheeler fifth. Time, 2:32¾.

Third Heat.—There were no pools sold. Four attempts were made ere they got away and then quite unevenly. Lottery worked himself to the front, and at the quarter, in thirty-seven seconds, was half a length in advance, Lady Ross second, Dreadnaught third, Coleman fourth and Lady Wheeler last. Down the backstretch Lottery put on more steam and at the half mile, in 1:13, was a length in advance, and the others as named. From this point all interest in Lottery being the winner was lost in the struggle for second place. Dreadnaught came with a rush on the way to the three-quarter pole, passing Ross on the ascending ground, and at the head of the stretch was two lengths in advance of her. Lottery was now leading six lengths and came home on a steady trot, winner of the heat and race by four lengths. At the drawgate Lady Ross went all to pieces and Dreadnaught rushed under the wire second, Ross third, Coleman fourth and Lady Wheeler fifth. Time, 2:32. The first prize was awarded to Lottery, the second to Lady Ross and the third to Dreadnaught.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, Oct. 31.—Purse $1,000, for horses that never trotted better than 2:29; $560 to first, $300 to second and $200 to third.

Daniel Pfifer entered gr. g. Lottery.....	1	1	1
G. P. Carpenter entered b. m. Lady Ross....	2	2	3
Alex. Patterson entered ch. g. Dreadnaught.	4	3	2
M. Roden entered br. g. James H. Coleman.	3	4	4
Geo. T. Freeman entered blk. m. Wheeler...	5	5	5
C. Fredman entered blk. g. Denmark.....	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat.....	:37	1:14¾	2:31¾
Second heat.....	:38	1:15	2:32¾
Third heat.....	:37	1:13	2:30

RACING AT KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1871.

The Kingston Park races were well attended today and the track was in splendid condition. In the race for the purse of $300 Major Edsall was first in three straight heats, Major King second, Lady Wiseman third. Time—2:32¾, 2:35, 2:35.

Wallewick was first in the race for $200. Live Oak second and Jay Harry third. Time—2:45, 2:44¾, 2:45¾, 2:45¾, 2:47.

In the race for $100 Mail Boy was first, General second and Tune third. Time—2:37¾, 2:34¾, 2:37¾.

SMALLPOX IN NEWARK.

A Priest Stricken with It—Law-Breaking Physicians—The Authorities After them.

The demon smallpox has again put in an appearance in Newark, and this time in no less a place than the episcopal residence adjacent to St. Patrick's Roman Catholic cathedral. The victim is Rev. Father A. M. Sleets, one of the lately ordained clergymen. It seems that in the pursuance of his sacred calling he visited a poor person's house on the Hill, one of whose family was afflicted with the disease, and there caught it. One physician, Dr. James Elliot, attended both cases and failed to report either, as required by a city ordinance under a penalty of $50 each. Suits to recover this amount in both cases have been commenced against the doctor. He was greatly mortified on discovering that the Health Inspector had discovered the case of Father Sleets. Rev. Father Deane was surprised that the case was not reported, and at once said that the clergy ought to set the people an example, and not otherwise, in obeying the law by placing on the house the usual notice.

Suit has also been brought against Dr. William O'Gorman for carelessness in reporting a case in Prospect street. This conduct of medical men in persistently failing to comply with the law has considerably aroused public indignation, and should the disease spread this indignation would not be mollified much, of course.

THE FRIENDS OF POOR LO.

What the Indian Peace Commissioners Think of the Red Men.

The Noble Savage Does Not Want to Fight, but Would Like to Eat—No Necessity for War—The Cherokees and the Broadbrims—Friend Lang on the Situation.

The Indian Peace Commissioners, who are the special providence of Poor Lo, assembled at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. A brace of HERALD reporters called upon the distinguished gentlemen in the afternoon and talked with them on the present aspect of Indian affairs. Mr. Vincent Collyer, who is a meek young man and fanatically reticent, told what he knew about Indian farming, and Mr. John D. Lang, a Friend, discoursed on the Cherokees and Choctaws. The latter was very communicative—for a Commissioner. The conversation had with Mr. Lang was interesting, and was as follows:—

REPORTER—I understand you are making your report of the condition of the Indians, Mr. Lang?

FRIEND LANG—Yes, we will have it ready to-night. It will show that President Grant's policy in dealing with the Indians has been quite successful. There is no occasion whatever for levying

WAR ON THE RED MEN.

Of course there are a great many people interested in getting up a war—the Indian Ring, for example. It is the business of the contractors to foment disturbances. It has been our business to prevent them from indulging in these wickednesses. Thee must know that the policy of the border people is shoot, shoot, all the time. They think no more of killing an Indian than a dog or a deer. Now we believe that it is better to conciliate the Indians than to murder them.

REPORTER—But a number of people in Arizona believe with General Crook that the only way to conciliate our mutual friend Lo is to kill him.

FRIEND LANG—No doubt. It always was the policy of the army hangers-on to make perpetual war on the tribes. They are trying the same game now, but they won't succeed.

REPORTER—But the Indians are said to be given to throat-cutting, scalping and making burnt offerings to the Great Spirit of luckless whites?

FRIEND LANG—The Indian is merciless when wronged. Most people are savage when outraged; but I am certain

THE INDIANS PREFER PEACE

to war at all times. Of course there are some in the mountains very hard to control, their chiefs having but little influence over them, but even these can be reclaimed.

REPORTER—Then instead of running them down with cavalry, you would awe them into submission with Quaker guns?

FRIEND LANG—There is no occasion whatever to use force with the Indians. I travelled 20,000 miles with them last year and 15,000 this year, and I am quite satisfied that Lo, as thou named him, likes fighting as little as most men. He demands the right to live, and thou will admit, I think, that that is but reasonable. The Indians, as a whole, are a sorry set; ill clothed and ill fed. What they want is food and shelter and protection against lawless whites.

REPORTER—Then, Mr. Lang, you think that the Indian difficulty may be summed up in a sentence?

FRIEND LANG—Thee intended to say that——

REPORTER—Bellies and blankets summed up the entire matter.

FRIEND LANG—Thee comprehends the situation. People who are properly fed and clothed don't care to fight much; but starving wretches have sometimes

NO OTHER RESOURCE THAN MARAUDING.

It will cost several millions of dollars every year to fight the Indians. A few thousand dollars judiciously expended will suffice to feed them. A few years of a peace policy will, I think, settle the Indian difficulty.

REPORTER—So, then, it would seem that Lo has been misrepresented. He doesn't hanker after scalps any more?

FRIEND LANG—It would be rash to assert that the Indian nature can be changed at once; but thee is aware that time and patience will work wonders. Consider the case of the Cherokees. Thee is doubtless aware that after our revolutionary war the Cherokees were placed in North Carolina on a reservation. Little provision was made for their protection, and they were ultimately swindled out of their lands. The history of that unpleasant matter thou knowest. Well, the Cherokees in North Carolina were in a most wretched condition. I went down to them and selected the most wretched and transported them to the Cherokee Nation. They were received with open arms and advantageously placed. They have

THE FINEST COUNTRY IN THE WORLD,

and will prosper. They are law-abiding and easy to govern.

REPORTER—Semi-civilized?

FRIEND LANG—No, the North Carolina men are not very civilized; those in the Nation are. The latter have a state House, public offices, schools, and so forth, and are most eager to advance their material interests and become good citizens. We have made arrangements for the transportation of all the North Carolina Cherokees out West as soon as possible. They will prove good and useful citizens, I have no doubt. Certainly they will have all they want in location and climate. And what has been done with the Cherokees can be accomplished with the other tribes. A merciful policy, friend, is the only policy worth following; a murderous policy is always a mistaken policy.

Mr. Vincent Collyer, who was present during the above conversation, vehemently nodded his approval of Friend Lang's remarks.

ALL SAINTS' DAY.

This is All Saints' Day, a festival during which the saints in general, and especially those for whose veneration no particular day has been set apart, are honored. Its observance is common to both the Roman and Anglican churches. It was established in the year 610, at the time of the conversion of the Pantheon at Rome into a Christian temple. This edifice, the date of whose erection is a cause of contention among antiquarians—some arguing from the inscription on its portico that it was built by Agrippa during the reign of Augustus, and others averring that the portico was alone at that time constructed, and that the body of the building was much more ancient—is still in a state of perfect preservation. The dedication of it by the Romans to all the gods and the assignment to each of a place in it were probably the causes, through the association of ideas, of the institution of the present festival. Pope Boniface IV., having consecrated the temple to the service of God under the protection of the Virgin and the martyrs, proclaimed "because we cannot particularly commemorate every one of those saints in whom God's graces have been eminent, for that would be too heavy a burden, and because, in those particular feasts which we do celebrate, we may justly be thought to have omitted some of our duty through infirmity or negligence; therefore the holy Church appoints this day in commemoration of the saints in general." Its celebration was at first upon the 1st of May, but was altered to the present date. In this country the celebration is no more than the performance of a high mass; but in Southern Europe and South America the day is kept as a public holiday.

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

A Circus Chariot Toppled Over a Precipice—Two Men Killed.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 31, 1871.

A terrible accident occurred in Columbia county yesterday morning, between Ham's Corners and Copake, by which two men lost their lives. The accident occurred on what is known as "Williams' Hill," a steep declivity. Just before daylight the band wagon, or chariot, attached to Howe's European Circus left Ham's Corners for Millerton, drawn by eight horses, which were driven by an experienced driver, but who did not know the road. The morning being dark he came upon the hill before he was aware of the fact. He attempted to gather up his reins and put on his brake, but he was not quick enough. His eight-in-hand got the start of him and dashed down the hill at frightful speed, when suddenly one of the wheel horses fell. He, with the chariot, was dragged to the side of the road by his now frantic mates, where the chariot upset and tumbled down a precipice. On top were five musicians, the rest having gone to Millerton by rail. The chariot made two complete somersets, the first throwing the musicians off, and, in turning the second, fell on two of them, killing them instantly. The other three and the driver escaped as if by a miracle. The names of the killed are J. A. Emiby, Jr., aged twenty years, a single man, and a native of Liverpool, and Wem Felzer, a Swiss, who leaves a wife and child behind. They were both steady, reliable men, and much esteemed by all of the company. Their remains were taken to Millerton and their friends and relatives notified of the sad occurrence by telegraph. The company were to give only one more exhibition before they went into winter quarters.

THE SCHOONER HORTON CASE.

TORONTO, Canada, Oct. 31, 1871.

The Ottawa correspondent of the *Globe* telegraphs that the policy of the government is not to demand the restitution of the schooner Horton, as she has not been condemned by the courts. The point of the argument seems to be that as the vessel has been taken possession of by the original owners and carried out of the jurisdiction of the Courts of the Dominion there is no case.

AID FOR THE FIRE VICTIMS.

Further Donations to the Forest Fire Fund and Chicagoans.

The following additional sums for the sufferers by the fire in Wisconsin, Michigan and Chicago were reported yesterday:—

AT HERALD OFFICE—FOR CHICAGO.

Proprietor and employes of Broadway Garden.....	$41 50	
H. C. Gulick.....	5 00	
Total at Herald office.....		$46 50
FROM OTHER SOURCES.		
Chamber of Commerce.....	$336 03	
Clerks of grocery trade.....	180 50	
Wholesale watchmakers and jewellers.....	13,355 00	
		14,671 53
Grand total.....		$14,658 03

AT HERALD OFFICE—FOR FOREST FIRE FUND.

Proprietor and employes Broadway Garden	$50 00	
R. C. L.....	3 00	
Students' Theological Seminary.....	3 00	
Manhattan Lodge, No. 155, I. O. B. B.....	40 00	
		$96 00
FROM OTHER SOURCES.		
Chamber of Commerce.....	$732 03	
Freetaway Baptist church, of Shelton, N. J.	350 00	
		1,082 03
Grand total.....		$1,179 03

Circular of Milwaukee Relief Committee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 31, 1871.

The Relief Committee publish the following circular, with the request that the country papers copy it:—

HEADQUARTERS MILWAUKEE RELIEF COMMITTEE, NOV. 1, 1871.

TO A BENEVOLENT PUBLIC:—

Through the spontaneous liberality of a sympathizing people, especially our women, from Maine to San Francisco, we have now on hand and in transit an ample supply of clothing of every description for men, women and children, to meet the wants of sufferers by fire in Northern Wisconsin and Peninsula of Michigan. Money is still greatly needed for purchasing provisions, building materials, tools, farming implements, horses, oxen, cows, hay, feed, &c. Money may be sent to Alexander Mitchell, Treasurer.

H. LUDINGTON, Mayor.
M. P. JEWETT, Chairman.
J. R. DUTCHER,
C. G. KERSHAW,
Executive Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

Yonkers, West Farms and Westchester Called Upon for Money—The Natural History Museum to be Opened Free on Mondays and Tuesdays.

The Board of Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks met in stated session yesterday, with the President, Mr. Peter B. Sweeny, in the chair, Commissioners Hilton and Fields present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Several communications making donations to the Park Museum collection were received, and, having been acknowledged, were ordered on file.

From William H. Smith, Edwin Dobbs and others, requesting a change of grade on 152d street, between the Boulevard and Tenth avenue, which was referred to the Executive Committee to examine and report.

From Mr. Calvin T. Hulburt, Superintendent of United States Post Office and Court House building, requesting permission to depress the pavement on the southwest corner of Park row and New Park street, and to pave the streetway of Park row, and to construct a new receiving basin, to connect with the sewer, at the government expense, which was referred to the Treasurer, with power.

From Frederic De Peyster, calling attention to two stone balls of historic interest in the war with Tripoli and removed from the south gate of City Hall Park, stating that they were presented by Captain Nicholson, United States Navy, and desiring that they be preserved and placed in a conspicuous position. Ordered filed.

From the Chief Engineer of the Department, transmitting topographical survey and study plan for improvement of Morningside Park. Referred to the Executive Committee, with power.

A resolution was adopted, giving permission for the erection on Printing House Square of a statue of Benjamin Franklin, the location and space being referred to the Treasurer, with power.

Resolutions were adopted calling upon the towns of Yonkers, West Farms and Westchester for moneys necessary to be raised in said towns respectively, for carrying on the surveys and mapping therein.

The Treasurer reported that work had been discontinued on the draw of Macomb's Dam Bridge, in consequence of the funds for that purpose being exhausted.

A report was received from the Auditing Committee recommending the payment of bills and claims for tools, materials, &c., furnished, which was approved.

At the request of the Trustees of the American Museum of Natural History the Board designated Monday and Tuesday of each week to be reserved for the said trustees, persons contributing or desiring to contribute to the Museum, those wishing to examine the Museum specimens for the purpose of special study, the teachers and pupils of public schools and the inmates of charitable and benevolent institutions in the city. The admission on those days to be by tickets issued by said trustees, and to be obtained at the Department of Public Parks or of the Secretary of the Museum.

On motion the Board adjourned.

THE HOBOKEN MURDER.

Continuation of the Trial of Moses Henry for the Murder of Thomas McMahon.

The trial of Moses Henry for the murder of Thomas McMahon, at Hoboken, was resumed yesterday at Jersey City, before Judge Bedle.

The first witness called was Mrs. Moore, who testified as follows:—On the night of October 14 last I was sitting at my window, at No. 36 Adams street; the hour was about eleven and a half; within five minutes after I had gone there I saw Mr. McMahon on the sidewalk; saw no one else at that time; McMahon went on the stoop before Connor's store and said he was in there; an officer sent him into the house; he came right out again and leaned back against a coal box before Connor's store; two young men went into Connor's store, at McMahon's invitation, to get a drink; McMahon came right out; whether put out or not I don't know; he said that his money was all gone, speaking to himself; he then went to his own house, and soon came out again with a pipe in his mouth, without his coat; he sat on the stoop; Gillingham came out of Connor's store and sat by his side; Moses came out soon afterwards and stood for a few minutes leaning against a post before the store; he was eating; then he went for McMahon, who sat flat on the stoop; I saw Moses Henry pull him down on to the sidewalk; McMahon made no show of fight but called for the police; when an officer came Moses ran up stairs into his father's room; McMahon's mouth was bleeding when the officer picked him up; they sent him into the house; ten minutes afterwards I heard some one going down stairs again, shut the front door and then walked back through the hall; then I heard a man, then a cry of murder was raised, and then McMahon hallooed, "Henry, don't kill me;" this noise came from the back yard; when I heard these noises I went to the head of the stairs; all was quiet then; I cried "Murder!" and assistance came; I did not go into the yard; I have had some trouble with Henry's father, and had him arrested last Saturday for abusing me; his sons had had him arrested; McMahon once threatened to kill the old man Henry for bringing a bottle of wine to treat his wife.

Dr. Pendergast, the County Physician, next sworn—Testified that he had made a post-mortem examination of the remains of the deceased; what he discovered led him to the conclusion that the deceased had died in consequence of internal hemorrhage, produced by stab wounds; found two wounds one to the left of and three inches above the navel, went upwards and inwards, penetrating the covering of the intestines; this wound was the fatal one; it was necessarily fatal; his second wound was between the tenth and eleventh ribs, six inches left of spine; found in the abdomen cavity one-half to a whole gallon of blood, and clots of blood near the peritoneum; all the other organs were healthy.

The trial will be resumed this morning.

ANOTHER HOBOKEN SQUABBLE.

The Common Council Orders the Rails of the Track to Union Hill To Be Torn Up.

At the meeting of the Common Council last evening a resolution was passed over the Mayor's veto imperatively ordering Mr. J. C. O'Sullivan, Street Commissioner, to tear up the rails of the North Hudson County Railroad Company, anywhere between the ferry and Union Hill. By this time the commissioner will be at work in Washington street destroying the road, under the protection of the police authorities. The cause of the passage of the resolution is the non-payment of license by the company for the right of way through the city. The contest between the company and the corporation has been of long standing. Much excitement prevailed after the adoption of the resolution, inasmuch as traffic may be considerably impeded between Hoboken and the Hill. The difficulty will probably be settled by the issuance of an injunction against the pulling up of the rails.

CUSTOMS SEIZURES IN VERMONT.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 31, 1871.

Eighteen hundred sheep and six horses, brought through from Canada by Rugg & McFarland, were seized last night at White River Junction by Customs Officer Goff, of St. Albans, for undervaluation. The train on which they were loaded had backed over from West Lebanon and was about to start. Twelve car loads were seized at Roxbury. The work was done so quickly and quietly that none but the owners and railroad men are aware of it.

THE COURTS.

Important Counterfeiting Case—Alleged Counterfeiting of Gold Coin—Violations of the Internal Revenue Law—Question of Receivership—Interesting Will Suit—The Bonard Will Case.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Oct 31, 1871.

No. 184. *Sharp et al vs. Hammond et al.*—Appeal from the Southern District of New York.—The libellants, owners of the schooner Brothers, brought suit *per sonsen* against the respondents, owners of the schooner R. H. Huntly, to recover damages suffered by the former in a collision with the latter off the Jersey shore in February, 1860. The libel alleged unskillfulness and neglect in the management of the Huntly as the cause of the collision. The captain of the Huntly was on board and had charge of her at the time of the collision, and he was part owner. The Court found that the captain had the exclusive possession and control of the Huntly, and that he manned, victualled and navigated her at his own expense, and held that such being the case he must be deemed a charterer within the meaning of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1851, which exempts the owner from personal liability and leaves the injured party to seek his remedy against the colliding vessel and those who carelessly and unskilfully handled her. As he was sued merely as part owner, and not as charterer, wrong-doer or an active cause of the disaster, the statute was held to be a bar to the suit and the libel was dismissed. It is here insisted that the evidence failed to show that the vessel was so much under the exclusive control of the captain as to relieve the general owners from their liability; but that if so, then under the local law of New York, under such an arrangement, the general owners were responsible for the engagement and misfeasances of the master; so under the general Admiralty law if the navigators were at fault. D. McMahon for appellants; R. H. Hunt for appellees.

No. 180. *Woodsworth vs Warren*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—This was an action of covenant on a lease brought by Woodsworth vs. Warren and another, who was not served. The defence of Warren was that he never accepted the lease. Another jury, by their verdict, found such to be the fact. This is the only question in the case as presented here, where it is contended by the plaintiff in error that the weight of evidence was the other way. The defendant in error submits that the Court very rarely disturbs the verdict of a jury where there is evidence to support, as is is insisted is the case here. Case submitted on the printed points. John Von Arman for plaintiff in error; Elliot Anthony for defendant.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Alleged Counterfeiting—Charge Against Joshua D. Minor.

Before Commissioner Davenport.

The United States vs. Joshua D. Minor.—The defendant is charged with having counterfeit plates of national bank notes in his possession. The prosecution of this case has excited much interest, owing to the fact that the defendant is a prominent contractor under the city government, and, therefore, supposed to possess considerable social and political influence. Yesterday the examination was proceeded with before Commissioner Davenport. The office, though small, was pretty well filled with the friends of the accused, who was represented by his counsel, Mr. Charles S. Spencer, and Mr. Benjamin K. Phelps. General Davies, Assistant United States District Attorney, appeared on behalf of the government. Colonel Whitley, Chief of the Secret Service Department, and a number of his detectives were closely watching the proceedings. The first witness produced yesterday for the prosecution was

WILLIAM KENNOCK,

an officer of the Secret Service. He deposed that on the evening of the 25th of October he, with other officers of the Secret Service, went in a carriage to the neighborhood of Sixty-seventh street and Ninth avenue for the purpose of arresting Minor and others, who were alleged to have been concerned with him, in the imputed crime of counterfeiting; they left the carriage some blocks off from Sixty-seventh street and walked up to the latter locality, where they stationed themselves around for the purpose of watching such developments of the affair as might transpire. The testimony of the witness at this point was to the effect that he saw Minor on this occasion, and that he also saw a man named Thomas Ballard, who is alleged to be the printer of counterfeit notes, approach Minor and hand him a package. Minor took the package, and, as the witness believes, was about to start with it across the street for the purpose of handing it to a man named Harry Cole, who was stationed at the opposite side of the way; but before he could carry out his supposed purpose he was laid hold of by the officer. Just at that moment, according to the testimony, some plates dropped from the hands of Minor. Two of them tur

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVI.....No. 305

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE No 720 Broadway.—French Opera—Fleur de Thé.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—The New Drama of Divorce.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—The Ballet Pantomime of Humpty Dumpty. Matinee at 2.

ST. JAMES THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—Prima Donna for a Night, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—The Busybody. Matinee at 1½—The Lady of Lyons.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances afternoon and evening—The Boy Detective.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—Italian Opera—Faust.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave.—Cox Manning.

STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery—Opera Season—Dame Blanche.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Crime—Turn Him Out.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—Our American Cousin.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—Eileen Oge.

PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—On the Track.

MRS. F. B CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—Divorce.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.—Negro Acts—Burlesque, Ballet, &c. Matinee 2.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—Comic Vocalisms, Negro Acts, &c. Matinee at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—The San Francisco Minstrels.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th ave.—Bryant's Minstrels

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—Negro Eccentricities, Burlesques, &c.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague street—Oratorio of Elijah.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, 82 Fifth avenue.—Catlin's Indian Cartoons.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—Scenes in the Ring, Acrobats, &c. Matinee at 2½.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION, Third avenue and Sixty-third street.—Open day and evening

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, November 1, 1871.

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General Sherman is going to Europe on the United States steamer Wabash next week. He will be a grand old lion among the Mollkes and MacMahons.

Sixty Miles of streets in Chicago burned and laid waste tell the tale of that city's desolation more fully than all the glowing comments in the world.

Radical Conspirators and explosive bombs and firearms concealed in Barcelona must tend to render Amadeus uneasy in Madrid. The Spanish officers blame the members of the International. The conspiracy may be national notwithstanding.

The Bonapartist Officers serving in the French army are actively engaged in shaping an expression of military sympathy for the fallen Emperor. An address, signed by those who served under the empire—men and commanders—will be forwarded to Chiselhurst. The free traders of England will not object to its presentation.

The Political Fight in Jersey waxes warm. The Democratic State Central Committee have issued their last address, urging the party to renewed action in the approaching election. The address is not of the most cheerful character, and is about the best specimen of buncombe that has been inflicted upon the public during the canvass.

A Square Definition.—Without distinction of party, Mr. Evarts defines our present city and State contest to be a contest "in defence of the property and earnings of the great mass of our people against the rapine and plunder of a greedy combination of rogues in office," which is a very brief statement of the case for a long-winded lawyer.

An Important Cabinet Meeting was held yesterday, at which the Ku Klux in the South and the Mormons in Utah were discussed. It was determined to leave the Ku Klux prisoners to the discretion of Attorney General Akerman, and to send no more troops to Salt Lake unless things looked more threatening than at present.

A Model Parson—Parson Brownlow, who says, God willing, he will stick to his place in the United States Senate to the end of his term, if he has to be carried in and out of the Senate Chamber, because, as long as he can, he is bound to keep out Andy Johnson. The Parson's one great object in life is to disappoint Johnson.

The British Press on the Financial Consequences of the Chicago Fire.

We have the comments of the British press, some of which were published in our issue of Monday, on the probable financial consequences of the Chicago fire. On the whole they do not express much fear, and take a hopeful view of the ability of the American people to overcome soon the great disaster. One journal, remarkable for its sound financial reasoning, estimates the total loss, supposing there be no material salvage from the fire, between a hundred millions and a hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Others make even a larger estimate. The impression of such a heavy loss was given, no doubt, by the first exaggerated estimates published in many of the newspapers on this side the Atlantic. We have said all along, after having made the most careful investigation and comparison of the value of the property destroyed with the total value of all the property in Chicago, that the loss, probably, would be under a hundred millions. At the best it is a fearful destruction of property and entails serious consequences.

At first the shock was seriously felt in the money and stock markets of this country, particularly in New York, which is the heart of the commercial and financial system of the American Continent. There was considerable alarm, and stocks fell rapidly. There was, in fact, for a short time some fear of a crisis. But as the facts became known and the worst realized capitalists, stock operators, banks, insurance companies and business men generally began to measure the resources at hand with the disaster, and found there was no cause for a general revulsion. Beyond the inevitable suspension of a few insurance companies and a few failures commercial and financial affairs moved on as usual. Stocks began to recover again from the first surprise, and gold, which rose only two per cent or so, has declined to the average market price previous to the fire. Our British contemporaries, in their usual cautious way, sounded a note of warning to be prepared for the worst. It was a question, they said, how far New York would be affected by the losses and the failure of Chicago to pay this city for goods received, and, again, how far Manchester, Leeds, Lyons and other manufacturing towns in Europe might be affected by the difficulties here. They apprehended a drain upon England and an unusual overflow of securities to that country to meet such difficulties. But we suppose there will be a better feeling in England as capitalists and manufacturers there learn how temporary and slight the effect has been here. By this time, no doubt, the telegraph has diffused information of the state of things here and allayed apprehension. Happily this mighty agent of our modern civilization arrests financial disasters, equalizes the burdens of any catastrophe and brings speedily aid from one commercial community to another.

The London *Times* in its comments concludes by saying:—"Still, in the midst of all the confusion and loss, it is necessary to bear in mind the vigor and elasticity with which the American people meet and repair every adversity. The consequences of the two fires which within the last thirty-five years have devastated the business portions of New York were encountered with a promptitude which soon effaced their traces, and at a later period a like visitation at San Francisco caused a still greater development of indomitable energy. Hence it is some satisfaction in the midst of the present disaster to predict that [illegible] there will be nothing more astonishing in connection with it than the way in which the sufferers will effect the work of restoration." How fully this flattering but just picture of the recuperative energy of the American people is exhibited to-day in the herculean efforts now being made at Chicago to restore that city, in the extraordinary subscriptions from all parts for the Chicago sufferers and in the elasticity of our financial and other resources! Old Europe begins to understand the facts of our situation, to learn that we have a vast Continent, productive in everything to sustain life and that commerce demands, with real, substantial wealth, growing beyond all precedent and faster than our rapidly increasing population, and that no people have ever been so distinguished for energy, industry and enterprise. We have attained the first position as a nation, and it will not be long before this country will become the commercial and money centre of the world.

This destiny, however, may be accelerated or retarded by the legislation and policy of the government. The way we are drifting along at present, losing the commercial advantages of the position which nature has given us, does not present as favorable a prospect as might be desired. The great future of our country, though inevitable, is seen only through the hazy atmosphere of the present state of things. Eleven years ago we could claim to be the rival of the first maritime nation in the world, if, indeed, we were not the first. Now where do we stand? See what strides England has made during that period and how far this country has fallen behind. Her tonnage has increased wonderfully, while ours has decreased in a greater ratio. Worse than that: we are going more and more behind in time of peace, and while the nation is fast recovering from all the other disastrous consequences of the war. Out of all the numerous steamship lines between Europe and America the United States has not a single vessel. The largest and most valuable portion of our commerce is done by foreigners, and, consequently, the profits go abroad. Six years after the war we are relatively in a worse position as a maritime nation than we were when peace was restored.

We call attention to this state of things because the surplus or available capital of a nation and the financial power of a nation in the world depend greatly upon commerce. A country may be rich in agriculture, may have the greatest abundance and variety of products of the soil, and yet be poor with regard to its commercial liabilities and financial standing to other countries. Yes, the richest nation in the world, as far as internal products or resources go, may be kept in debt and tributary to a flourishing maritime and commercial one with comparatively limited natural resources. This, in fact, is much about the relative position of the United States and England at the present time. While our protectionists are intent on fostering certain local and limited interests, such as those of a few manufacturers of New England and Pennsylvania, they lose sight of that which is of far greater importance and national in the broadest sense of the term. Maritime and commercial growth affects all interests. The greater the tonnage and carrying trade of a country the larger will be the balance of capital coming to it. A change of a few millions of profits from this source out of a trade aggregating hundreds of millions annually will turn the current of exchange and tend to give financial supremacy. The first thing, then, that Congress ought to turn its attention to is the depressed shipping interest. A remedy for our decayed and still declining commercial marine should be found without delay. Let smaller interests, if necessary, be sacrificed for that which is paramount to all others. If we can build ships as cheaply as foreigners by taking the duties off materials let us apply that remedy. If we cannot then let our merchants and capitalists buy vessels wherever they can get them on the best terms. We can easily recover from any internal disaster, however great, even such a fearful one as the fire at Chicago; but to recover our maritime importance and to make the United States the financial centre of commercial nations there must be a radical change in the policy of the government and wiser legislation on the subject.

The Reception of the Russian Prince.

Should the Grand Duke Alexis arrive within the period which intervenes to election day the reception ceremonies would have to omit the feature of a military display, because, under the laws of the State, no parade of the soldiery may take place during election or during the five days previous thereto. It is to be hoped, therefore, that His Imperial Highness may be so guided by the fate which has so long retarded his voyage as to defer his visit for a few days longer, in order that in our reception of him we may add the pageant of a military procession to the many honors which our people desire to show him. The law is so explicit that a parade must be dispensed with until after next Tuesday. The section of the Military Code, as enacted by the Legislature of 1870, says:—

> No parade or rendezvous of the National Guard shall be ordered on any day during which a general or special election shall be held, nor within five days previous to such election, except in case of riot, invasion or insurrection, or of imminent danger thereof, &c., &c.

In this connection it may be proper to remind the Committee of Reception that no provision has been made for the payment of the bands of music which are to accompany the regiments whenever the parade comes off. The militia, in turning out at this busy season of the year, feel that they contribute enough when they sacrifice their valuable time, without being subjected to the heavy expenses attending the provision of music for their several regiments.

Women's Rights in the Four Parties of Massachusetts.

There are four parties in the field in Massachusetts—the republican party, the democratic, the labor reform and the prohibition or teetotal temperance party. Mr. Washburn, the republican candidate for Governor, has a decided leaning towards women's rights, though he has not as yet defined exactly his position on the subject. Mr. John Quincy Adams, the democratic candidate, as to his position on "woman suffrage," says, "You may, perhaps, gather all the information which you require from a bold statement that I am, after careful [illegible] unequivocally opposed to woman suffrage, and I shall feel it my duty, in the very improbable contingency of my ever occupying any considerable public office, to stand by the old immemorial division of activities and functions which seem to me to lie at the foundation of society." Very good.

Judge Pitman, the liquor prohibition candidate, goes for woman suffrage, and is sorry it is not in his party platform; but he says to the women's rights women, "Your greatest, I might say your only serious obstacle, is the indifference of woman herself to your movement;" and this is a fact "which nobody can deny." Mr. Chamberlin, the labor reformer, says that he is "in favor of woman suffrage, which is in the platform I stand on;" and so Chamberlin, after all, is the regular out-and-out woman suffrage candidate. It is possible, moreover, with these two strings to his bow—labor reform and women's rights—that he may poll a pretty stout vote in the State election of Tuesday next, inasmuch as General Butler was strongly inclined for some time to go in with the labor reformers and women's rights women on a "new departure." At all events, we look for some curious results in this coming Massachusetts election.

Latest from Great Salt Lake.—Our latest advices show that the excitement and consternation among the Saints of Utah, raised by the vigorous war of the United States authorities upon Mormon polygamy and Mormon murders, has subsided, and that the spirit of entire submission to the law prevails among the Saints. The case of another polygamist, William Clayton, will come up before the Court to-day on the appeal of his ninth wife for alimony and divorce. The defence will enter a demurrer against the jurisdiction of the United States Court, and before this Court, it is contended, this divorce suit cannot be maintained. It is probable, however, that for adultery, or "lewd and lascivious conduct" the aforesaid William Clayton can and will be brought to grief by Mrs. Clayton number nine, who is doubtless so far disgusted with the saintly abominations of Clayton's harem as to be resolved to break it up. It will require only a few such examples as this in the official exposure of the reeking vices of Mormon polygamy to bring the great nuisance to a speedy dissolution.

The Half Has Not Been Told, it would appear, of the extent of the human sufferings resulting from those Western forest fires. The Chicago *Tribune*, in an appeal to the country and the charitable world in behalf of those sufferers, says that "probably fifty thousand persons in Northern Wisconsin and Michigan alone have been stripped of every earthly possession by these fires." This report from the ruins of Chicago is surely entitled to respect.

It Affears the Canadians don't want the Horton restored to them. They see at once that the gallant Gloucester captain has tied her up tighter than their courts could have done.

The Theory of Political Reform and the Practice of Pretended Reformers.

In his letter declining the nomination of the democratic reformers for Assemblyman Charles O'Conor advises all honest citizens throughout the State to lay aside party interests and affiliations and, with singleness of purpose, to devote themselves at the ensuing election to the choice of sound lawgivers as the only peaceful remedy for existing or impending evils, "A corrupt majority in our Legislature possesses vastly more power than the English Parliament," says Mr. O'Conor; "few, feeble and utterly inefficient against robbery of the public treasure are the restraints of our fundamental law, and such a majority can render practically powerless the judiciary and the Executive." If the warning should be heeded and the advice followed we might hope for a return to the days when the Van Burens, Marcy, Wright, Bouck and Young were the leading politicians of the State; for, as Charles O'Conor truly says, "if for even a single year a majority of incorruptible men could be elected to the Legislature effectual measures of relief might be initiated, and such a beginning would be the dawn of a hope for our city and for the cherished institutions of our republic." But, unfortunately, selfishness and corruption have so eaten into our political system that the people cannot expect honest aid in reform from any existing party organization. The cry raised occasionally against official dishonesty is caught up and echoed by all the struggling cliques and factions that have their own interests to promote and their own schemes to carry out, and in the end those earnest men who have sincerely desired to effect a reformation in the government find themselves detached from one set of political knaves only to be fastened to the chariot wheels of another.

The present movement against our city peculators is a case in point. The people, startled and indignant at the conclusive evidences of the unfaithfulness of some of their public officers, were ripe for such a political revolution as might have swept the dishonest officials from power. But the popular uprising was hampered and checked by the intrigues of politicians, and soon degenerated into a mere scramble of outside cliques, ward clubs and individual adventurers for office. There was no direct honesty of purpose in the movement—no desire to bring the guilty to a speedy accounting. The object of those who managed to control it was to raise as much excitement as possible and to feed the public with sensational accounts, day after day, until after election. The only offices having any direct bearing upon the New York municipal question are the Judgeship of the Supreme Court, the Senatorships and the Members of Assembly. For the former of these the reformers overlooked the names of the many eminent jurists and distinguished citizens who were at their command, and put in nomination a respectable lawyer who had enlisted in the cause, it is alleged, in consideration of a heavy fee, and who, no doubt, hoped to be further rewarded with the prize he has obtained. For legislative offices we find the reformers trading and bargaining with all the factions notorious in the several districts; and while some good nominations have been made, enough of the vile element of the ward politician and the professional office-seeker has crept in to taint the whole batch of nominees. A party that unfurls the banner of legislative reform should not allow itself to uphold a single questionable candidate for Senate or Assembly; yet we find the Committee of Seventy the open supporters of ex-Sheriff O'Brien, the original organizer of the repeaters, and, probably, the most unscrupulous politician in the length and breadth of New York, not even excepting Tweed. The same tampering with corrupt men is found throughout the State on the part of the organization alleged to be opposed to Tammany, and the advice given by Mr. O'Conor is unheeded. At one end, in Chautauqua county, M. P. Bemus, whose record is notorious, receives the republican nomination for Assembly, and at the other end, in Queens county, L. B. Prince, an old member of the Assembly grinding committee, the most monstrous instrument of legislative corruption, is supported by republicans for Assembly, although his opponent, Edward A. Lawrence, has been known all his public life as a relentless enemy of Tammany. The truth is, there is no choice between the present political organizations; one is as corrupt, unreliable and rascally as the other. Both are under the control of dishonest men, who make politics a profession for the sake of the profits they may realize by unscrupulousness and peculation. The loudest political denouncers of Tammany to-day have their price, and would become allies of the "Ring" to-morrow if that much denounced circle would regard them as worth buying. There is only one hope for the thorough purification of our body politic and the return of parties to the integrity and pecuniary honesty that existed before the days of Fernando Wood, and that is in the entire wiping out of all the old organizations, together with the political hacks who have fastened themselves upon them, and the formation of a new party upon broad, liberal and enlightened principles, with the watchword of reform inscribed on their banners, and the determination to support none but honest men for office engraved on their hearts.

A Strange Case of Madness has appeared in Yonkers. Two young men, inseparable companions, have been attacked with what seems to be hydrophobia, but which a physician says is not. One of them was bitten by a man with whom he quarrelled some weeks ago, and in one of his paroxysms bit his friend, who is now afflicted like himself. The case is a remarkable one, and, notwithstanding the declaration of the physician, it hardly seems probable that it is aught else than hydrophobia.

Changes in the important military divisions of the Union and in the commanders thereof are known to be under discussion by the President, Secretary of War and General Sherman. It is not known just what they are, and except to the commanders themselves, they can be of little moment. The country is at such profound peace, except in Utah and the South, that the changing of the geographical definitions of military districts cannot affect its peace or security.

The Present Condition of the Russian Army.

We print in another part of this morning's issue a letter from the correspondent of the Herald in St. Petersburg. The communication is one of considerable interest at the present time, now that rumors of army reorganizations and military changes throughout the empire of the Czar are startling and frequent. The correspondent quotes freely from a pamphlet published by General Fadejew at the close of the Austrian campaign, whose object evidently is to show that for years back Russia has been watchful and energetic, and that when the time comes it will be found that the imperial government has studied well the lessons of the past. From the general tenor of the correspondence it would seem that Russia is preparing, and preparing energetically, too, for war. How it is to be brought about is another question. It is scarcely necessary to refer to the Hohenzollern affair at Ems to call to mind the deadly conflict in which France and Germany were so recently engaged. Without any very great stretch of the imagination one can perceive how another Prince of the House of Hohenzollern might kindle a flame which would set all Europe ablaze. Be this as it may, Russia is arming to the teeth, and in a short time will be ready for any emergency.

A little reflection will call to mind that for long years previous to 1870 Prussia was quietly pursuing a peaceful policy towards all her neighbors. Under this mild garb her statesmen and her generals were close observers of the events and changes going on all over the world. The Schleswig-Holstein and Austrian affairs were but slight evidences of what Prussia would eventually undertake and successfully accomplish. The time at last arrived, France cast down the gauntlet and Prussia, accepting the challenge, took it up. How thoroughly the little kingdom was prepared the world has already ascertained. The policy of Russia since the Crimean war furnishes us with a somewhat similar parallel. When we consider the vast extent of the Czar's dominions, the immense difficulties of transporting troops from the frozen regions of the north to the shores of the Black Sea, we can readily realize the force of the assertion that the Russian soldiers were beaten long before they reached the Crimea. From that day to the present—now nearly twenty years—Russia has been quietly pursuing a vigorous policy towards the internal development of the country. An immense network of railroads, constructed in a manner to suit military operations, is spread all over the empire. These lines are run right up to the frontiers, and by these means troops can be transported as rapidly as occasion may require. In this way one of the great difficulties encountered by the Russians in 1854 is surmounted.

Regarding the Russian army we find that many improvements have been introduced into its management. Needed reforms have exercised a wholesome effect on it, and although in many respects it might be further improved, yet it is to-day in a higher state of efficiency than at any other period in its history. According to the figures furnished by the Herald correspondent Russia could at the present time bring an effective force of eight hundred and thirty thousand men into the field. This is independent of the force in the Caucasian provinces, which foots up the respectable figure of two hundred thousand. Then the number of troops in Orenberg, Siberia and Turkistan count one hundred thousand more, so that really, from the figures thus furnished, Russia is ready to put over a million of men in arms. Referring to a special despatch to the Herald published a few days ago, we find that by a "general order of the Russian War Office, duly approved by His Majesty the Czar, the entire and complete reorganization of the imperial army and the calling and training to arms of the whole adult male population of the country" is directed to be put in force. This will swell the figure to still larger proportions. The equipment of this immense army must not be forgotten. The most approved patterns of breech-loaders are now in the hands of Russian soldiers. The figures show that six hundred and sixty-nine thousand of the Berdan, Kruka, Carre and Brancon rifles are in use. Four hundred mitrailleuses also find a place in the service. From what we have said and from the figures given it is plain that Russia is preparing for a struggle on an enormous scale. Nearly twenty years of peace have given the empire an opportunity which evidently has not been neglected, and when the time comes—and it may not be far distant. The indications are that Russia has profited well by the lessons she has set before her both at home and abroad.

The Situation in Mexico.—A Herald special telegram from Matamoros, which we publish to-day, reports the situation of affairs which existed in the Mexican republic on the 23d of October. Juarez's cause was more hopeful, and the current of events in favor of his government. Porfirio Diaz was not in the field. Mexico city remained quiet. Many of the State Governors—a majority of the whole—forwarded their felicitations to the chief of the nation, congratulating him on the aspect of affairs. Each one of the provincial dignitaries tendered also his services in aid of the government effort for the suppression of the Monterey pronunciamento. The assertion that Sallille had capitulated was denied in the capital. Revolutionists were still in arms, however. The avenues of communication between the border territory and Monterey were held by the oppositionists of Juarez's rule. It may be said, indeed, that the people of Mexico still remain a divided family, although it is apparent that order is more respected in the household, and its citizen head becoming stronger in the assertion of his authority.

Prince Gortchakoff at Berlin.—President Thiers is smart, and so is Earl Granville; but Gortchakoff, as most men now know, is a match for either. Bismarck is his only real rival in Europe. At this time Bismarck and Gortchakoff must meet. It remains to be seen whether Gortchakoff can beat Bismarck as he not long since beat Granville. In any case we must soon know whether the Eastern and Salzburg Conferences mean war or peace. The presence of Gortchakoff at the Court of Berlin really means business. In a few hours we must know the result.

The Present Italian Opera Season and Its Predecessors.

After a chequered existence of many years, during which it has undergone more revolutions than the republic of Mexico, Italian opera at length has a fair chance of success and of obtaining a long lease of life. Although in the years gone by we have had the best lyric artists that Europe or America could furnish, and at times a constellation of them together, yet never before were our people so anxious and willing to lend a helping hand to the lyric drama as they are this fall. Since the present season opened the Academy of Music has been thronged with the *élite* of metropolitan fashion and intelligence, and each representation has had as brilliant an audience as could be brought together in any opera house in the world. Never before during the administrations of Ullmann, Grau or Maretzek, was such a warm interest in the opera manifested by the New York public as there is at present. When we look back to the various seasons during which Grisi, Sontag, Piccolomini, Bosio, Lagrange, Colson, Patti, Kellogg, Medori and Zucchi flourished, and in nearly every case met with but stinted patronage from the people of New York, the present operatic situation is encouraging in the highest sense of the word. It may be remembered that many years ago the seasons were so unprofitable that the artists had frequently to form themselves into a managerial association. Even the best Italian Opera Company that has ever appeared in this city—the Havana troupe, of which Bosio and Steffanone were members—failed to cover expenses. Therefore Mlle. Nilsson has every reason to congratulate herself on the triumph she has gained during the first season of her operatic career in New York.

The Swedish Nightingale is the main cause of this success. Although she gained laurels, and enduring ones, too, in the concert room and made herself respected in the field of oratorio, yet her genius found for the first time here full scope in opera. Her histrionic abilities have never been excelled and rarely equalled on the stage of the lyric drama. She lent new charms to the Bride of Lammermoor and invested the Lady of Camellias with a grace and tenderness that Dumas *fils* never dreamed of and that the traditional Violetta entirely ignores. A voice of the utmost purity of tone and susceptible of every shade of expression and a charming, *naive* manner on the stage makes the Casta Diva of opera nowadays a creature of poetry and tenderness. To-night she appears in her greatest *rôle*, Marguerite, in Gounod's "Faust." It is the veritable Gretchen of Goethe—such an impersonation of the poor German peasant girl as has never been before presented on the stage. On Friday, the sixth subscription night, Mlle. Nilsson will essay the coquettish *rôle* of Zerlina in Mozart's *chef d'oeuvre*, "Don Giovanni," and she is now studying the great *rôle* of Leonora in Beethoven's "Fidelio." As for those two characters she has created—that of Mignon and that of Ophelia—in Ambroise Thomas' operas, the universal voice of the European press has been enthusiastic in its praise. We trust that the management will give our public a chance to hear this incomparable *artiste* in the character of Gilda, the best of Verdi's numerous heroines.

Miss Annie Louise Cary, the contralto of the troupe, has one of those lovely, sympathetic voices that are always heard with pleasure, and that give the music of each *rôle* she undertakes new charms. Signor Brignoli is in better voice than ever before, and the term "golden-toned" can be applied to him now in the fullest sense of the word. M. Victor Capoul achieved such a success on Monday night as Alfred Germont in "Traviata" as rarely falls to the lot of any tenor. He is a perfect lady killer in his love scenes and evidently set about the conquest of the female heart with an earnestness that is irresistible. Mlle. Leon Duval is very pretty and engaging, and as Donna Elvira on Friday night she cannot fail to make an impression on the susceptible hearts present. M. Jamet has a fine, sonorous bass voice, and as he plays one of the most important parts in opera to-night, that of Mephistopheles in "Faust," we may look for a really grand impersonation.

In the chorus and orchestra this company is particularly strong. Both of these important departments show evidence of thorough and careful training. Here we have the weak points of preceding seasons. The chorus and orchestra have been the disgrace of opera at the Academy heretofore. Now they are the most commendable features of the opera. Sixty singers represent the former and fifty instrumentalists the latter. In "Lucia," "Martha" and "Traviata" they did their duty nobly. In "Faust" we may expect still greater things from them.

It must be admitted that Italian opera is the only species of amusement that draws forth the *crême de la crême* of fashion in this city. Hitherto it has been a standing reproach to the metropolis of America, but now, with such a transcendent genius as Nilsson, it bids fair to become permanent and artistically respectable. At all events, our public will not be backward in giving it encouragement, and we trust that not only during this season but also in the next, when Pauline Lucca makes her *début* at the Academy, Italian opera will occupy the position to which it is entitled—first of all amusements.

A Lost Festival.

All Hallow Eve is a lost festival in our busy and practical world. It passed over us last night with hardly a thought of its presence. The jolly enjoyment of the snap apple, the dives in the tub of water after apples, the nut cracking, the illuminated turnips, the practical and harmless jokes, seemed to have no place in a community beset by Tammany frauds, bothered with a bewildering multiplicity of sensations, on the eve of an important election, and generally engaged in the most sternly practical duties of a busy life. It is unfortunate that it should be so. We can take no better recreation from the constant labors and anxieties that wear upon our minds and physical frames than by a night of such jollity in the home circle as a hearty celebration of All Hallow Eve represents. It refreshes far more than billiards, or the play, or a summer at fashionable watering places, or a crushing experience of grand balls. It "makes you a child again, just for to-night."

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If we had more All Hallow Eves, and they were more religiously celebrated, we would have fewer jaded business men, fewer weak, narrow cheeked women; fewer dyspeptics, less unhappiness, less feverish haste to be rich, less unhealthy speculation, and a more general diffusion of the domestic virtues. Indeed, we might show that All Hallow Eve is a panacea for all our woes, and that Burns' two lines,

And many lads' and lasses' fates
Are there that night decided,

are capable of a wider interpretation than he intended. That in boisterous and romping, but rational, enjoyment such as All Hallow Eve gives countenance to, there lies the germ of a remedy for most of the evils of our home life there is no doubt. The German element among us can teach us useful lessons in this regard, and notwithstanding the American neglect of All Hallow Eve last night we can see in many other particulars that we are fast learning these useful lessons.

The Home Rule Movement in Ireland.

The question of home rule for Ireland is agitating the people of the Green Isle at the present in a manner which calls to mind the days of O'Connell. In different parts of the country master meetings have been held to bring the subject prominently before the people. Mr. Butt, the Member for Limerick, and Mr. John Martin, who is also a member of the British Parliament, are the prominent leaders in this movement. They have adopted a policy which commends itself to all thinking people, and one which, in the end, may prove successful in securing for Ireland some of the reforms which they seek. The old cant against England and the tyranny of British rule, so much adopted by third rate and pot-house politicians, is laid aside altogether. Moderation in speech is employed by the speakers who now harangue the home rule meetings being held throughout Ireland. A meeting was held in the old city of Drogheda some time back to advocate the home rule measure, at which it is estimated that fully thirty thousand people were present. The counties of Dublin, Meath, West Meath and Longford were all well represented on the occasion. The gathering was most orderly, the speakers indulged in little or none of the usual cant in denunciation of "bloody England," and the whiskey drinking part of the business, which usually formed a feature of such demonstrations, was noticeably smaller than on the occasions of similar importance. This is a healthy sign of a wholesome reform in Ireland. The mistake made in times gone by by the men who had the ear of the people was to abuse England and everything connected with English government. The course is now different; tactics are changed, and prominent Irishmen regard the change as beneficial and much more effective. People at this side of the Atlantic applaud the course pursued by the new leaders of the people in Ireland; and if the "auld country" is to be governed by her own people at home in their own Parliament house the policy pursued by such men as Butt, Martin and others will hasten the day when such an event can be declared accomplished.

A STRONG MAN AGAINST THE RING—O'Donovan Rossa, as the candidate of the reform democrats for the Senate in the Fourth Senatorial district. As the representative of the common cause of his race against the British despotism over Ireland, and as an honest, talented and patriotic Irishman, devoted to city reform, he ought to get the vote of every Irishman of his district, and in his bold defiance of "the Ring" he deserves an election.

Personal Intelligence.

Recorder A. Pollok, of Washington, D. C., is at the St. James Hotel.

Congressman Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts, has quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Wm. Tasker Smith, British Consul at Savannah, yesterday arrived at the New York Hotel.

Miss Annie Louise Cary has taken apartments at the Everett House.

Dr. J. G. Holland (Timothy Titcomb) is in town, at the Brevoort House.

E. Darbyshire, of Birkenhead, England, is residing at the Hoffman House.

Professor Pierce, of the United States Coast Survey, yesterday arrived at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Governor Holly, of Connecticut, is domiciled at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Countess Muzzanelli, arrived yesterday from Hartford at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

John E. Owens, the comedian, is domiciled at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Colonel H. S. Welch, of Connecticut, is quartered at the Grand Central Hotel.

L. P. French, of the United States Marine Corps, is quartered at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Indian Commissioner John V. Farwell, of Chicago, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Farwell was one of the heaviest losers by the late great fire, yet shortly after its occurrence he visited this city and arranged for a speedy recommencement of his business. His present visit to the city was made to attend the meeting of the Indian Commissioners held last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He there reported upon the condition of the Indians of California and Nevada, whom he visited a short time ago.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Santley sang the part of Elijah last night in Mendelssohn's oratorio at Steinway Hall and made a great success.

Fechter plays Claude Melnotte this afternoon at Wallack's for the benefit of the Chicago sufferers.

New scenery and new toilets have been added to the attractions of "Divorce" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

To-night Nilsson plays her greatest *rôle*, Marguerite, at the Academy.

Wachtel sings in "La Dame Blanche" to-night at the Stadt.

The sensation drama of "Crime" is drawing immense houses at the Bowery.

"Divorce" is running successfully at Mrs. Conway's Brooklyn Theatre.

The International Circus Company, a stupendous affair, will shortly visit us.

This is Charlotte Cushman's last week at Booth's. She plays Meg Merrilies every night.

ART SALES.

A very fine collection of American and European oil paintings is now on exhibition at Johnston & Van Tassell's salerooms, 37 Nassau street, consisting of many choice and valuable works of art recently painted by our most favorite city artists, as also by prominent European artists, which will be sold at auction on Thursday and Friday of this week.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

NOVEMBER 1.

1570—The Pope excommunicated the members of the Italian government.
1755—Accident on the Missouri and Pacific Railroad at its opening; twenty-five persons killed.
1765—The Stamp Act went into operation in the American colonies.
1755—A frightful earthquake occurred. It destroyed Lisbon, Portugal, and killed 50,000 of its people; Malaga, Spain, and Fez, Morocco, were almost wholly laid in ruins, and at the latter place 12,000 Arabs perished.

FRANCE.

Military Movement in Sympathy with Napoleon.

Army Address to the Fallen Chief—Citizen Disarmament—A Fated Communist.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Oct. 31, 1871.

A paper on which is written an address to the ex-Emperor Napoleon is being circulated for signatures among the officers and soldiers who served in the army under the empire.

When a sufficient number of signatures has been obtained it will be forwarded to Chiselhurst.

Its contents have not been made public.

DISARMING THE NATIONALS.

The disarmament of the National Guard throughout France is nearly completed.

A DOOMED MAN.

It is thought that none of the Communists remaining in prison will be executed, with the exception of M. Ferré.

AUSTRIA.

Premier Hohenwarth's Resignation Formally Accepted.

The Emperor's Letter—A New Nomination.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, Oct. 31, 1871.

A formal letter signed by the Emperor Francis Joseph, accepting the resignation of the Hohenwarth Ministry, is published here this morning.

The Emperor thanks the ministers for "their services," and praises the devotion to patriotic duties which has characterized their discharge of the public functions which they are now about to relinquish.

THE NEW PRIME MINISTER.

On the same sheet of the official journal, after the royal letter, comes the official notification that the Baron Holzgethan has been deputed by the Crown to form a Cabinet.

Baron Holzgethan was Minister of Finance in the cabinet of Count Potocki.

SPAIN.

The Government in Danger from Radical Conspiracy.

Secret Armament at Barcelona—The Internationals Accused.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Oct. 31, 1871.

The officers of the government have effected the arrest of another batch of radical conspirators in Barcelona, and additional evidences of their guilt have been brought to light.

Stores of firearms, explosive bombs and other deadly warlike implements have been discovered at their place of meeting.

The International Society is at the bottom of the plot, as the men arrested are, for the most part, members of that organization.

ENGLAND.

The Prince of Wales' Contribution to the Chicago Sufferers.

Radical Indictment of the Aristocracy—Army Reform—Settling Day at the Bank—The Rate of Interest—Spanish Finance—Swept from the Deck of a Steamship.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Oct. 31, 1871.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has subscribed the sum of £200 to the Chicago relief fund.

The Mansion House fund for Chicago amounted last evening to £44,890 or $224,000.

The radical leader, Mr. George Odger, late candidate for Parliament from Lambeth in the workingmen's interest, has written a letter reviewing the list of subscriptions for Chicago, and charging the aristocratic classes with "want of charity."

ARMY SYSTEM REFORM.

The London *Gazette* of this evening publishes the new regulations made to carry out the provisions of the act for the abolition of the commissions purchase system in the army. The main feature of the regulations is the rigid *viva voce* examination which all applicants are required to pass before they can receive a military commission.

HOLIDAY AT THE BANK.

To-morrow, November 1, being the regular settling day of the Bank of England, will be observed as a close holiday on the Stock Exchange.

THE RATE OF INTEREST.

It is thought the Board of Governors of the Bank of England will reduce the rate of interest at its meeting on Thursday morning.

SPANISH FINANCE AND CREDIT.

A meeting of the holders of Spanish bonds was held in the city to-day. A committee was appointed and instructed to vigorously oppose the threatened tax of eighteen per cent on Spanish coupons.

FATAL DISASTERS AT SEA.

A telegram dated Queenstown, Ireland, in the forenoon to-day, brings the following news:—The Inman steamship City of Brussels, Captain Kennedy, from New York October 21 for Liverpool, called here at half-past three o'clock this (October 31) morning. Her commander reports having encountered a hurricane yesterday off the Irish coast, during which the fourth officer was lost overboard and several of the crew severely injured.

The London *Lloyds* publishes the following:—The British bark Saghalien, belonging to the port of North Shields, has been totally wrecked in the Mediterranean, off the harbor of Denia, on the Spanish coast.

IRELAND.

Public Feeling Towards Crown Prosecutions.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

DUBLIN, Oct. 31, 1871.

The trial of the man Kelly, on a charge of having murdered Head Constable Talbot, creates much excitement. The police are hissed and the prisoner cheered when passing from the prison to the court-room.

There have been no disturbances of a serious character, however.

BELGIUM.

Royal Donation to Suffering Chicago.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 31, 1871.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians has made a donation of 2,500f. for the Chicago Relief Fund.

CORSICA.

Legislative Opposition to Bonapartism.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Oct. 31, 1871.

Telegrams from Ajaccio announce that the members of the General Council of Corsica are engaged in a hot discussion over a motion to annul the election of M. Conti, formerly private secretary of the ex-Emperor Napoleon.

MEXICO.

Herald Special Report from Matamoros.

The Capital Quiet and Juarez's Cause More Hopeful.

Provincial Congratulations to the President.

LOYALIST TENDER OF ARMY AID.

The Capitulation of Saltillo Denied.

Revolutionary Possession on the Border.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in Matamoros, Mexico:—

MATAMOROS, Oct. 27, }
Via CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS, Oct. 31, 1871. }

A special courier arrived here to-day direct from Tampico.

He delivered despatches dated in the capital of Mexico on the 23d instant.

The advices report "all quiet."

General Diaz is not in the field.

A majority of the State Governors—nearly all of these officers, in fact—had forwarded their felicitations to President Juarez, congratulating him on the present aspect of public affairs.

Each one of the signatory Governors makes offer of his services to support the national Executive in its efforts to suppress the Monterey pronunciamento.

The Juarists deny the report of the capitulation of Saltillo.

The revolutionists still hold all the avenues of communication between the border territory and Monterey.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

Prince Gortchakoff Received at Court.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Oct. 31, 1871.

His Excellency Prince Gortchakoff was formally received at Court by the Emperor William yesterday, after his private interviews with His Majesty and Prince Bismarck.

CUBA.

Movements of the Royal Squadron.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Oct. 31, 1871.

The Spanish man-of-war Pizarro leaves to-day to go eastward, and other vessels of the line are to follow.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Murder in California by a Woman—Desert Sand Storm in Los Angeles County.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31, 1871.

Mrs. Jane Sullivan, [illegible] in Contra Costa county, quarrelled with her brother-in-law, Patrick Sullivan, at the table, and, seizing a gun, shot him dead.

A desert sand storm in Los Angeles county on Sunday was the most severe that has occurred there in eight years.

A. C. Chapman, a clerk in the White Pine Company, at Hamilton, Nev., died yesterday from the effects of laudanum, which he swallowed through mistake.

William H. Moore was shot dead by George Dennison, in a saloon at Santa Cruz, yesterday. They were both old residents of the county.

In the matter of the contested election in Solano county, on account of the conduct of the federal officials of the Mare Island Navy Yard, the County Court yesterday affirmed the validity of the election.

Arrests for Lottery Dealing in San Francisco—Departure of American and Japanese Commissioners.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 31, 1871.

About one hundred persons have been indicted for dealing in lottery tickets in San Francisco.

E. Pestrine Smith, of Washington, recently appointed Imperial Counsellor of International Law, sails for Japan to-morrow.

Mr. Hosakawa, Japanese Commissioner of Agriculture, also sails to-morrow, carrying with him steam pile-drivers, street railroad cars, carriages and various machinery purchased here.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer has fallen very generally on the Atlantic coast, where southerly winds, cloudy and threatening weather now prevail. The low barometer which was Monday night in Arkansas has moved northeast into Michigan and on to Lake Erie, with brisk northerly winds in Illinois and on Lake Michigan. Rain has fallen generally west of the Apalachee Mountains. The temperature has risen on the Atlantic coast and lower lakes; it has fallen on the upper lakes.

Probabilities.

The area of lowest pressure will probably move northeastward down the St. Lawrence valley, with southwesterly winds and rain on the lower lakes; northwesterly winds with clearing weather west of Lake Huron and Ohio; fresh winds from the southeast and the southwest in the Middle and Eastern States, with rain on Wednesday; cloudy and threatening weather continues in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and clearing away on Wednesday in the Southwest.

Cautionary signals are ordered for this morning on Lake Erie.

AFFAIRS IN CHICAGO.

Leniency of New York Creditors—Sixty Miles of Streets Laid Waste in the Great Fire.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31, 1871.

The *Evening Journal* learns from private business sources that the New York creditors of Chicago burned out firms are very generally satisfied with the settlements they are making with them.

An approximate measurement shows sixty miles of streets laid waste in the great fire.

The opponents of the Union city and county ticket recently nominated to-day made the following nominations:—Mayor, C. C. P. Holden; Judge of Superior Court, Ira W. Buell; Circuit Court Judge, Lambert Freer; City Treasurer, Charles H. Hamp; County Treasurer, Henry Harris; City Attorney, P. McHugh; City Collector, W. J. Mahon. Police Commissioner, Otto Hertings; Senator, R. F. Munn. The nominees are mostly republicans.

FAILURE OF A PHILADELPHIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31, 1871.

The Enterprise Insurance Company has suspended in consequence of Chicago losses, and will be forced to go into liquidation. The company has made an assignment to the Pennsylvania Company for life insurance and the granting of annuities.

WASHINGTON.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE CABINET.

Chicago Asking for Government Troops to Protect the City.

Official Statement of Outstanding Currency.

Slanderous Charges Against Treasurer Spinner Disproved.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1871.

Important Cabinet Meeting—Troops for Chicago—Utah Affairs.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day a petition from Chicago was read, signed by representatives of both political parties, asking that troops be stationed in that city for the protection of property, those which were there immediately after the late fire having been withdrawn. In accordance with the petition an order has been issued by which a portion of the Eighth infantry, now at Willet's Point, will be despatched to Chicago.

The subject of the Ku Klux arrests in South Carolina was considered, Attorney General Akerman stating the result of his late visit to that State. The prisoners having asked to be released on bail, it was thought best to leave that matter to the discretion of Mr. Akerman.

The government will continue the prosecutions in Utah, and, if necessary, additional troops will be sent to that Territory. It is known that some of the federal officers have asked for troops to aid the Executive authorities in making arrests, but this is considered by the heads of military affairs here to be inexpedient unless there should be resistance to such an extent as to require the additional force. Much is left to the discretion of General Augur, who has taken measures to insure tranquility and to further the ends of justice. With the exception of the above-named subjects no business of importance was transacted, though the meeting continued three hours.

Changes in the Military Departments.

The changes in the military departments of the country, which were announced in the HERALD last July, and which were so strenuously denied upon authority, are soon to be made public. They will differ very little from the programme then announced. The expectation of this order after its announcement in the HERALD, the details of which are being arranged by the President, the Secretary of War and General Sherman, created a great deal of anxiety in military circles, and the War Department was deluged with letters from army officers inquiring into its provisions. The Department of the Lakes is to be abolished and General Philip St. George Cooke will be placed upon the retired list. General Sheridan will not come East, as was at first intended, with his headquarters at New York, but will have a large territory under his command commensurate with his rank as Lieutenant General, with headquarters at St. Louis. The intention is to give him control of all the Indian tribes, as far as it can be done without encroaching too much upon the Military Division of the Pacific, commanded by General Schofield. New Mexico will be detached from the Department of the Missouri and erected into a separate department, and it is probable that either Colonel Edward Hatch, of the Ninth cavalry—now commanding a district in Texas—or Lieutenant Colonel Alfred Sully, of the Nineteenth infantry, will be designated as the commander, though Colonel David S. Stanley, of the Twenty-second infantry, now in Montana, may be appointed. These are all general officers by brevet, and their superior experience seems to make the choice of one of them a necessity.

Leaks in the Treasury—General Spinner's Defence.

Treasurer Spinner will in his annual report notice what he terms "an infamous libel" upon the Treasury Department in general and upon himself in particular, which appeared in a New York newspaper, and which was shown to him at his return from Europe. The article was headed 'Leaks in the Treasury—Millions of Dollars Abstracted," &c. After a long review of the subject, founded by extracts and references from the books of his office, the Treasurer says:—

The charge of the destruction of six cartloads of account books, like the one that he had taken, on warrants made payable to F. E. Spinner, moneys amounting to over three millions of dollars, and for which he had not accounted, is, he hoped, sufficiently disproved by the simple statement of facts the truth of which can be verified by any one who may claim to examine the records and papers that are accessible in the various offices of the department to which they properly belong. The charge that he arrived in England on the 24th of May and proceeded to Baden when he parted with his companions and disappeared, was in perfect keeping with all the rest. The whole article, from the beginning to the end, so far as any material fact is concerned, is, General Spinner says, an unmitigated lie, and was so known by its getters up when it was invented, penned and published. It had been said of municipal officials of a Northern city, that they do not deny the charge of robbery of the public money made against them. There is reason to believe that, taking advantage of my absence in a foreign land, these false charges against the Treasury Department that originated in the organ of "the Ring" in that city, and whose editor is one of its members of the Senate of the State, were "back fire" and "stop thief" dodges, and made with a view to draw attention from themselves and their stealings," and that they might say, "Why should we deny general charges of official dishonesty when an official of the national government, who is charged more specifically with wrongdoing, makes no denial." These were the motives that induced me to swerve from the general rule not to give heed to slanders and libels.

Trouble with Ku Klux in Mississippi.

A letter received at the Internal Revenue Office, from A. P. Shattuck, Assessor for the Third district of Mississippi, reporting that on the night of the 23d inst. an attempt was made to burn the Assessor's office at Okolona, in that State, but the fire was extinguished before Material damage was done. The day before the United States Deputy Marshal arrived at Okolona with warrants for the arrest of a party of Ku Klux. The Assessor tendered him what assistance he could, and his clerk assisted in making the arrests. Five persons were arrested and left at his house, and during the night the revenue office was fired. Assessor Shattuck thinks there is no doubt it was done by friends of the prisoners, as the town was full of strangers all night and threats were freely made against the life of Mr. Hall, the Assessor's clerk, for the part he took in the affair. Assessor Shattuck respectfully suggests that it might be advisable to have United States troops stationed there for the protection of government property, as excitement runs high over the arrests already made and to be made, and his office is liable to be burned at any time.

Ku Klux Emigration from South Carolina.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Union*, of Monday, says:—

We have received information from most reliable authority to the effect that on Thursday of last week an armed band made their appearance in the village of New Pickens. The persons were all mounted and were their arms unconcealed, and were provided with rations, &c. They inquired for United States maps and stated that they were leaving South Carolina for good and were on their way to Georgia. None of the citizens of the village could recognize any of the party.

Appointments by the President.

The President made the following appointments to-day:—Hanford L. Gordon to be Register of the Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn.; George Andrews, United States Attorney for the Eastern district of Tennessee; George C. Bates, United States Attorney for Utah Territory; Hermin Elbee, Postmaster at Norwalk, Ohio; C. B. Newell, Postmaster at Greenwood, Iowa.

Supervisor of Tennessee Appointed.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day re-appointed ex-Supervisor Emery, of Tennessee, Supervisor of that State in place of Supervisor Stokes, removed.

Sympathy of the Swiss for the Chicago Sufferers.

The political agent and Consul General of Switzerland, Mr. Hiltz, has received a letter from the President of that republic stating that the people express the warmest sympathy for the sufferers by the Chicago fire, and that liberal subscriptions are being made for their relief under organized arrangement.

The United States government is now paying a pension to the widow of William Tell, a lineal descendant of the Swiss hero of that name. The husband of the pensioner served in the late war in this country.

Presentation of the Columbian Minister to the President.

Señor Don Santiago Perez, who for some time past has been the Minister Resident here from the United States of Colombia, to-day delivered his credentials to the President as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the republic. He made the following remarks upon the subject:—

MR. PRESIDENT—My government has resolved to render plenipotentiary the legation which is under my charge, and in the performance of the duties of which I have had the satisfaction to find your views entirely in harmony with mine in relation to drawing closer the friendly relations between the two countries. In the credential letter which I have the honor to place in your hands the President of Colombia states the reasons of the promotion above referred to. For my part, I feel that I cannot make a suitable return for his confidence, save by cultivating the spirit of justice with which both nations hope that such questions as may arise between them will be settled, and by endeavoring to merit a continuance of that kindness on your part which has hitherto rendered my official relations so easy and agreeable."

The President replied as follows:—

MR. PEREZ—I congratulate you on your promotion. It may be considered as an approval by your government of your course here, which has also been quite acceptable to us. We are especially interested in preserving the good will of the United States of Colombia, partly, indeed, because they are the custodians of the only open way across the Isthmus which connects North with South America. We shall omit nothing practicable on our part towards maintaining that good will, and cannot fail if your government shall meet us in the spirit of justice to which you allude, and especially if due regard be had for antecedents, realities and prospects."

Another Defalcation.

The President to-day suspended W. F. Forbes, Invalid Pension Agent of Philadelphia, at the request of the Commissioner of Pensions. He is charged with being a defaulter to the amount of $25,000, which, it is said, he has expressed his willingness to restore to the government.

General Sherman's Visit to Europe.

The United States steamer Wabash, flagship of the European squadron, will sail from Boston about the latter part of next week for Europe. General Sherman and Colonel Audenried, of his staff, leave here early next week for Boston to take passage on the Wabash. They will be absent about six months.

Official Statement of Outstanding Currency.

The following is the official statement of the amount of United States currency outstanding at this date:—

United States notes, old issue	$292,891
United States notes, new issue	160,196,955
United States notes, issue of 1869	197,399,032
One year five per cent notes	119,627
Two year ditto	44,202
Two year ditto coupon notes	33,302
Compound interest notes	768,600
Fractional currency, first issue	4,417,528
Fractional currency, second issue	3,217,931
Fractional currency, third issue	4,949,108
Fractional currency, fourth issue	26,957,214
Total	$398,043,696

The amount outstanding of United States notes, new issue and issue of 1869, includes $1,000,000 to restore the amount destroyed in the Chicago depository.

Increase of American Tonnage.

A statement furnished by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the number of vessels and tonnage of the United States on June 30, 1871, as compared with the corresponding date of 1870, shows a gain over 1870 of 76 sailing vessels with a tonnage of 32,129.87, 153 steam vessels of 24,100.51 tons and 955 unrigged vessels of 99,626.29 tons, or a total of 1,159 vessels with a tonnage of 165,252.67.

Admeasurement of German Vessels.

The Treasury Department has decided that a German vessel entering an American port for the first time, having a British certificate of admeasurement, need not be admeasured.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

THE TOTAL DESTRUCTION of the records of the United States District Court in the great fire at Chicago did not include the copyright records of Illinois, which were removed to Washington last year, and are safe in the fireproof library of Congress. Many transcripts of valuable copyrights have already been called for and furnished by the Librarian.

A NEW WEEKLY JOURNAL, entitled *Public Opinion*, modelled upon the London paper of that name, has been commenced at Philadelphia by Mr. G. W. Hammersley, editor of the Germantown *Chronicle*. Its plan is to give a selection of the best articles from all the leading newspapers, reflecting public sentiment both in the United States and England. It aims to be the *Eclectic* of the newspaper press.

—THE TOTAL LOSS of the library and gallery of paintings of the Chicago Historical Society by the burning of the "fireproof" building, included 18,000 bound volumes, 150,000 pamphlets and 200 paintings, comprising the entire collection of Mr. George P. A. Healy. Among the latter was Couture's original "Prodigal Son" and Healy's picture of Daniel Webster replying to Hayne in the Senate.

JOHN RUSKIN, in his last "Letter to the Workingmen of Great Britain," says of his boyhood training:—"My mother forced me, by steady daily toil, to learn long chapters of the Bible by heart as well as to read it every syllable through from Genesis to the Apocalypse about once a year; and to that discipline I owe, not only a knowledge of the book which I find occasionally serviceable, but much of my general power of taking pains and the best part of my taste in literature."

THE AUTHOR of that successful book of Southern humor, "Major Jones' Courtship," first published in 1843 will next year bring out a new edition. William T. Thompson is his real name.

NEW PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

From J. B. Ford & Co.—"My Wife and I; or, Harry Henderson's History." By Mrs. H. Beecher Stowe.

From G. W. Carleton & Co.—"Morning Glories and Other Stories." By Louise M. Alcott, author of "Little Women," &c.

From Harper & Brothers—"History of Louis Philippe, King of the French." By John S. C. Abbott.

From De Witt C. Leat & Co.—"Rip, Raps or Drift Thoughts Wide Apart." By Will C. Kerr.

From the Leonard Scott Publishing Company—*The British Quarterly Review*.

"Centenary Address" delivered before the Society of the New York Hospital, by James William Beekman: *American Odd Fellow*.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

The report of the Health Officer of Philadelphia gives the number of cases of small pox for the last week as 456, and for the year 1,547; the deaths from small pox during last week were 85, and for the year 305.

The crew of the steamer Mary Boyd at Memphis mutinied yesterday morning. An attack was made on the mate, who shot a negro named John Killon twice, wounding him severely. The timely arrival of the police saved the mate's life.

Kate Cherry came to her death on Monday night in Sansom, N. Y., in a drunken row. It is supposed that her husband struck her on the head with some instrument. The husband, Wm. Cherry, and Matthew Smith, a brother of deceased, have been arrested.

On Sunday, October 22, James Trotter was murdered near Indian Ford, Butler county, Mo., by a man named Dent, who approached her stream from behind and split open the upper part of his head at a blow. Trotter's alleged wife was cohabiting with a crazy woman.

The boiler in Gabriel's tannery, at Penn Corner, New York, exploded at seven o'clock yesterday morning, killing a man named Van Auker and severely injuring George Van Auker and several others. The steam house and four barns were demolished. The boiler was thrown a distance of 200 feet, it was said, and an overpressure of steam caused the disaster.

The preliminary proceedings in the libel case of Governor Austin, of Minnesota, against J. Grove, editor of the St. Anthony *Democrat*, were completed yesterday. The latter was held to bail to appear before the Grand Jury.

George Cook, a young man, and the leader of a band of desperadoes and thieves who have been operating in Spuyten Duyvil for some time, was arrested yesterday, and a large amount of stolen property recovered. Cook has been convicted on enough crimes to send him to State Prison for life.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Oct. 31—4 30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93 for money and 93 for the account. The United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 89¼; 1865, old, 87½; 1867, 86¾; new issues, 86¾.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Oct. 31.—Rentes 57f. 10c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31—4 30 P. M.—The cotton market closed active and firm. Middling uplands, 20¼d.; middling Orleans, 20¾d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, of which 5,000 bales were taken for speculation and export. Sales of cotton shipping to Bremen at Charleston or Savannah 8,000.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31—1 30 P. M.—The market is quiet. Wheat, 11s. 4d. per cental for No. 2 red Western spring. Corn, 29s. 9d. per cental. The receipts of wheat for the past three days have been 22,000 quarters, including 15,000 American.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31—1 30 P. M.—Lard, 46s. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31—Evening.—Refined petroleum, 17½d. per gallon, common rosin, 11s. 3d.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Oct. 31—Evening.—Common rosin, 11s. 6d. a 12s. Spirits of turpentine, 40s. 3d. a 42s.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—LONDON, Oct. 31.—Petroleum, 17½d.

THE MORMON TROUBLES.

Herald Special Report from Salt Lake City.

BAIL REFUSED FOR STOUT AND KIMBALL.

The Mormons Becoming Quiet—No Resistance to the Laws Expected.

A Saint with Nine Wives in the Meshes of the Law.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 31, 1871.

The United States District Court, Chief Justice McKean, adjourned to-day until the 14th of November.

In the cases of Stout and Kimball the Judge declined to admit them to bail until he had examined into the matter more fully. They are held in custody at Camp Douglas.

The decision of Judge McKean in granting bail to Mayor Wells received general approval.

The Mormons are sensibly touched by the Judge's action. The feeling generally is much better. The leaders are more quiet and sensible, and the people are growing tranquil and more amicable. There is not the slightest danger of any disturbance of the peace, although Senator Morton's editor was badly scared in his brief visit here and lost his usual presence of mind.

There is to be no rebellion or war and no extraordinary expenditure of the public funds.

A number of other arrests are likely to occur in a short time, but none of very great importance.

A Queer Case Before the Courts—A Mormon's Ninth Wife Sues for Divorce—The Saints Becoming Civil.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 30, 1871.

H. S. Eldridge, of the Bank of Deseret, and William Jennings, of the Zion's Co-operative Institution, were accepted as sureties on the bail bond of Mayor Daniel Wells. The motion for bail in the cases of Stout and Kimball is still under consideration by the Court.

The case of Clayton against Clayton, being an action for divorce and alimony instituted by the polygamous wife of William Clayton, is on the docket for to-morrow. Clayton is the Territorial Auditor. The point at present raised is a demurrer to the jurisdiction of the United States Court, the defence claiming that matters of this nature belong exclusively to the Probate Court. The plaintiff is Clayton's ninth wife, and a suit for divorce before a United States Court cannot, of course, be maintained. It is expected that the testimony on the merits of the case will be curious, and if it be admitted that the plaintiff is defendant's wife it will leave him open to a charge of bigamy. The defendant's only hope is that the demurrer will be maintained.

The man Bennett, who was found dead and shot through and through on the road near this city on Saturday last, is said to have been a horse thief. A man named Jones avows the killing and declares that he caught Bennett in the act of stealing a horse. Jones is under arrest.

Everything is as quiet and peaceable here to-night as in a country village. Aside from what is said in the Church organs the general expression of the Mormons is that of entire submission to the law. Cannon is very bitter, but Orson Pratt says it will be all right so long as they do not fine him, for he has no money.

Wells, Fargo & Co. and the merchants received during last week $220,000 in silver bullion, mostly from Pioche.

Release of the Mormon Bishop, Aaron Johnson.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 31, 1871.

The Mormon bishop, Aaron Johnson, arrested a short time since at Springville by a United States marshal for murder, was released to-day by Judge Strickland, at Provo City, on $10,000 bail.

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes, "ILOVE YOU" and "WHITE ROSE."

A.—For a Stylish and Elegant Hat Go Direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau street.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A.—A.—A.—Rochester's Weather Strips, 25 Fulton street; best, most reliable and always the cheapest.

Angell's Turkish Bath, Lexington Avenue, corner Twenty-fifth street.—Furnished Rooms; excellent table; dinner at 2; gentlemen's baths day and night; ladies' Turkish and electric baths day and evening.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world; the only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. At all druggists.

"Christine Nilsson."—For the Young Ladies of America. "The Nilsson Dance and Ballroom Guide," eleven engravings; price 15c.; cloth, 25c. For sale by all booksellers.

Operas, Oratorios, Glees, &c. BOOSEY & CO., 510 Broadway.

"Pike's Toothache Drops" Cure in One Minute—HILL'S HAIR DYE, black or brown, only 50 cents.

Resister, Resister, Resister. Assembly, Eleventh District. THOMAS W. FITTMAN.

Royal Havana Lottery.—The Highest Rates paid for Doubloons, all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

Steinway & Sons' GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS were awarded the FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL, WORLD'S FAIR, PARIS, 1867, AND LONDON, 1862. The STEINWAY PIANOS are universally conceded to be THE LEADING FIRST CLASS PIANO now before the public. These instruments are preferred by all others on the ground of established pluralities. They are used by all the principal concert troupers and artists who have visited this country during the season, and they have received the highest testimonials from the most eminent artists that have ever visited this country, and they are accorded to be imitated by nearly all American and European piano makers.

STEINWAY & SONS' MANUFACTORY is the most perfectly organized and extensive establishment of its kind in the world. They employed official revenue stamps to the exact number of pianos sold, thus the amount of their yearly sales exceeds those of the twelve largest piano makers of New York combined.

STEINWAY & SONS call special attention to their NEW PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS, with double iron frame, Patent Repeater action, which are matchless in volume and quality of tone and surpassing facility of touch, while standing lower in case and being more impervious to atmospheric influences than any other piano of equal manufacture.

EVERY PIANO WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

Prices as low as the exclusive use of the best materials and most thorough workmanship will permit. Old pianos taken in exchange, and liberal allowance, with three years, mailed free. STEINWAY & SONS, STEINWAY HALL, 71 and 73 East Fourteenth street, New York.

There May Be Greater Politicians Than Gen. Jeff. Davis, greater lawyers than Chief Justice Chase, greater judges than Peabody, greater orators than Frank Blair, greater leaders than Grant, but throughout the wide world there are no greater leaders than KNOX—for all ladies. The latest Parisian models can be found at No. 212 Broadway, where he displays a wonderful assortment of Hats—Gossamer Fur—of the most stylish patterns and finest possible materials. You know how "we" praise, reader.

The Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine—The best and cheapest first class machine in the world; price from $45 to $110, easy payments. Salesroom 707 Broadway.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, &c., &c. Dr. GLOVER, 10 Ann street, adjoining Herald office.

The New Disinfectant, Bromo-Chloralum, non-poisonous and odorless, destroys all disagreeable odors and prevents contagion. Prepared only by TILDEN & CO., 126 William street, New York. Sold by druggists.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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THE BANNED SOUTH.

Further Reports from the Herald Commissioner in South Carolina.

Condition of Affairs in Laurens County.

ABSOLUTELY NO KU KLUX THERE.

Past Outrages and Present Apprehensions.

NEWBERRY, S. C., Oct. 27, 1871.

My investigations into the condition of affairs in Laurens county have failed to discover any opposition to the laws, either State or United States. I have ascertained, however, that not a single Ku Klux raid has ever been made in the county, the radicals themselves admitting this fact.

NO KU KLUX IN LAURENS COUNTY.

As showing how exaggerated and often utterly false have been the reports published in the radical press of the outrages committed upon negroes, I have only to mention that, excepting in an election riot last year, there has not been a negro killed by a white man in Laurens since the war ended. There have been several cases of whipping, but in every case the victim had been guilty of some offence against the laws, and for which he had not been punished by the proper authorities. Of course mob law cannot be justified under any circumstances, but I mention the cause solely for the purpose of showing that politics had nothing whatever to do with the troubles.

SOME NEGRO OUTRAGES.

While no negroes have been murdered white men have. The most notorious one was the assassination of Dr. C. Shell by negroes in 1868. In this case one of the assassins was convicted and hung, and the others were permitted to escape. Furthermore, I have before me the story of an attack by negroes upon the residence of Mr. Harrison Scott. He was absent at the time, and his wife was most brutally treated, after doing which the negroes robbed the house and marched off. An attempt was also made on the life of a Mr. Shaw; which, however, fortunately failed. It is not my purpose to say anything harsh about the negroes of Laurens county. All the whites agree in representing the majority of them as orderly and well behaved, and certainly the negroes do not complain of any ill-treatment at the hands of the whites. I do not know that I can illustrate the object of the Ku Klux better than by giving the words of a negro to me on yesterday. "Boss," said he, "de Ku Klux no trouble me. I nebber steal anything from nobody."

AN ELECTION RIOT.

The election riot last year was reported at the time in the HERALD, but not as I have heard it. The affair occurred in this way:—A large body of negro militia, officered by negroes, had been stationed in Laurensville for some time and had carried on things pretty much their own way, to the great exasperation of the whites. A house occupied by them had been converted into a fort, with loopholes, &c. On the day of the election one of the state constables—a white man—got into a row with one of the citizens and a fight ensued between them. The row attracted numerous persons to the spot and quite a crowd had gathered around the combatants, when, suddenly, the negro militia rushed into their improvised fortress, closed the doors and opened fire upon the crowd through the loopholes. Tremendous excitement followed this outrage. The whites hurried home, armed themselves and returned to the scene and a desperate conflict ensued. It was resumed on the following day and ended in the disarming of the negro militia and their withdrawal or disbandment by authority of the Governor. Some half dozen negroes were killed or wounded and two or three whites the same. Radicals have admitted to me that the conduct of the militia had been overbearingly insolent and that it required only another overt act to incense the whites beyond the power of controlling their passions. Now, whether the whites were criminal or not in this riot, it cannot possibly be tortured into a Ku Klux outrage.

BURNING OF A SCHOOL HOUSE.

Much stress is laid by the Laurens county radicals upon the burning of their school house. The negro in charge of it declares that he had previously been given notice to quit the county or he would be killed. He is living in the county to-day sound in body. However, one night the school house was burned down and instantly the Ku Klux were charged with the incendiarism. Not a living soul has ever asserted that he saw the men who did it. It is stated, however, that the members of the negro church to which the school was attached had had a row about it only a few evenings before it was burned, and the whites believe that some of them set it on fire in revenge for not having their own way about it. It is scarcely rational to suppose that white men would have destroyed it when they were fully aware that they would have to furnish the money to rebuild it. All the taxes paid by the negroes of Laurens county in a year could not have purchased the nails with which to fasten the planks together.

NO CONFIDENCE IN THE AUTHORITIES.

In Laurens county I hear the same complaint I have heard in Newberry county—namely, an utter want of confidence in the officials placed over the people by the Governor or by the votes of the negro. They run the machinery of the government in the interests of the blacks, and the whites—who own all the property—are only thought of in connection with the taxes. Governor Scott is held in supreme contempt by the whites everywhere. He is charged with duplicity and double dealing, with saying one thing to the whites and the exact opposite to the blacks, while he does everything to satisfy his political party.

GOVERNOR SCOTT'S MALADMINISTRATION.

I do not pretend to say that in all the disturbances which have taken place the whites have been wholly blameless. Undoubtedly, they have done some things which they ought not to have done. But some allowance must be made for human nature. Men are likely to become exasperated when their barns, horses, stables, &c., are burned to the ground, and after they have succeeded in getting the criminals convicted see the Governor turn them loose. I have conversed with some of the most respectable citizens of Newberry and Laurens counties—men whom to doubt would be equivalent to pronouncing the entire Southern people liars and scoundrels—and in all cases the same complaint has been made. The laws of the state are bad enough, they say, but let them be fairly enforced and there will be no Ku Klux. They declare it to be a notorious fact that any negro who possesses political influence can commit crime with impunity. If even their offence is so atrocious that the negro juries are compelled to convict Governor Scott stands ready with a pardon to set them free. Just previous to the last election (by way of illustration), several negroes in Newberry county were convicted of rioting. They were sentenced to the penitentiary. It so happened that they were influential in politics and they were turned loose.

KU KLUX CONFESSIONS.

Put together all the facts I have narrated and say whether there is any community in the western States which would have resisted the temptation to take the law into their own hands. You will hear a great deal about what the prisoners arrested confess. As I telegraphed you, some of them undoubtedly admitted that they belonged to the Ku Klux organization, but none have said that their object was political. Reports of the character of their confession, as published in the *Union*, of Columbia, cannot be relied upon, for that paper is notorious for its efforts to reduce the whites into abject submission to the negroes. Its editor is a carpet-bagger. Who has fattened off the plunder of the State and is interested in keeping up political agitation so that this party may remain in power. I do not attempt to lessen the force of any confession I merely propose to state the facts. It would be folly to justify any acts of violence perpetrated by the Ku Klux; it would be criminal to ignore the provocation for them. They are the result of gross mismanagement, and martial law for the purpose of suppressing them is, under the circumstances, a virtual endorsement of such misgovernment.

POSSIBILITY OF ARMED RESISTANCE.

And now one word more before I close. It is intimated in the proclamation of the President that an insurrection exists in Newberry, Laurens, York, Union, Chesterfield, Chester, Spartanburg, Lancaster and Fairfield counties. I dare the most prejudiced radical to assert that a single armed band has been encountered by the United States soldiers. The entire federal force in the district does not exceed one thousand men, and these, in small squads, scour the country by night and make arrests with impunity. If the people were disposed to resist the government they could annihilate this little force in a single night; but thus far they have submitted quietly. True enough, apprehensions are expressed lest the young men who have been driven from their homes, or whose relatives have been arrested, become desperate and inaugurate a guerilla warfare. Such a finale to the deplorable era inaugurated is not impossible; but it must be said, in simple justice to them, that the influential citizens are counselling quiet acquiescence in everything done by the military authorities.

THE MEDLICOTT MURDER TRIAL IN KANSAS.

Review of the Case.

The jury in the case of Dr. Medlicott, after being out from half-past nine o'clock on Wednesday night until half-past eight o'clock Thursday morning, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The jury could not consistently have found a verdict for any lesser degree under the circumstances, as the laws of Kansas make killing by poison murder. One juror stated that he was in favor of murder in the second degree, but yielded to the opinions of the other twelve. A motion for a new trial was made, and as it will probably not be granted by Judge Bassett the case will go to the Supreme Court. A large number of exceptions were taken to the rulings of the Court during the progress of the trial, and it is not improbable that some of these rulings may be decided to have been erroneous. For instance, there was one rather curious piece of testimony. Johnson, the cell mate of Medlicott, was not allowed to state what Medlicott said in his sleep, but was permitted to state what he told Medlicott he had said in his sleep. These somnambulic revelations had, doubtless, their full influence upon the minds of the jurors. There are other points upon which the counsel for the defence confidently expect to obtain from the Supreme Court a reversal of the judgment.

The case, taken in all its details, is one of the most singular and interesting in the annals of criminal jurisprudence. A brief epitome of the leading facts connected with it may not be uninteresting.

Isaac M. Ruth had married, as his second wife, the divorced wife of Mr. Seymour Voullaire, of this city, at a time when Voullaire was supposed to be in a dying condition from a pistol ball fired by Ruth. Several months afterward Ruth and his wife removed to Lawrence, Kansas, where Ruth had resided before the war. Ruth obtained a situation as bookkeeper in the office of the Lawrence *Tribune*, and was a quiet, industrious man of business.

About the same time a young physician, named John J. Medlicott, located at Lawrence and commenced the practice of his profession. He was about thirty years of age, well educated, of good address, manners and appearance. His wife was about twenty years his senior—a quiet, patient, unassuming woman. He had married her in Maryland, against the remonstrance of her friends, who believed her little fortune of five or six thousand dollars had more to do with Medlicott's choice than affection for the woman. The young physician obtained a fair practice and was a member of the Episcopal church.

Medlicott became the family physician of Ruth, and his account book, produced in Court, showed that he made no charge for his services, although his visits were as frequent as twice a day. Indeed, so frequent were his visits to Mrs. Ruth, and so uniformly were the doors locked and the curtains drawn, that the neighbors gossiped about it, and surmised that there was a criminal intimacy between the parties.

In December last, Medlicott's wife died very suddenly, and it is remarkable that her symptoms strongly resembled those of Ruth at his death, four months later. Dark hints were thrown out at the time, but little was said, and the body was interred at Lawrence. The cause of her death was stated to be apoplexy, but a physician who was there at the time declares that no symptoms of apoplexy were observable. In the memorandum book in which Ruth wrote his last letter is a penciled note of the death of Mrs. Medlicott, from which he wrote her obituary in the newspaper, and it is there stated that she died of apoplexy. There can be no doubt that Medlicott himself furnished the dates and cause of death to Ruth.

After the death of his wife, the doctor became still more attentive to his patient, who, according to her own statement, was afflicted with rheumatic sores in various parts of her body, and spent a great part of her time in bed. Yet it appears she frequently attended dances, and sometimes rode out with the doctor in his buggy. Notwithstanding the gossip of the town, it does not appear that Ruth was jealous of the attentions of the doctor to his wife, but remained on friendly terms with him up to the hour of his death.

On the 26th of April, in the afternoon, Mrs. Ruth went to Leavenworth on a visit. That night Ruth and Medlicott played three games of chess at the house of the former, and they parted between nine and ten o'clock. The next morning Ruth was found dead in his bed, with froth and blood oozing from his mouth. Of course the family physician was the first person sent for, and his conduct in the presence of the dead excited remark.

The strongest feature of the whole case is the letter written by Ruth to his wife, just before he died, informing her that Medlicott had given him a quinine powder half an hour before, and requesting her, in case of his death, to have his body examined. In this letter he describes his symptoms with some minuteness, and states that the clock has just struck eleven. The memorandum book was found lying on his coat, on the piano, with his vest and pants lying on it. The question will at once arise, why did he not call to his assistance the physician who slept next door, within a few feet of his room? By doing so he might have saved his life. He, however, strange as it may appear, spent the last moments of consciousness in writing a letter which, on the trial, was the most convincing evidence that he was murdered.

As soon as the letter was discovered Medlicott was arrested and lodged in jail. He immediately sent for a lawyer, and the result of the conference was that the lawyer had Mrs. Ruth taken to his own house immediately on her return from Leavenworth, and before she had seen the corpse of her husband. What transpired between the lawyer and the lady has not been revealed, but the prisoner subsequently stated that the lawyer assured him "there was no danger."

In the cell in which Medlicott was confined was a young man named Henry Johnson, alias Sperry—the same man who was fined in the United States Circuit Court in this city about a year ago for defrauding the revenue department. Johnson was imprisoned on a charge of burglary and larceny. He became satisfied of Medlicott's guilt from hearing him talk in his sleep. The spirits of the dead haunted him in his dreams. The apparition of his wife hovered over him in his midnight slumbers, and he started up with glaring eyeballs and exclaimed, "O God, Sarah! are you here?" The dying agonies of Ruth were re-enacted in his dreamy imagination, and he would smooth the drapery of his couch and say, "Be quiet, Ruth! Take this, and it will do you good!"

Johnson, who is described as a professional burglar in appearance, conceived the idea of winning his own freedom by obtaining satisfactory evidences of the guilt of his fellow prisoner. He succeeded in gaining Medlicott's confidence and in obtaining from him letters that are a virtual confession of guilt. One of these letters was a glowing love-sick epistle to Mrs. Ruth, written as he stated on the stand, to change the current of her feelings against him. To understand this expression it is necessary to know that the newspapers had published a report that Mrs. Ruth had vowed vengeance against the murderer of her husband, and had sworn her children over his cold corpse to avenge his death. These fearful threats explain why Medlicott was so anxious to mollify her—why he wrote in one of the intercepted letters that he "could not go to trial without knowing what this woman will swear to."

The analysis of the contents of the stomach made by the chemists showed that Ruth had died of morphine poison, and from a subsequent examination of another portion of the body discovered the presence of atrophine, as testified by the chemist. The body of Mrs. Medlicott was also exhumed and it is said that these two poisons were discovered. It appears that the mixture of these two poisons will have the effect of preventing the usual post mortem appearances produced by either, although the one is frequently used as an antidote for the other.

These and numerous minor facts and circumstances were carefully gathered by the prosecuting attorney, and on the trial were presented to the jury in such a clear and forcible manner that no doubt remained of the guilt of the accused, and the verdict was "murder in the first degree."

The defence attempted to account for the death of Ruth on three theories—first, that he died from the effects of the quinine, taken in the worst stage of congestive chill; second, that he took morphine by mistake for quinine; third, that he committed suicide and wrote the dying letter to save his life insurance policy. In support of the first theory they proved by several respectable physicians that genuine somnolence killed when injudiciously administered. In support of the second theory, that morphine was taken by mistake, it was shown that both quinine and morphine were in the room, in boxes resembling each other, and it was easy for one to be mistaken for the other. The theory of suicide was sustained by ingenious facts and arguments.

The defence was very ably conducted by Judge Thatcher and Mr. W. W. Nevison, of Lawrence, assisted by Mr. Johnson, of Garnett. The prosecution showed equal if not superior ability. It should have been mentioned that the trial took place at the town of Garnett, Anderson county, the accused having demanded a change of venue from Lawrence. Mr. John Hutchings, Prosecuting Attorney of Douglas county, prepared the case with a great deal of labor and ingenuity, and made a most excellent speech in opening the arguments. Mr. Thomas F. Fenlon, of Leavenworth, in his masterly speech to the jury, made it apparent to all who heard him that he is one of the best criminal lawyers in the Union. His argument, it was said, did more than anything else to convince the jury. Colonel C. E. Mason, Prosecuting Attorney of Franklin county, rendered valuable services to the State in searching authorities and giving advice in the conduct of the case. Judge Bassett, who presided, conducted the proceedings with the utmost decorum, and showed himself to be a thorough jurist and an impartial and clear-headed judge. The case, it is presumed, will go to the Supreme Court.

The trial was, as before remarked, an exceedingly interesting one, and presented features entirely new in the annals of criminal trials. No case that has occurred in this part of the country for many years has excited so much interest among the people, and for this reason the above brief review is deemed proper at the time.

THE ALLEGED MURDER IN THE NINETEENTH WARD.

In the case of John Rourke, late of 305 East Forty-sixth street, who is alleged to have been fatally beaten during a drunken quarrel on Saturday night, no investigation has yet been held, and will not till Monday next. Captain Gunner, of the Nineteenth precinct, has four of five witnesses detained in the station house, and will keep them till the inquest takes place.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
TUESDAY, Oct. 31—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was lower, but the decline brought in buyers and the market became active. Cotton was steady and a shade better on less favorable advices as to the crop coming to market.

MONEY IRREGULAR.

Money was easy during the usual hours for making engagements, and borrowers supplied themselves readily at six and seven per cent. Later in the afternoon there was a pressure to lend, and several transactions were reported at as low as four per cent; but before the close of banking hours the rate underwent a sharp turn and seven per cent was actively bid for money at the close. The sudden scarcity at this time was reported to be the result of a calling in of loans by the Broadway Bank, which institution will pay to-morrow (November 1) about three million dollars of interest on the city debt as well as the principal of some of the city revenue bonds. The changed condition of the market was also due, doubtless, to the reversal of the speculative position of some of the leading operators on the Stock Exchange.

Prime commercial was quoted 10 a 18 per cent discount for the several grades.

Foreign exchange was weak and lower in actual business, through a pressure of bills to obtain gold for use in the gold market, but asking rates were nominally the same.

GOLD STRONG—111¼ a 112¼.

The gold market was strong and advanced to 112¼, the upward movement being only briefly interrupted by a reaction to 112. The "short" interest became alarmed at the scarcity of cash gold and took the alternative of covering, producing a rise for the day of five-eighths per cent. The stronger feeling was assisted also by the light disbursements so far on account of November interest. Borrowers paid one-eighth per cent for the use of gold in some instances this afternoon, and late this evening 3.32 was bid for the use of more to-morrow. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	111¾	2 P. M.	112¾
11 A. M.	111¾	3 P. M.	112
12 M.	111¾	3:30 P. M.	112¾
1 P. M.	112¼	4 P. M.	112¾
1:32 P. M.	112¾	5:30 P. M.	112¾ a 112¼

In the gold loan market the rates ranged from flat to ⅛ per cent for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$29,211,000
Gold balances	1,376,936
Currency balances	1,546,100

GOVERNMENTS STRONG.

The government list was strong, in sympathy with the upward turn in gold, but without important improvement or change in prices. The following were the closing street quotations:—United States currency sixes, 111¼ a 111¾; do. do., 1881, registered, 115¾ a 115¾; do. do., coupon, 116¼ a 116½; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 111 a 111¼; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 114¾ a 114¾; do. do., 1864, do. do., 114¾ a 114¾; do. do., 1865, do. do., 114¾ a 115; do. do., registered, January and July, 113¾ a 113¾; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 113½ a 113¾; do. do., 1867, do. do., 113¾ a 113¾; do. do., 1868, do. do., 113¾ a 113¾; do. ten-forties, registered, 108¾ a 109½; do. do., coupon, 109¾ a 109¾.

STOCKS IRREGULAR AND LOWER.

The stock market was strong up to the time the money market became active, as above noted, and the early speculation was decidedly buoyant, Lake Shore taking the lead and advancing to 109¾. The general list improved one-half per cent as compared with the prices at the beginning of business. The first indication of weakness was given by Lake Shore, which was pressed for sale on the refusal of the Trust Company to give receipts for stock filed for the award of the 40 per cent stock dividend. The company have not been able as yet to prepare the scrip certificates, and as the first instalment of ten per cent falls due to-morrow a number of the shares of stock were offered for registration. To allow ample margin of time for the payment of subscriptions the Stock Exchange decided to call the stock "with privilege on" until Monday next, November 6. This will doubtless enable stockholders and the Trust Company to adjust their affairs. The stock, however, fell to 98¾, occasioning weakness all around, the depression being helped by the sharp inquiry for money at the close, especially as the impression gained ground that the "bear-bull" clique, yielding to constitutional instincts, had unloaded during the strong market of the past few days and were now disposed to operate according to their time-honored principles.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	*Lowest.*
New York Central, consolidated	90	89
New York Central scrip	85¾	84¾
Erie	29	28¼
Reading	108¾	107¾
Lake Shore	109¾	98¾
Wabash	59¾	55¾
Pittsburg	123¾	122
Northwestern	61	55¾
Northwestern preferred	85¾	83¼
Rock Island	101	99¾
St. Paul	56¾	55¾
St. Paul preferred	76¾	76
Ohio and Mississippi	37¾	37½
Union Pacific	24¾	23¾
Western Union Telegraph	62	60¾
Pacific Mail	48¾	47¼

SOUTHERN SECURITIES DULL.

The Southern list was dull, with low prices for the Tennessees and South Carolinas, but was otherwise steady, if not strong. The following were the closing street quotations:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 65¾ a 66; do. new, 65 a 65; Virginia, ex coupon, 60 a 60¾; do. registered stock, old, 49 a 52; do. sixes, consolidated bonds, 60½ a 61; do. sixes, deferred scrip, 25 a 26; Georgia sixes, 80 a 84; do. sevens, 87 a 92; do. sevens, gold, 87 a 93; North Carolina, ex coupon, 36¾ a 37; do. funding, 1866, 25 a 32; do. do., 1864, 20 a 25; do. new, 19 a 20; do. special tax, 15¾ a 18; Missouri sixes, 94¾ a 94½; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 93 a 94; Louisiana sixes, 65 a 70; do. new, 60 a 62; do. levee sixes, 65 a 70; do. do. eights, 75 a 80; do. do. eights, 1875, 76 a 80; do. Penitentiary sevens, 65 a 70; do. railroad eights, 75 a 80; Alabama fives, 67 a 70; do. eights, 99 a 100; do. eights, Montgomery and Eufala Railroad, 90 a 95; South Carolina sixes, 72 a 75; do. new, January and July, 32½ a 33½; do. do., April and October, 33 a 33; Arkansas sixes, funded, 54 a 56.

THE RAILROAD BONDS.

The following were the bids for the railroad bonds:—

New York Cen 6s, 1887	93½	Gt West 1st m, 1888	92
New York Cen 6s, 1887, 2d	91	Gt West 2d m, 1893	85
New York Cen 7s, 1876, pref	101½	Quincy & Tol 1st, 1890	93½
Erie 7s, 1st m, sterling	85	Ill & South Iowa 1st m	86
Erie 7s, 4th m	85½	Chic & Alton sinking fund	100
Erie 7s, 5th m	85½	Gal & Chic 1st m	100
Erie, N Y & E 1st m, 7s	97	Chic R I & Pac 6s	100¾
Long Dock bonds	80	Chic & Iowa 1st m	99
Hud R R 6s, 1st m	100	New Jersey Cen 1st m	104½
Hud R R 7s, 2d m	100	Pitts, F W & Chic 1st m	105¾
Harlem 1st m 7s	112½	Pitts, F W & Chic 2d m	100
Chicago & Alton 1st m	112½	Pitts, F W & Chic 3d m	100
Mich S & N I 7 p c	95	Clev & Pitts con 7s	93
Mich S & N I 7 p c, 2 m	95	Clev & Pitts 1st m	98
Pac R R 7s, guar by No. 2	93½	Clev & Pitts 2d m	98
Central Pac gold bonds	91½	Clev & Pitts 3d m	98
Union Pacific 1st m bds	95¾	Clev & Pitts 4th m	98½
Union Pac 1st grant 7s	75	Chic & Alton 7s	94
Union Pac land grants 10s	75	Chic & Alton 1st m	101½
Ill Cen 7 p c, 1875	100	Chic & Alton income	90
Ill Cen 7 p c, sterling bds	93	Chic & Alton con	92
Alton & T H 1st m	97	Chic & Alton sinking	90
Alton & T H 2d m pref	80	St L & Iron Mt 1st m	93
Alton & T H 2d m inc	75	Mo & M 1st m, St L to Pa	104
Chic & N W 1st bds	92	Mo & M 1st m, 7-30	93½
Chic & N W 2d m	85	Mo & M Pac 1st m	93½
Han & St Jo 6s	100	Cen Mo & Pac Cent 1st m	85½
Pac Lack & W 1st m	100	Tol, Wab & W 1st m	93
Pac Lack & W 2d m	98½	Tol, Peo & W 1st m	87
Tol & Wab 1st m, cy	93	Tol, Peo & War 2d m	74
Tol & Wab 1st m, St L div	86	N York & Harlem 7s	109
Tol & Wab cons bds	85½	Cedar F & Minn 1st m	91
Tol & Wab cons con	83½		

THE EXPORTS OF THE WEEK.

The aggregate amount of exports, exclusive of specie, from the port of New York for the week ending October 31, 1871, was $4,918,286.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, Oct. 31—10:15 A. M.

$5000 U S 5-20 c, '65	114¾	$5000 Ark & T 1st bc	78
100 U S 5-20 c, '65	115¼	50 Am Ex Bank	109
100 U S 5-20 c, '67	115¾	10 Bk of Republic	118
2000 U S 5-20 c, '67	115¾	100 Nicholas Bk	112
5000 U S 5-20 c, '67	115¾	200 Sav R Coal	45
10000 Tenn 6's, old	66	100 Pac M SS Co	47¾
1000 Va 6s, con	66	100 do	47¾
20000 N Car 6s, old	33	200 West Un Tel	61¾
2000 N Car 6s, new	30	100 do	61¾
10000 So Car 6s, Jan & July	33	200 Am Coal	40
10000 So Car 6s, April & Oct	33	100 Cum Coal & Nd	40
6000 Missouri 6's	93	200 Sil Spring	55¾
1000 N Y C 6s, b c	107¾	200 Adams Ex	95
1000 Erie 6s, 1st m	85¾	100 Canton Co	54
2000 N Y C 6s, '77	92¾	100 Del & Hud Canal	89¾
2000 N Y C 7s, '76	102	100 Del, Lack & W R R	98¾
5000 P F & C 8s	115	300 N Y C & H R	98¾
4000 C & R 1st m 7s	107½	1000 do	98¾
1000 do	107¾	200 do	98¾
4000 Union Pac 1st m	89¼	300 do	98¾
25000 do	89¼	300 Pitts, Ft W & C R R	98¾
1000 do	89¾	400 Clev & Pitts R R	122¾
1000 Up Pac 1st m	89	100 Chic & N W R R b	82¾
5000 Mich S & N I 7s	103¾	200 do	82¾
5000 Ala Cen R 1st m	85	200 Col, C & I C R R	82¾
10000 Ill & So Iowa 1st m	87¾	100 do	82¾
10000 do	87¾	300 New Jer Cen R R	104
15000 Tol & Wab 1st m	90¾	25 do	104¾
1000 T & W 1st m, 7 p c	86	100 Chic & R I R R	104¾

12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$14000 U S 6s, '81, r	115½	$5000 US 5-20, c, '67	115½
6000 US 6's, '81, c	116½	60000 US 5-20, c, '67	115¾
20000 US 5-20, r, '65, n	113¾	15000 do	115¾
10000 US 5-20, r, '67	113¾	35000 US 5-20, c, '68	113¾

One o'Clock P. M.

$20000 Tenn 6's, old	66	50 shs Reading RR	103
15000 S Car 6's, n, J & J	32¾	100 Mich Cen RR	117¾
4000 Missouri 6's	94	300 L S & M S RR	80⅝
1000 Mo 6's, H & St J 1s	93¾	200 do	80⅝
10000 Cen Pac gld bds	101¾	50 Un Pac RR	24¾
15000 N J Cen, 1st m	101¾	100 do	24¾
4000 Chic & Alton bds	90⅝	100 Cleve & Pitts RR	93¾
1000 Ala Mid Coal Co	22	50 C, C, C & I RR	80½
200 West Un Tel	61¾	200 C & N W RR	80⅝
100 do	61¾	200 do	80⅝
500 do	61¾	70 New Jer Cen RR	104¾
1000 do	62	500 do	104¾
200 do	61¾	600 Chic & R I RR	104¾
100 Quick Mes Co	17¾	100 T, W & W RR	58¾
200 Adams Ex Co	94	100 Bos, H & Erie	24
10 Am Nor U Exp	55	200 do	24
100 U S Express Co	95¾	100 Clev & Akron RR	115
100 do	96	100 Ohio & M RR	37¼
100 N Y C & H RR	98	100 H & St Jo RR	61¾
100 do	98¾	200 Han & St Jo RR pf	77
100 do	98¾	100 C, C & I C	17¾
1000 N Y Central scrip	85¾	100 do	17¾
200 Harlem RR	121½	25 Morris & Ess RR	95¾

Receipts and Disbursements at the Office of the United States Assistant Treasurer at New York for the Month Ending October 31, 1871.

September 30, 1871, by balance		$33,782,024
Receipts during the month—		
On account of customs	$12,775,257	
Gold notes	4,693,500	
Internal revenue	642,459	
Three per cent certificates	10,000	
Post Office Department	1,473,476	
Transfers	16,151,723	
Patent fees	2,476	
Miscellaneous	8,413,836	
Disbursing accounts	5,074,168	
Assay Office	451,752	
Interest accounts—In coin	3,996,450	
		53,631,088
Total		$137,413,112
Payments—		
Treasury drafts	$44,625,398	
Post Office drafts	1,064,879	
Disbursing accounts	8,818,961	
Assay Office	538,635	
Interest accounts—In coin	1,786,929	
		56,834,797
Balance		$80,598,314
Balance to Cr. Treasurer U. S.	$79,366,048	
Do. to disbursing accounts	8,762,025	
Do. to Assay Office	1,470,241	
		$0,598,314
Receipts for customs in October, 1871		12,775,257
Receipts for customs in October, 1870		11,721,491
Increase October, 1871		$1,059,855

Statement of Business at the United States Assay Office at New York for the Month Ending October 31, 1871.

Deposits of gold—	
Foreign coins	$85,000
Foreign bullion	65,000
United States bullion	699,000
Fine gold bars, redeposited for coin	47,000
Total	$897,000
Deposits of silver, including purchases—	
Fine silver bars, redeposited for coin	$93,000
Foreign coins	5,000
Foreign bullion	25,000
United States bullion (contained in gold)	10,000
United States bullion (Nebraska)	25,000
United States bullion (Utah)	20,000
United States bullion (Lake Superior)	8,000
United States bullion (Nevada)	80,000
United States bullion (Colorado)	50,000
United States bullion (Montana)	7,000
Total	$423,000
Total deposits—Payable in bars	$650,000
Total deposits—Payable in coin	640,000
Total	$1,290,000
Gold bars stamped	$711,363
Silver bars stamped	266,425
Transmitted to the United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage	473,886

STREET QUOTATIONS.

5:30 o'Clock P. M.

Western Union	60¾ a	60⅝	N Orleans pf	88½ a	88⅝
Pacific Mail	47¼ a	47⅜	Rock Island	100⅛ a	100¼
N Y Cen con	89¼ a	89¾	St. Paul	56 a	56⅛
N Y Cen scrip	84⅜ a	84⅝	St. Paul pref	76 a	76⅛
Erie	28½ a	28¾	Wabash	55¾ a	56¼
Reading	107¾ a	107⅝	Ohio & Miss	37 a	37⅛
Lake Shore	98¾ a	98⅞	Union Pacific	23¾ a	23⅝
Pittsburg	123¼ a	123¾	Ros, Har & Erie	8 a	9
Northwestern	59¾ a	60	Chi, C & Ind Cen	17¾ a	18

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Western Union	60¾ a	60⅝	N Orleans pf	88½ a	88⅝
Pacific Mail	47¼ a	47⅜	Rock Island	100⅛ a	100¼
N Y Cen con	89¼ a	89¾	St. Paul	56 a	56⅛
N Y Cen scrip	84⅜ a	84⅝	St. Paul pref	76 a	76⅛
Erie	28½ a	28¾	Wabash	55¾ a	56¼
Reading	107¾ a	107⅝	Ohio & Miss	37 a	37⅛
Lake Shore	98¾ a	98⅞	Union Pacific	23¾ a	23⅝
Pittsburg	123¼ a	123¾	Ros, Har & Erie	8 a	9
Northwestern	59¾ a	60	Chi, C & Ind Cen	17¾ a	18

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

TUESDAY, Oct. 31—5 P. M.

ASHES.—The market continued quiet at $7 75 a $8 25 for pots and $9 25 a $9 75 for pearls.

CANDLES under a moderate jobbing demand were steady at 23c. a 27c. for stearic, 29c. for plain sperm, 33c. for patent sperm, 13c. a 15c. for adamantine, and 24c. for paraffine.

COFFEE.—The market for all descriptions was without improvement in any respect. Buyers and sellers continued apart in their views, and the tendency of values was downward. No sales of cargo invoices were effected. Messrs. Arden & White sum up the stock of Rio and Santos coffee in the United States as follows—New York, 25,110 bags; Baltimore, 2,001 bags; New Orleans, none; Charleston, 1,000 bags; Mobile, none; Galveston, 7,000 bags; Savannah, none. Total, 35,111.

COTTON.—Under continued favorable advices from Liverpool and moderate receipts at the ports the market for cotton on the spot and to arrive was materially better, with an improved demand from both shippers and spinners. Prices ruled at least ⅛c. per lb. higher, to which advance we commather better prices. A good business was again consummated in future deliveries at ⅛c. per lb. advance, the market closing firm at the improvement. The sales reported on 'Change sum up as follows:—

	Up'ds.	*Low Grades.*	*Total.*
Export	1,025	572	1,597
Consumption	954	579	1,533
Speculation	57	—	57
In transit	500	—	500
Total	2,536	631	3,167

—For future delivery (basis low middling) the sales have been as follows:—Last evening, November, 2,200 at 17 5-16c., 100 at 17⅜c.; December, 100 at 18⅛c., 2,900 at 18 9-16c., 4,400 at 18⅝c., 600 at 18 11-16c.; January, 900 at 18⅞c., 100 at 18 13-16c.; February, 500 at 19c.; March, 200 at 19¼c.; April, 100 at 19¼c.; from on board Charleston, 900, private terms; Savannah, 100, November, shipped, 24c. freight, 17⅛c. Total, 12,300 bales. To-day—November, 100 at 17⅝c., 200 at 17 15-16c., 400 at 18c., 100 at 18 1-16c., 200 at 18 3-16c., 200 at 18⅜c.; December, 200 at 18⅝c., 200 at 18 11-16c., 100 at 18 13-16c., 500 at 18¾c., 400 at 18 15-16c., 100 at 19c., 100 at 19 1-16c., 500 at 19⅛c., 400 at 19 3-16c., 300 at 19 5-16c., 200 at 19⅜c.; January, 200 at 19c., 1,100 at 19⅛c., 100 at 19 5-16c., 300 at 19⅜c.; February, 200 at 19⅛c., 100 at 19 11-16c., 300 at 19¾c.; April, 500 at 19¾c., 100 at 19⅞c., 100 at March and April, at 19⅝c., together free on board at Mobile. Sales reported on private terms—total, 10,500 bales. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries were:—November, 18.07c.; December, 18.49c.; January, 18.81c.; March, 19.41c. We quote:—

	Orleans.	*Alabama.*	*Texas.*	*Uplands.*
Ordinary	15½	15½	15½	17
Good

BEATEN TO DEATH.

Man's Inhumanity to Woman—Horrible Atrocity at Sing Sing—A Wife Murdered by Her Husband—The Demon of Intemperance Again—More Work for the Grand Jury.

Last Monday, at Sing Sing, Coroner Smith held an inquest on the body of a woman named Julia Wise, whose death on the previous day resulted from brutal injuries inflicted upon her by her husband, Richard Wise.

It seems that the parties, who were inhabitants of what is known as "Nigger alley," were of dissipated habits, and, owing to the frequency of their drunken orgies and quarrellings, had rendered themselves obnoxious to their not over fastidious neighbors. On Thursday afternoon Wise and the deceased drank copiously, and during the inevitable fight which followed the inhuman husband took the deceased in his arms and

THREW HER OVER A FENCE

which skirted a steep bank on the opposite side. Having staggered down to the dock some hours later Wise met J. G. Many, the village collector, and told him that his (Wise's) wife was lying dead near the house. Believing that something was wrong Many at once proceeded to the place named, and there found the wretched woman in a state of semi-intoxication lying where her husband had so heinously thrown her. Although conscious the sufferer appeared to be laboring under intense pain and frequently complained of her back. She was assisted into the squalid hovel, which for her and her family served the purpose of a home, and from which she was destined never to emerge again except as a corpse. Next day (Friday) the husband again, and while both were still under the influence of liquor, attacked the deceased, whom he dragged to the floor, and, having beaten her in an inhuman manner,

TRAMPLED UPON THE PROSTRATE WOMAN

with a pair of heavy boots. This was done in presence of their daughter, a child of ten years, who subsequently testified against the accused. The latter was arrested on Saturday evening, after the ante-mortem statement of the deceased had been taken. The woman lingered until the following morning, when she expired, after intense suffering.

A post-mortem examination of the body was made by two of the village physicians, who found the internal organs

A MASS OF CLOTTED BLOOD.

After hearing the testimony adduced the jury rendered a verdict that "deceased came to her death from injuries inflicted by her husband." Wise was accordingly committed to the county jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Deceased was about forty years of age and leaves three children. The prisoner is about the same age, and has always borne a bad reputation in the village. Both parties were addicted to the frequent abuse of strong drink, the prisoner especially being regarded as a pest in the neighborhood.

It is understood that in addition to his natural viciousness when under the influence of liquor Wise had a special reason for kicking his wife to death. Well authenticated report says that the unfortunate woman recently

DISPOSED OF A LOT

which she owned near the dock, and having obtained the proceeds, refused to hand them over to her husband. This money the deceased is said to have carried in her bosom for safety, and it is believed that the prisoner resolved on the diabolical crime of murdering her for the purpose of obtaining it. It is also asserted on good authority that Wise was compelled to leave Ireland precipitately on account of having killed a man with whom he quarrelled there. Some of the relatives of the murdered man abided to are at present living in the village of Sing Sing.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the Franklin at Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 31, 1871.

The United States steam frigate Franklin, which has been stationed in Europe for some time past as the flagship of the squadron, arrived at this port to-day. She encountered heavy gales during the entire passage across the Atlantic, and was compelled to obtain a supply of coal at Halifax. The officers and crew are all well.

Arrival of the Frigate Richmond at Philadelphia.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 31, 1871.

Passed in, steam frigate Richmond, from Gibraltar.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant Commander Charles O'Neill is ordered to the receiving ship Ohio; Master Theodore T. Wood, to the Pacific fleet. Lieutenant Commander Francis M. Green is detached from the Severn and placed on sick leave; Chaplain John Blake, from the Californian, and granted three months' leave; Passed Assistant Paymaster E. V. Whitehouse, from the Saratoga, and ordered to settle his accounts; Assistant Surgeon Charles K. Young, from the Saratoga, and placed on waiting orders.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Rearranging Military Departments.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1871.

The President, Secretary of War and General Sherman are now engaged in rearranging the military departments of the country, and an order will soon be issued making a change in the geographical limits of some of the departments and changes in the commanders thereof. The expectation of this order is making quite a stir in military circles, and numerous letters have already been received at the department inquiring as to its provisions. Excepting the three officials above named no one, as yet, knows the details of the forthcoming order.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE, during the week ending Saturday, November 4, 1871, will close at this office on Tuesday at 11½ A. M., on Wednesday at 6 A. M., on Thursday at 6½ A. M., and on Saturday at 7½ A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Bureau of Arrears, office of the Clerk of Arrears, Sept. 11, 1871.

Notice of sale of Lands and Tenements for unpaid taxes of 1865, 1867 and 1868, and Croton water rents of 1865, 1868 and 1869.

Under the direction of the Comptroller of the city of New York, the undersigned hereby gives public notice, pursuant to the provisions of the act, entitled "An act for the collection of taxes, assessments and Croton water rents in the city of New York, and to amend the several acts in relation thereto," passed April 8, 1871.

That the respective owners of all lands and tenements in the city of New York on which taxes have been laid and confirmed, situated in the wards Nos. 1 to 22, inclusive, for the years 1865, 1867 and 1868, and are now remaining due and unpaid, and also the respective owners of all lands and tenements in the city of New York, situated in the wards aforesaid, on which the regular Croton water rents have been laid for the years 1865, 1868 and 1869, and are now remaining due and unpaid, are required to pay the said taxes and Croton water rents so remaining due and unpaid to the Clerk of Arrears, at his office, in the Department of Finance, in the new Court House, with the interest thereon, at the rate of twelve per cent per annum to the time of payment, with the charges of this notice and advertisement; and if default shall be made in such payment such lands and tenements will be sold at public auction, at the new Court House, in the City Hall Park, in the city of New York, on Thursday, the 14th day of December, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, for the lowest term of years at which any person shall offer to take the same in consideration of advancing the amount of tax or Croton water rent, as the case may be, so due and unpaid, and the interest thereon as aforesaid to the time of sale, and together with the charges of this advertisement, and all other costs and charges accrued thereon, and that such sale will be continued from time to time until all the lands and tenements here advertised for sale shall be sold.

And notice is hereby further given that a detailed statement of the taxes and the Croton water rents, the ownership of the property taxed and on which Croton water rents are unpaid, is published in a pamphlet, and that copies of the pamphlet are deposited in the office of the Bureau of the Clerk of Arrears, and will be delivered to any person applying for the same. A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.

PROPOSALS.

POST OFFICE AND UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE, New York city.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Oct. 31, 1871.

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M., November 9, 1871, for furnishing, delivering, adding and putting in place the wrought and cast iron work exhibited in plans, specifications and schedules now in this office, consisting of rolled iron beams, channel irons, angle and T irons, tie rods, bolster-on plates, angle and tie plates, bolts, rivets, &c., and cast iron columns, pilasters, entablature, brackets, bed plates, &c.

The work of the columns, pilasters, rolled-iron beams, &c., to third story, must be furnished, delivered, fitted and put in place as rapidly as required by the Superintendent or the progress of the work, the whole to be completed and put in place by July 4, 1872.

The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and engines in putting the work in place without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the department when required.

All scaffolding to be furnished by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece, lineal foot, or by weight, for the various beams, channel irons, castings, &c., as provided for in the schedules.

The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.

Payments will be made, monthly, deducting ten per cent until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of $50,000 that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court or District Attorney of the district where he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed forms to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for executing the work.

Proposals will be endorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, Nos. 135 East Eighteenth street.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments, at prices that defy competition. Mortgages taken in trade.

SLATE MANTELS AT VERY LOW PRICES. TENBRUS SLATE CO., 40 West Eighteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, 217 TO 223 West Fifty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.—Marble, Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones; large variation in style; designs on application.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A FINE STORE, 20X70, ON EIGHTH STREET, THREE doors from Broadway, opposite Clinton Hall, to let, suitable for any first class business. E. G. LOCKE, 139 Eighth street, opposite Clinton Hall.

A FLOOR TO LET—AT 50 EAST TWELFTH STREET, near Broadway; a splendid opportunity for a dressmaker or milliner or for light housekeeping. Inquire as above at L. Ebert's confectionery.

A STORE TO LET ON WARREN STREET, ONE block from Broadway; 55x25 feet; possession immediately. Apply at 54 Warren street.

A FINE LOFTS, 50 BY 100, WITH STEAM POWER, TO let.—Suitable for light manufacturing purposes; good light. Apply at Nos. 55 and 57 Wooster street.

A FOR PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST—TWO ROOMS CONnecting, handsomely furnished, on first floor, 20 West Fifteenth street.

A FOR RENT—WELL LIGHTED ROOMS, WITH STEAM Power, in central locality. Address box 3,023 Post office.

A GOOD PREMISES TO LET, 60X40, WEST THIRTYfourth street, opposite new market. Apply to GYLES, 205 West Thirty-third street.

A TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL STORE AND BASEMENT IN the brown stone block near Twenty-ninth street, on Ninth avenue; also a Store, 70 Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn, at low rents. Inquire on premises or of JOHN S. GILMORE, 302 West Twenty-eighth street.

A TO LET—FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, the whole or part of the new Building, 100 feet deep, 398 Broome street. Address J. D. LYNDE, 138 Pearl street.

A TO LET—IN NEW BROWN STONE BUILDING, 296 Grand street Store, 60 feet deep; first class Apartments; also fine Basement. Inquire at RICKER'S, 294½ Grand street.

A TO LET—A STORE, WITH TWO LARGE WINDOWS, 210 South Fifth avenue (Laurens street), near Grand; a good location for any business; rent $350. Apply to GEO. DURROCHE, 169 Bleecker street, near Greene.

A TO LET—PART OR WHOLE OF STORE 253½ WASHington street; well adapted for a wholesale grocery, fruit or produce business.

A TO RENT—TO A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, THE WELL known Rooms of the Fordham Engraving Company, 725 Broadway; it is all fitted up and will be let with one of Furniture, Tools, &c. Inquire on the premises.

713 BROADWAY.—FINE OFFICES TO RENT. APply to E. P. DUTTON & CO.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A AN ELEGANT MEDIUM SIZED FURNISHED HOUSE on Madison avenue to let. Apply to DUGGIN & GROSSMAN, Architects, 61 East Forty-first street, corner of Park avenue.

A —FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET FOR THE WINter or longer, in Twenty-third, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-ninth, Forty-seventh, Forty-ninth and other desirable localities.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

A FACT.—I HAVE ABOUT 50 FURNISHED AND UNfurnished Houses to let; some of them are of the best quality and location first class; 100 for sale.
N. C. BISHOP, 243 Broadway.

A FURNISHED HOUSE ON FOURTEENTH STREET to rent cheap—Contains 18 rooms; will be let unfurnished; Furniture can be bought reasonable; terms or payment made to suit; several boarders will remain. Apply to C. S. PECK & CO., 247 Broadway.

A MADISON AVENUE FIRST CLASS FURNISHED Dwelling to let on lease in an acceptable party; near Fortieth street; possession.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A SPLENDID FOUR STORY HOUSE, ON FIFTYsixth street, partly furnished, to let—Near Fifth avenue, and one on Forty-eighth street, East; moderate. Apply to JAMES PETTRETCH, 999 Sixth avenue.

A VERY LARGE BROWN STONE, COMPLETELY and elegantly furnished; a great portion of rent paid by a few select boarders.
KING & CO., 305 West Twenty-sixth street.

A FINE, CENTRAL LOCATION, FULLY FURNISHED house, private family preferred, at moderate rent; part taken in board if agreeable. Responsible parties call for three days on owner, 234 East Fourteenth street.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—217 EAST FORTYninth street, first block of brown stone houses east of Third avenue; house and furniture new and in perfect order; rent $1,000 per month. Apply to W. K. CLARK, 245 Canal st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSES, BETWEEN Fifth and Eighth avenues, Forties and Fiftieth streets; rents $2500, $2250, $2200 and $2000; for winter or longer. WILLIAM ELLIOTT & CO., 1,491 Broadway, near Forty-fifth street.

I WISH TO MEET WITH A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE who will take my House in Harlem, on a 100 foot street, nicely furnished, and allow myself and wife to remain in payment for same. Address X., box 172 Herald office.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THAT ELEGANT FOUR STORY high stoop brown stone house 346 East Fourteenth street, near Second avenue; would board large part of rent or not. Apply from 1 to 5.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A FIRST CLASS FOUR story House in perfect order; good location; suitable for a private family or first class boarding house; will be rented reasonably to a respectable party. Address SECURITY, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,255 Broadway.

TO RENT—PARTIALLY FURNISHED HOUSE, ON Fourth street, near Bowery; newly painted and repaired; to responsible party $35 per month. NICHOLS & CAFFERTY, 93 Fourth avenue, corner Eleventh street.

WEST FORTY-NINTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVEnue.—Full size brown stone House, elegantly furnished, all new, to let or lease, only to a first class tenant, abundantly responsible or with good security; boarders allowed, if satisfactory. Apply at 243 Broadway, room 8.

Unfurnished.

A FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT NEW HOUSE to rent; 18 rooms; well suited for a boarding house; fine location; Fifty-sixth street, first house west of Eighth avenue. Particulars on premises.

A CUBAN FAMILY, GOING ABROAD, WILL RENT their House, unfurnished, at a bargain. Apply on premises, 217 East Forty-fifth street, or to POTTER BROTHERS, Nos. 4 and 6 Warren street.

A NEAT, COSEY THREE STORY AND BASEMENT brick House to let low; all modern improvements. Inquire of EDWARD McMAHON, 224 East Eighty-second st.

A THREE STORY HOUSE, 41 EAST TWENTYeighth street, in perfect order, 14 rooms, with the improvements. Apply at 128 East Twenty-second street; rent $2,000.

A LARGE UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON West Twenty-second street, near Sixth avenue; $2,200; possession immediately. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

A NEW FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House on Murray Hill; immediate possession; mantel mirrors, &c.
THOS. J. DUNNIN, 554 Third avenue.

A —TO LET, ON FIFTY-SIXTH STREET, ONE OF the handsomest four-story high stoop brown stone Houses I have yet offered, at a moderate rent. Apply to JAMES PETTRETCH, 999 Sixth avenue.

A —TO LET, ON FIFTY-SIXTH STREET, WEST OF Eighth avenue, a four story English basement House, in good order, and will be rented cheap. Apply to JAMES PETTRETCH, 999 Sixth avenue.

BROWN STONE HOUSES IN GOOD, CENTRAL LOCAtions; rents, $1,500, $1,600, $2,000 and $2,200, with stable. WILLIAM ELLIOTT & CO., 1,491 Broadway, near Forty-fifth street.

TO LET—A PRETTY THREE STORY FRENCH ROOF House, with bath, gas, washtubs, heater, range; three minutes' ride from ferries; rent low to a party willing to pay quarterly in advance. 245 Hudson street.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A —TO LET, FURNISHED, UPPER PART OF HOUSE 1,179 Broadway, convenient to the Fifth Avenue and Grand Hotels, to suits, for gentlemen. Inquire at above address.

A RESPECTABLE GENTLEMAN CAN HAVE A COMfortably furnished Bedroom; bath and gas; terms moderate. 109 East Eleventh street, near Fourth avenue.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, TO gentlemen only, without board; convenient to Westminster, Everett and Clarendon Hotels; fire, gas and privilege of bathroom; family private. 131 East Seventeenth st.

A SUIT OF ROOMS TO LET.—TO GENTLEMEN, without board; also one single Room. Apply at 41 Union square, adjoining Westmoreland and near Everett Hotels.

A —TWO NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, ONE large, to private house, with use of bath, to gentlemen, from $25 upward. 215 Monroe street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET PART OF THEIR House, handsomely and comfortably furnished, for housekeeping; terms moderate. Apply at 112 West Fortieth street.

AT NO. 12 UNIVERSITY PLACE—AN ELEGANTLY furnished Parlor Floor, to a party of gentlemen; also a single Room; Breakfast if desired; references exchanged.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM, NEWLY FURNISHED, ONE or two beds; also a large Hall Room; house well heated; bath and gas; terms moderate. 147 East Fifteenth street.

A THIRD STORY FRONT ROOM, ELEGANTLY FURnished, suitable for gentleman and wife or family, with all conveniences, at a moderate price. 349 West Fourteenth street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT 32 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH street, near St. James Hotel, will let one large Room, well furnished, to one or two gentlemen, without board.

AN ELEGANT PARLOR FLOOR, FURNISHED, TO let, without board, with other Rooms, large and small, at 22 Clinton place, one door west of Fifth avenue.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING MORE ROOM THAN required, would rent nicely furnished Suit of Rooms, back room connecting, to a gentleman and wife; references. 216 West Forty-first street.

A NEWLY PAINTED AND FURNISHED ROOM TO let to gentlemen; gas, bath, hot and cold water; good neighborhood; reference given and required. 228 West Twenty-fifth street.

A SMALL REAR HOUSE, FIVE ROOMS, FURNISHED; also Rooms and single Rooms, gas stoves, &c., with or without Board; reasonable charges. 39 Bleecker street, east of Broadway.

A NEATLY FURNISHED PARLOR FLOOR, THREE Rooms, with conveniences for housekeeping; also a Reception Room to let, to a gentleman, at 138 Thirty-fifth street, near Broadway.

A —NUMBER OF VERY HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms to let, in good dwelling. Apply to NEW YORK LOAN AND REAL ESTATE COMPANY, 17 East Nineteenth street, corner of Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT, FURNISHED, one single or two small Double Rooms, to gentlemen, without board. 321 West Fifteenth street. References.

ELEGANT PARLOR FLOOR TO LET—FURNISHED, hot and cold water on floor, with other Rooms. 27 Clinton place, one door west of Fifth avenue.

FURNISHED FLOORS OR APARTMENTS TO LET—For light housekeeping, to small families; reasonable rent. Apply to A. C. GREENLEAF, 491 and 493 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

FURNISHED FOR HOUSEKEEPING—LARGE ROOM and Workroom, fronting Eighth avenue; neat and pleasant; also water closet; all on third floor; terms moderate. Call at 260 West Twenty-eighth street.

FURNISHED EXTRA LARGE TOP FLOOR FRONT Room and Closet, $7 weekly; reception and small Bedroom, $5; first class location. 109 East Fifteenth street, three doors from Union square.

FLOORS TO LET—IN THE FINE, NEWLY FINISHED high stoop brown stone House 236 Second avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, all improvements, for a small, fine family; second floor, four rooms; third floor, six rooms; furnished if required.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite, without board, to let; unexceptionable reference given and required. 20 West Fifteenth street.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECOND floor, without board, at 12 East Fourteenth street, near Delmonico's.

LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH AMPLE closets and use of bath, in a private family, near Broadway. Apply at 103 West Twenty-ninth street.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, $2 AND $4 per week, at 26 Third street, few doors east of Bowery.

PART OF A PRIVATE HOUSE TO LET—FURnished, to a small, desirable party; first class neighborhood; references required. Inquire at 251 West Forty-second street, near Broadway.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR housekeeping or otherwise, second floor, front, to parties desiring comfortable quarters for the winter. Apply at 102 West Seventeenth street.

THIRD STORY FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED, WITHout board, to let to gentlemen; gas, water and use of bath; private family; references required. 114 East Twenty-sixth street.

TO LET—FURNISHED, RECEPTION ROOM FOR AN office, with Bedroom adjoining, and 3 Rooms for light housekeeping in a private family owning English basement house 251 West Thirty-seventh street. References exchanged.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED PARLOR FLOOR, whole or single, for single gentlemen only. 52 Third street, near Second avenue.

TO LET—NEATLY FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR, FOR light housekeeping, consisting of two large rooms (one with alcove), ample closets, bath and modern improvements, with use of parlor; reference required. 227 West Twenty-fifth street.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, A HANDSOME Furnished Room, $6 per week; also a small Furnished Room, with gas and stove, $10 per month. Apply at 228 West Thirteenth street.

TO LET—FURNISHED, TO GENTLEMEN, WITHOUT board, two large Rooms on the second floor, the front an alcove; hot and cold water in each; will be let separately. 224 West Fifteenth street.

TO LET—A FLOOR, THREE LARGE, AIRY ROOMS, furnished for housekeeping, to gentleman and wife; terms $20 per week; bed Bedroom $2. Apply at 159 West Twenty-sixth street.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, the House 180 West Twenty-first street. To be seen from 11 until 3. Apply to JOHN T. IRVING, 24 Pine street.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, TO GENTLEMEN only, at 27 Bond street.

IRVING PLACE, CORNER FOURTEENTH STREET.—Large front Room on second floor, with smaller Rooms attached, handsomely furnished; also large, square Rooms on upper floor, at $24 per week.

$4 50 WEEKLY.—GOOD SIZED FURNISHED Room, suitable for housekeeping; large pantries, water, sink, bath and gas included, at 416 West Thirty-third street.

$7.—SITTING AND BED ROOM, FURNISHED FOR housekeeping; hot and cold water, bath, excellent washing arrangements; abundant pantries; fine location. 222 Fifty-second street, two doors from Broadway.

14 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—NEWLY FURNISHed and very attractive Rooms, a few doors from Broadway and St. Denis Hotel; house strictly private. References essential.

14TH STREET, CORNER SECOND AVENUE, 200 AND 202.—Desirable front double Rooms on third floor, with large pantry, hot and cold water; handsomely furnished.

31 EAST TWENTIETH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, new and elegantly furnished Parlor Floor, with all improvements; also Rooms on the second and third floors, en suite or singly.

47 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Second Floor; also front Suit on third; terms cheap, especially to a party of gentlemen; location just west of University place.

107 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms, without board, for gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Apply as above.

107 EAST THIRTIETH STREET, BETWEEN FOURTH and Lexington avenues.—Two or three newly and handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with privilege of bath; terms moderate; private family.

423 FOURTH AVENUE.—A NICELY FURNISHED Room, at a moderate rent, for a lady who will be occupied during the day.

491 BROOME STREET, THREE BLOCKS WEST OF Broadway.—To let, two nicely furnished second floor front Rooms, to man and wife or single gentlemen; rent $2 50 to $5 per week.

672 SIXTH AVENUE.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED Parlor and Bedroom on first floor, with every convenience for light housekeeping; terms low. Apply as above.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A VERY DESIRABLE PART OF A THREE STORY high stoop brown stone House to let, consisting of second floor, two rooms on third, and with or without the use of handsomely furnished parlor; rent moderate.
WATERLOW & CO.,
851 Sixth avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets.

A SUIT OF FOUR WELL FURNISHED ROOMS ON the second floor to let, without board. Apply at 19 West Twenty-second street.

A SECOND FLOOR OF FIVE ROOMS, WITH GAS and bath, clothespress, parlores, &c., in a first class private house; rent moderate. 263 East Thirtieth street, near Third avenue.

A.—TO LET, FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT, IN the new brown stone front Building 422 West Nineteenth street; has seven rooms, separate halls, gas meter, water closet, stationary tubs, bathroom, hot and cold water, dumb waiter; baths kept in order by the owner. Apply on the premises from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A NUMBER OF SMALL APARTMENTS OF TWO, three and four Rooms, with water, &c., on floor; rents from $8 to $15. Inquire of ROBERT TAGGART, 556 Hudson street.

A FLOOR TO LET TO A SMALL FAMILY—THREE or four rooms; water, gas; for light housekeeping; in perfect order. Inquire at 78 Jane street.

A.—TO LET, ONE OF THOSE HANDSOMELY LAID out Suits of eight Rooms, strictly on the French plan, and within three blocks of Central Park. Apply to JAMES PETTRETCH, 999 Sixth avenue, near Fifty-sixth street.

A FINE THIRD FLOOR OF SIX ROOMS, ONLY $14 per month; a fine Basement and First Floor, only $19. Apply at 125 Eleventh street, Brooklyn.

HANDSOME FLOOR, 55 GREENWICH AVENUE.—Two parlors, three bedrooms, kitchen and water closet; gas in all rooms; separate meter and bell; no children in the house; low rent. Inquire at 55 Perry street.

TO LET—IN HOUSE WITH OWNER, THE FIRST Floor, with Extension, Closet and Wardrobe Room; conveniences for housekeeping; gas, bath, &c. 211 East Thirty-sixth street, near Third avenue.

TO LET—SIX SPLENDID ROOMS, SECOND FLOOR, in the new new brick house 529 West Forty-seventh street; all improvements; at low rates if taken immediately.

TO LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A DESIRABLE furnished Bedroom, with a very large pantry; family private; rent low. 151 East Fortieth street, one door from Lexington avenue.

TO LET—142 WEST TWENTY FIFTH STREET, $1,500; a 3-story and basement House, $1,350; Orchard, West 107th street, near Bloomingdale, $450. W. R. MORGAN, 12 East Washington place. 10 to 12 and 4 to 6.

TO LET UNFURNISHED—A HANDSOME SUIT OF Rooms on first or second floor, suitable for housekeeping; terms from $50 to $70 per month. Apply at 52 Lafayette place.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, 12 ROOMS, ON SECOND, third and fourth floors, 77 Amity street, corner Thompson; rent $400 per month, to desirable parties only; owner on premises.

TO LET—A FIRST FLOOR OF FIVE ROOMS AND basement Kitchen. 238 East Sixteenth street, near Stuyvesant Park. Rent moderate.

TO LET—A FLOOR, CONTAINING SIX ROOMS, in the new house 515 West Fifty-third street; rent $40 per month.

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR, FOUR ROOMS, WITH gas, &c., to adults only, at 226 West Fifty-fourth street. Rent $30 per month.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS, FOUR Rooms in brown stone house 455 West Thirty-fifth street; water and water closets on the floor; rent $20.

TO LET—A PARLOR FLOOR, 550 EAST SEVENteenth street.

TO LET—A FLAT, IS A PRIVATE HOUSE, FULLY furnished for housekeeping; price $35 per week; would sell entire, and 4 furniture for sale. 28 Greenwich avenue.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT OF 254 West Twenty-second street, near Eighth avenue; large parlores; five rooms in all; modern improvements; rent $500.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, ONE ROOM ON THIRD floor and Part of basement, in a private house; per month, $20. NATHANIS & SON, 20 Varick street.

35 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—DESIRABLE Rooms on second and third floors, suitable for families of adults or single gentlemen.

EUROPE.

THE GRAND RAPE HOTEL AND CASINO OF SAXON Wallis, Switzerland, conducted with the world-renowned Brissons and Jodine Springs, offer to tourists all the conveniences of the Continental Spas—concerts, promenades, carriages, riding at quarantie, roulette a un zero, &c. Direct railroad communication from Genf and Basel with Saxon.

BILLIARDS.

KAVANAGH & DECKER'S IMPROVED BILLIARD Tables, with the celebrated patent elastic cushions attached, are now acknowledged by leading professional and amateur players to be the most correct and durable in use. Tables of their make now open to accept as nearly all first class rooms in this city, where, in some cases, they have been in constant use for six years past, and still retain their original merits. The "Nonpareil" Table, an entire new design, is considered by judges to be the handsomest yet introduced; new 5x10 Tables, $275, complete. Warerooms, corner of Canal and Centre streets.

LONG WINTER EVENINGS.—$30 BILLIARD TABLE. Full size cues and balls; price cushions. Diagram free. ABBOTT & NICHOLS, 24 Liberty street, New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. CUSHMAN.

MEG MERRILIES.

LAST WEEK
of the brilliant engagement of
MISS CUSHMAN,
who will appear
in her world renowned character of
MEG MERRILIES.

LAST MEG MERRILIES MATINEE
ON SATURDAY, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

SATURDAY NIGHT—LAST NIGHT OF
MISS CUSHMAN.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre; also at Ditson's music store, 711 Broadway.

ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6,
the celebrated Comedia,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. OWENS.

SPECIAL.

The management is pleased to announce
the first appearance at this theatre
of the celebrated and popular Comedian,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
ON MONDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 6,
in his great characterization of
CALEB PLUMMER,
in DOT,
or THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH,
in Boucicault's adaptation of Dickens' beautiful
CHRISTMAS STORY.

Places may now be secured.

WALLACK'S.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
MR. CHARLES FECHTER
having in the kindest manner offered to join
MR. LESTER WALLACK
in giving
A MATINEE PERFORMANCE
for the
BENEFIT OF THOSE SUFFERING FROM THE TERRIBLE CALAMITY AT CHICAGO,
he will appear on
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1,
as CLAUDE MELNOTTE in
THE LADY OF LYONS,
in conjunction with the following members of
THE WALLACK COMPANY.
Mr. JOHN GILBERT. Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD,
Mr. CHAS ROCKWELL, Mr. H. MONTGOMERY,
Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. G. BROWNE,
Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. J. CURRAN,
Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Mr. J. PECK,
Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss ROWE,
Miss LIZZIE PRICE,
of the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia (by the kind permission of Mrs. Drew), and
Madame PONISI.

WALLACK'S.
GREAT COMEDY REVIVAL.
THIS EVENING,
for the first time in many years, Mrs. Centlivre's standard comedy,
THE BUSYBODY,
which will be presented with
Appropriate and Beautiful
SCENERY AND COSTUMES,
and a CAST unequalled.
Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Miss PLESSY MORDAUNT, Miss EFFIE GERMON, and Miss HENRIETTA OSBORNE,
thus presenting,
IN THE SAME PLAY,
A COMBINATION OF FEMALE NAMES UNEQUALLED ON THE AMERICAN STAGE.
SEVERAL NOVELTIES IN PREPARATION.
ON MONDAY, Nov. 6,
Tom Taylor's Comedy, A NICE FIRM,
and Sheridan's Comedy, THE CRITIC.
This day (WEDNESDAY), Nov. 1, at 1½ P. M.,
MATINEE PERFORMANCE for
THE CHICAGO SUFFERERS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Tenth week and continued success.
H. D. VARIED ENTERTAINMENT
H. D. and constant change of novelties
H. D. introduced at every performance of
H. D. G. L. FOX'S
H. D. world-renowned Spectacular Ballet Pantomime,
H. D. HUMPTY DUMPTY,
H. D. including the celebrated
H. D. MARTENS FAMILY,
H. D. Mons. and Mme. MARTENS and Mlle. GRETQUEN,
H. D. who will appear in their great specialties, Les Eccentriques Tyroliennes, Le Duo des Chats, and, for the
H. D. first time in America, La Parodie du Carnaval de Venice, d'après Paginini, execute sur le violin by Mons.
H. D. MARTENS.
H. D. THE GRAND BALLET,
H. D. arranged by Mons. IMRE KIRALFY,
H. D. including the Premieres Danseuses Assolute,
H. D. ADELE PAGLIERI, MARIETTA MORIONDO,
H. D. CLEMENCE ALEXANUROWA,
H. D. Les Zouaves, Signor CASSELLI,
H. D. YOUNG ADONIS and LITTLE VENUS
H. D. and a full and efficient Corps de Ballet,
H. D. under the direction of the Famous
H. D. KIRALFY TROUPE OF HUNGARIAN ARTISTS.
H. D. MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURH. D. DAY.
H. D. Seats secured six days in advance and by telegram.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MATINEE at TWO O'CLOCK.	HUMPTY DUMPTY
G. L. FOX'S GREAT PANTOMIME,	
ALL THE ARTISIS AT THEIR.	
SECURED SEATS, ONE DOLLAR.	
CHILDREN'S CARNIVAL.	

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.
THE GREATEST COMBINATION YET.
SEE " THE FAMOUS BEN MASON.
the Stars. " CHARMING CELIA TEERD.
SAM DEVERE. " FUNNY PETER CANNON.
CHAS. WALTERS. " JOHNNY QUEEN.
Miss ELLA SAUNDERS. " FRANK KERN.
THE FARRAN SISTERS. " E. GIRARD.
The artistic DALY BROTHERS. " EAGAN.
THE ONLY TONY PASTOR LIVING. "
Gorenflo Sisters, Jennie Eagan, Seabert, Graver, Webster, &c.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
LAST DAYS. LAST DAYS.
CLOSES NOVEMBER 4, AT 10 O'CLOCK P. M.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.—JOHN WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East Twenty-eighth street, near Fifth avenue. Open day and evening. Call for circular.

POLITICAL.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM NOMINATIONS.
(Anti-Tammany.)
For Justice of the Supreme Court,
GEORGE C. BARRETT.
For Judges of the Superior Court,
WILLIAM R. CURTIS. JOHN SEDGWICK.
For Judge of the Court of Common Pleas,
CHARLES P. DALY.
For Justice of the Marine Court,
ALEXANDER SPAULDING.
For Recister,
FRANZ SIGEL.

GRAND RATIFICATION OF THE REPUBLICAN State and Local Tickets.—The republicans of the Eighth Senatorial district, and all others who favor a successful reform in our State and city governments, are requested to meet on Wednesday evening, November 1, at 8 o'clock, in the East Side Hall, corner of Third avenue and Eighty-sixth st.
William Haw, Jr., for Senator.
Horatio P. Allen, for Assembly.
Otis T. Hall, for Assistant Alderman
of the Twenty-first Assembly district.
The following named gent

THE CITY COMPLICATIONS.

Hagerty and Baulch in the General Sessions.

The Case of the Stolen Vouchers Adjourned Over Until Monday Next—Izzy Lazarus Indicted as a Repeater—Waiting for the Grand Jury.

The Forthcoming Report of the Committee of Seventy.

The Judiciary and Heavy-Salaried Clerks To Go Short of Funds for a Few Months.

It was expected that something of an important character would take place at the Court of General Sessions yesterday, consequently there was quite a large crowd in attendance, only a small portion of whom were, however, admitted. It was understood that the Grand Jury were expected to bring in an indictment against some one or more members of the old municipal Ring, or take action on some matter connected with the same, and this induced the public to be on the lookout for fresh developments in the drama that is at present being played about the City Hall by some of our late rulers.

Recorder Hackett was on the bench promptly at eleven o'clock, and occupying a seat beside him was the

HON. JUDGE REDFORD.

Messrs. Fellows and Sullivan, Assistant District Attorneys, next came into Court, quickly followed by counsel for both Hagerty and Baulch, the alleged purloiners of the vouchers from Comptroller Connolly's office.

The two prisoners were placed at the bar shortly afterwards, and appeared to be in the best of spirits.

THEY LAUGHED AND CHATTED WITH THE UTMOST EASE.

Counsel for the prisoners, addressing the Court, said—If the Court please I represent Messrs. Hagerty and Baulch, the defendants in two indictments, which were presented by the Grand Jury and filed in the court yesterday. The defendants, as the Court is undoubtedly perfectly well aware, are charged with burglarious entrance into the office of the Comptroller of the city of New York in the month of September last, and with having feloniously abstracted from that office certain public papers. The indictments having only been found yesterday, and having received a notification to appear here this morning and plead on the part of the defendants, I am unable to decide now what course to pursue in reference to this indictment. They are exceedingly lengthy, and I have no doubt they are drawn with all the skill and ingenuity of the District Attorney's office—and that skill is very great—the combined skill of himself and able assistants. I desire that the matter may lay over in reference to the plea until Monday next. It will take a day to copy these indictments, and I am so pressed with business that I could not possibly read them so as to be here before Saturday, and as the next term of this Court commences on Monday, and as the public interest will not suffer by a postponement of this kind, and as my learned friends on the other side do not oppose this indulgence—it seems to me hardly to be an indulgence; it is more a right to ask the Court, with all deference, to allow the matter to

PASS OVER UNTIL MONDAY NEXT.

I will then decide what course to pursue.

Recorder HACKETT—I think the request a very reasonable one, and it is ordered accordingly.

COUNSEL—Then it is understood that the defendants will not be required to be found until Monday next?

District Attorney FELLOWS—Meantime they are committed without bail.

COUNSEL—They are committed. We make no application as yet for bail. They are committed—that's all. I intend at the proper time to make a motion to admit them to bail. They are committed to bail merely.

District Attorney FELLOWS—The case stands over until Monday.

COUNSEL—That's all; they are committed in the meantime.

The prisoners were then removed.

This finished the voucher case for the present.

After considerable

WAITING FOR THE GRAND JURY

that body came into court at ten minutes of eleven o'clock. District Attorney Garvin and General Barlow, counsel for the Committee of Seventy, arrived almost immediately afterwards. After reporting that there was no further business before them for consideration or action they were discharged for the term.

It was understood that the Grand Jury found three indictments against Israel Lazarus and three against another party (not yet arrested) for violating the Registry law.

Judge Garvin took charge of the papers, and not only

REFUSED TO ALLOW THEM TO BE PUBLISHED,

but denied the reporters even a glimpse of them. It is, therefore, reasonable to conclude they are of the highest importance.

District Attorney GARVIN stated that there was a statute which provided that those cases could be tried in the Over and Terminer, and he moved that they be sent there for trial.

The Recorder granted the motion, and the Court adjourned till this (Wednesday) morning.

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

The Forthcoming Report—Meeting Last Evening—The Assembly List Complete—No "Gouging" or Falsifying Accounts on Tuesday Next.

To-morrow evening this committee are to meet in Cooper Institute to render an account of the stewardship committed to their care two months ago. This voluminous report is in process of compilation, but will not be ready for publication until it is presented to the town meeting on Thursday evening. It will set out with the old familiar tale of fraud and corruption, will recite the circumstances which led to the call for the meeting of September 4, out of which this Committee of Seventy sprung. It will then detail their meetings in the Chamber of Commerce and in their present quarters, the appointment of the several sub-committees and their several proceedings. It will dwell very largely on the important work of the Committee on Elections and the Law and Remedies committees and one or two others of the sub-committees and will of course applaud themselves, and especially their vice president for pushing (virtually) Andrew H. Green into the Comptroller's office. It will also dwell on the importance of John H. Keteer's transfer (!) of $600,000 to the Committee, which transfer now, by the way, seems to have dwindled down to that of

A PRIVATE CLAIM OF NINETEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS

against William M. Tweed. The prosecution of this suit instituted by Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, will also be referred to briefly.

But the crowning glory of the committee's secret sessions will be set forth in the proceedings which resulted in the appointment by the Attorney General of Mr. Charles O'Conor to prosecute the "Ring" peculators. Considerable capital will be made out of this circumstance, and the sub-committee which effected it will of course receive due praise therefor. The nomination of Assemblymen and Senators—practically by the committee, though nominally by conventions—will be held up for approval by the meeting, and the hearty support of every honest voter in the city will be asked for the nominees of the committee. The report is designed mainly, if not solely,

TO INFLUENCE THE ELECTIONS

on Tuesday, and will therefore be a campaign document pure and simple. On Monday night the Sub-Committee on Elections had a meeting at No. 388 Broadway, at which several political delegations presented their claims for the approval and endorsement of the Assembly nominations. There was considerable "jawing" between contending delegations; but the committee reduced order out of chaos and appointed or endorsed eight out of the twenty-one Assemblymen, leaving the two vacancies which were filled last evening by the committee, which met at six o'clock and continued its session until the meeting of the Seventy at eight P. M. The sub-committee then reported their list complete, as follows:—

COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY—ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

Dist.	Candidate.	Dist.	Candidate.
1—James Dean.		12—Henry E. Crampton.	
2—H. B. Leander.		13—Geo. H. Mackay.	
3—Henry Hart.		14—John A. Foley.	
4—John Bleker.		15—Fred. Wilson.	
5—David S. Tatem.		16—Seth Macomber.	
6—Isaac Wood.		17—Thos. J. Pomeroy.	
7—Horatio Warmsley.		18—Samuel Tilden.	
8—Conrad Geib.		19—Joseph Seymour.	
9—Stephen Lee.		20—David B. Hamilton.	
10—Wm. Kreshover.		21—Wm. M. Whitbeck.	
11—Colonel Rush C. Hawkins.			

The ticket of the democratic reformers differs considerably from that of the Seventy, the two nothing on the nominees in the Second, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Twentieth districts. Income of the districts there are, and will be, unless the interests are harmonized before the day of election, four candidates. The Committee on Elections and the District Councils of Political Reform are trying to unite the rival nominations upon some known and honest candidate.

At eight P. M. the General Committee met and received the final reports of the several sub-committees, preparatory to their incorporation in the report of the Seventy on Thursday. The committee has received over fifty thousand dollars since its startling. It is not true, however, as reported, that the Committee of Seventy will wind up their business on Thursday evening. Resolutions are to be presented, thanking them for their labors and the results attained, and the places of those who have resigned on the committee will be filled by the meeting. Action was taken last night upon

THE PRELIMINARIES FOR THAT EVENT.

Colonel Stebbins, chairman of the committee, is to preside on that occasion, and addresses will be delivered by William M. Evarts, Charles O'Conor, Samuel J. Tilden and others. The following

ADDRESS,

which had been previously prepared, was referred to but not read before the Committee last evening and was ordered to be sent to the press:—

The Committee appeal to all citizens, of every business, trade and calling, to close their respective places of business on Tuesday, November 7, and to make the election such one business for that day, to the end that a full and fair vote and an honest canvass at the close of the polls may be secured. The occasion, they say, is critical. The responsibility that rests upon us is momentous. The contest is a direct and open one between the great mass of honest citizens who labor for their living and an organized gang of political plunderers, whose only calling is to prey upon the City Treasury and to enrich themselves without labor at the public cost. The Committee deem it of the utmost importance that every honest citizen, whatever his occupation, should be perfectly free on election day to devote himself to the public service. They believe that by this means thousands of votes will be gained to the cause of reform, and that by the numerous and determined presence of honest voters at the polls and during the canvass, repeating, false registering and ballot-box stuffing will be checked, and the Tammany Ring will be restrained from attempting the frauds in the count, which they have threatened. The banks and other public offices which must by law be kept open are also urged to make such arrangements as will enable every employe to deposit his vote. HENRY G. STEBBINS, Chairman.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Vice Chairman.

ROSWELL D. HATCH, Secretary.

Judge Ledwith having accepted

THE TAMMANY NOMINATION

for the Supreme Court Judgeship, resigned his position on the Committee of Seventy last night, and his defection was the subject of comment among members. With the close of election day will cease the peculiar duties of the Committee on Elections, and any stray work which they might be required to do will devolve upon the Committee on Remedies.

AROUND THE CITY HALL.

Further Demands for Money—The Judiciary and Clerks Whose Salaries Have Been Raised Not to Receive Any Money for Several Months.

The same general apathy which has marked the precincts of the City Hall Park for the past few days was to be observed yesterday in almost all the departments. True there was a little more crowding now and then. Jimmy Fitzgibbons was around large as life and as loud as life, and he insisted on the way he was going to vote to be the true way. The men who did not know him said he was crazy. Perhaps he was. He knew, however, of what he was talking.

AT THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Here several delegations waited on Deputy Comptroller Green. The most important was one of the great manipulators of the reformers—viz., Ben Wood, Jimmy O'Brien, Hon Opp, of Washington Market, and another young gentleman, name unknown, as is often said of men found drowned. Another delegation waited on Mr. Green. They came from the Department of the Chief of the Inspectors of Street Improvements. They came in large force, and were much exercised, not to say excited, at the idea that they were not immediately received and treated with. They became somewhat demonstrative, and it was found necessary to send for the police to preserve order among them. Mr. Green then informed them that he would examine the accounts, and those whose accounts were found correct, as many as could, would be paid to-day, and the others in as rapid order as possible.

ANOTHER HOWL

has been raised on account of salaries for the Judiciary. Yesterday Recorder Hackett applied for his check and learned that he had been overpaid; that the Police Justices and many others whose salaries had been raised by action of the Common Council could not obtain any money for months to come. This, it appears, is done on the ground that the Common Council had raised the salaries contrary to law, and that the Legislature had never legalized the action of the City Fathers. Of course this has caused much wailing and gnashing of teeth. But the Deputy Comptroller holds firm and will not give in one inch. He has already cut off some eighty or more attaches of the Courts and secured a saving of $50,000 to the city and county.

AT THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE

there was a great deal of anxious inquiry as to whether the Sheriff had made any further arrest or levy in the now great case, but in this regard the situation remained unchanged. Ingersoll is expected to be in town to-day, and will at once be taken possession of by the Sheriff. It is rumored that he has bail all ready and will "face the music." Woodward and Garvey, it is now thought, have gone to stay, and cannot be caught. The Sheriff has levied on Garvey's property to satisfy a small judgment against him, but some of his friends claim that he is not far off, and will eventually return and satisfy in all particulars. George Miller and his little brother were flying around the Sheriff's office yesterday, apparently much excited, but it was not determined whether it was on their own account or somebody else's.

THE PHILADELPHIA FRAUDS.

Tammany's Rival—Latest Developments in Philadelphia's Latest Sensation—How Public Servants are "Gouged" by Means of City Warrants.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31, 1871.

The latest version of a very old story is the following. It is recommended as a consolation to brokers "who were ruined by the Chicago fire":—

This is the cow with the crumpled horn
That "waxed" Mrs. Geary out in the barn
On DeKoven street, in Chicago;
That kicked the lamp, with one fell blow,
Into the hay, and emitted a glow
That damaged the prospects of brokers.

Yes, this is the fire that reached the bell
In the Court House tower,
That tolled the knell
Of many in power:
And this is the reason so many firms went
"Up the spout" that Chicago sent.

And Yerkes was ruined, "burned out." And, according to Yerkes, the "money changing" genius of Philadelphia, the Chicago fire was the only agent that brought him on his knees before creditors. This was the reason he failed to come to time when the City Treasurer called on him for the balance of $475,000 of city warrants then in Yerkes' hands for negotiation, but which, it seems, had already been negotiated and the proceeds thereof lost in stock speculations.

A HOWL FOR VENGEANCE

went up from every hearthstone and every business house in Philadelphia when it was publicly proclaimed that Marcer, the City Treasurer, had let Yerkes have the warrants to negotiate without receiving collateral or security of any kind in return. Marcer is a republican and has held the position but a year or two, and like all his predecessors entrusted all the business of the office to

JONES,

who has been the chief clerk in the City Treasurer's office through several administrations. When former City Treasurers found it convenient to retire from the office by reason of the expiration of their terms and "suits" were incontinently packed off to make room for political retainers of another faith Jones the blest, Jones the good, Jones the honest, was retained, because "he knew how to manage the office." Yes, he did know how to manage the office—no one knew better how it was done—as the sequel has shown by too plainly the past week. By a time-honored arrangement Jones was allowed to run the machine. It is estimated that the office is worth to the City Treasurer—in addition to the salary, which is $2,500—about $18,000 per year. This much can be safely got out of the vast sums that pass through his hands annually. By taking bigger chances he may double this sum, and at the same time get himself in prison; but eighteen thousand is about all he can get and keep out of prison. All that is required of him in return is to have the supervision of the office, sign warrants and conduct the financial department of the business, which he does through the handy Jones.

Left to his own discretion, it is not to be wondered at that the chief clerk cast his eyes about for a chance to make an honest (!) penny. A morally and lawfully wrong system of paying public servants is in force in Philadelphia. Every policeman, officer, clerk and school teacher in the employ of the city is paid, not in cash, but in city warrants, "I O U's," which he innocently takes to the City Treasury for payment. He is met by the withering reply to his request for cash, "We have no money, sir; there is no appropriation made."

To a man of family, depending on his salary for the support of his family, it will be seen at once that this is rather rough, and he goes on, knowing the warrants to be good, with the intention of getting his warrant discounted. Possibly he goes next door, to Jay Cooke, and is told that "We do no business of the kind," and so he proceeds from Cooke's to E. K. Jamison's, Sailer's Drexel's and other banking houses in Third street, and receives the same answer everywhere, until finally he stumbles into Yerkes'. He has hit the spot at last, and succeeds in getting his money, less

A DISCOUNT OF FIVE PER CENT.

Having found out "how it is done" he comes to Yerkes the next month, as soon as he receives his warrant. In this way Yerkes, through his friend Jones, has driven a very nice business in discounting city warrants, and "dividend day" between Jones and Yerkes must have been a very interesting occasion.

"Now, Yerkes," says Jones "you needn't return these warrants, but we (that's Jones) will let you negotiate them. The act of Assembly will not allow city warrants to be negotiated at less than par. You can get that for them, and whatever you get over par for them, why, we'll give to the poor." It frequently happened within the past year that city warrants went one and one-eighth per cent above par, which little margin on $500,000 footed up a very handsome sum "for the poor." Again, the City Treasurer receives an issue of city warrants which he is instructed to sell for cash. Yerkes bears

JONES' LITTLE BELL

tap two squares distant. He appears on the scene and half a million dollars' worth of city warrants are transferred from the City Treasurer's to Yerkes' office to be negotiated. This thing runs along smoothly and successfully for a number of years, but the demon of speculation took possession of Yerkes, and, with "Reading stock on the brain," he rushed into the whirlpool that has swamped so many. All his available funds were soon gobbled by "Reading" or "Pennsylvania" fluctuations, and the city warrants, being handy and easy to get, were put up as collateral for stock. Yerkes, in technical phrase, was "bulling the market." Stocks depreciated, the Chicago fire sent everything down with a rush, and one morning C. T. Yerkes, Jr., awakened to find himself

BANKRUPT.

The news of Yerkes' failure spread at once, and but a short time elapsed before his office was filled with anxious creditors and newspapers reporters, the HERALD representative among the latter. Yerkes was cool, and very frankly informed me that he had failed and that his affairs were in a very bad condition—how bad he did not know. The result of my interview, a brief telegram, was published in the HERALD at the time.

This failure inspired "the street," "the coast of Barbary," as it is called in slang parlance among Philadelphia brokers, with general distrust. Every one suspected his neighbor, and for two or three days it was feared a general smash would occur. The storm subsided for the time, but broke out anew when the startling rumor was noised abroad that Yerkes had lost $475,000 in city warrants entrusted to him for negotiation. Business was at a standstill for that day at least, and every one discussed the affair with flashing eyes and quivering lips, for a $475,000 "irregularity" is no common one in the Quaker City.

"A COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY"

was appointed by councils to investigate the rumor, and the arrest of Yerkes for embezzlement was the upshot of the investigation. An informal examination was had and Yerkes held in

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS BAIL

to answer the charge. The investigation proceeded and the absence of the warrants was proved beyond a doubt. Yerkes had a second examination Saturday last, which terminated in the accused being held in eighty thousand dollars bail—fifty thousand on the charge of embezzlement and thirty thousand on the charge of "larceny as bailee;" and thus ends for the time the greatest financial sensation Philadelphia has experienced for years.

Mr. Marcer, the City Treasurer, has not yet been arrested. He should have been arrested first. What has Mr. Yerkes to do with the city? Is he responsible to the city authorities for the city warrants? By no means. Mr. Marcer, the City Treasurer, is the man the city must look to for the warrants. Yerkes was Marcer's agent, nothing more, nothing less, and what reason had the Investigating Committee to order Yerkes' arrest is more than the people of Philadelphia can understand. I do not wish to be understood as trying to shield Yerkes or to condemn Marcer; both are to blame. Marcer is the city's steward: he alone is accountable to the city. Yerkes is accountable to Marcer alone, not the city. The United States government might just as well order the arrest of some broker in Wall street who had been entrusted with some government bonds to sell for a private party, simply because the bonds were issued by the government. I have twice seen Marcer, who is so overcome by the

WEIGHT OF HIS MISFORTUNE

that it is impossible to get a connected history of the affair at his hands. He could only tell me this afternoon, as the tears rolled down his cheeks and his voice was trembling from emotion, that some one "had just told him that Yerkes was making arrangements to make the warrants good. But," he continued, "it may be only a rumor, and I don't wish to say anything further about it." The city of Philadelphia will lose nothing by the operation, as Marcer's sureties are good, and it is believed that Yerkes will fix the matter rather than go to the Penitentiary, a fate that looks very probable indeed at present. As the men who are investigating the affair are, some of them, on Marcer's bond, and the tenor of public opinion is a general desire for swift punishment for the guilty parties, whoever they may be proved to be.

Philadelphia for some reason is a subject of ridicule from her more progressive neighbors. Instead of adopting measures to stay the shafts of ridicule, her citizens seem determined to afford outsiders every possible opportunity to keep up the volume of fun now aimed at the Quaker City. The system now in vogue at the Treasurer's office is an unhealthy one. There is not a bank clerk in Philadelphia that would think of allowing anything expressing cash value to pass over his employer's desk without receiving collateral therefor; but Jones, a chief clerk in the City Treasurer's office, takes it upon himself to pass over to his friend Yerkes city warrants valued at $475,000, without receiving a cent's worth of collateral as security, and Mr. Marcer, the Treasurer, excuses himself from any criminality by saying to the investigating committee,

"IT IS A CUSTOM OF THE OFFICE."

A custom of the office! Well, the sooner Philadelphia public officers are relieved of the "customs" the better it will be for the taxpayers and the officials themselves.

Another "custom" in vogue in Philadelphia may well be rescinded. I refer to the payment of public servants in city warrants. It is unjust to the recipient, unjust to the taxpayer and unworthy of the second city in America.

Philadelphia is well able to pay all her public officers in cash. It is only necessary to make the estimates, cover the amount needed and raise the money by taxation. It is an outrage that a city of the wealth and importance of Philadelphia should descend to defrauding her servants out of five per cent of their salaries, for it is to all intents and purposes defrauding. It is a fact patent to all that no one can get a warrant cashed without submitting to that discount, and the sooner it is stopped the better.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises.....	6 30	Moon rises...eve	7 53
Sun sets.....	4 57	High water..morn	10 45

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Wisconsin	Nov 1	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Hansa	Nov 2	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
City of Limerick	Nov 2	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
City of Brooklyn	Nov 4	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Hermann	Nov 4	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Columbia	Nov 4	Glasgow	2 Bowling Green
St. Laurent	Nov 4	Havre	55 Broadway.
Tuscarora	Nov 8	Glasgow	2 Bowling Green
Assyria	Nov 8	Glasgow	2 Bowling Green
Nevada	Nov 8	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
City of Bristol	Nov 8	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Atlantic	Nov 11	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
City of Paris	Nov 11	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Australia	Nov 11	Glasgow	2 Bowling Green
City of New York	Nov 15	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Europa	Nov 18	Glasgow	2 Bowling Green
City of Washington	Nov 18	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Washington	Nov 25	Havre	58 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, OCTOBER 31, 1871.

CLEARED.

Steamship China (Br), Macaulay, Liverpool via Queenstown—G G Francklyn.
Steamship Wisconsin (Br), Greene, Liverpool—Williams & Guion.
Steamship Holsatia (NG), Meyer, Hamburg via Plymouth—Kunhardt & Co.
Steamship Vandalia (NG), Franzen, Hamburg—Kunhardt & Co.
Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah—Murray, Ferris & Co.
Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston—H R Morgan & Co.
Steamship S S Terry, Salmon, Newbern, NC—Murray, Ferris & Co.
Steamship Neptune, Walker, Norfolk, Va, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Algonquin, Smith, Norfolk—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Fanita, Deane, Philadelphia—Leonard Steamship Co.
Steamship Nereus, Scarrs, Boston—H P Dimock.
Bark H L Rewell, Norton, Liverpool—Thos Dunham's Nephews.
Bark Fenwick (Br), Pope, Cork or Falmouth—H & DeWolf & Co.
Bark J F Eyre, Nickerson, Bayo—Funch, Sons & Co.
Bark Freeman Dennis (Sw), Peterson, Antwerp—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Alaska, Potter, Marseilles—James Boyce.
Bark Simeon (Ital), Nacoari, Palermo—Falleri & Chauncey.
Bark E Murray, Jr, Pendleton, Port au Prince—R Mortimer, Jr.
Bark Vincent (Br), Johnson, Bayou, &c—Wardell & Co.
Brig John N Reeves, Armitt, Havana—H E Fielding & Sons.
Brig Mary Grace (Br), Kitt, St Johns, NF—D R DeWolf & Co.
Brig Annie Collins (Br), Cochran, Windsor, NS—Crandall, Bertram & Co.
Brig M Stewart, Scott, Bangor—Miller & Houghton.
Brig Arend (Dutch), Frye, Rotterdam—Funch, Edye & Co.
Brig Azoreano (Port. Vis), Funchal—J E Ambrock & Co.
Brig O N Barrett, Reed, Fredericksted and St Croix—B J Wenman.
Brig Clara Montgomery, Borden, St Pierre—J A Tatable & Son.
Brig J W Maitland, Colcord, Jacksonville—W Bay.
Brig Susan Wright, Nosul, Georgetown, SC—Dodge, Potter & Co.
Brig Solo, Smith, Pembroke—Jed Frye & Co.
Brig Daniel Webster, Parker, New Bedford—Ferguson & Wood.
Schr Horace L Francis, New Haven—A D Smith.
Schr Minnehaha, Sanders, Norwich—H W Jackson & Co.
Schr K P Hudson, Waterbury, Stamford.
Steamer W G Thompson, Sharpsdale, Philadelphia.
Steamer Unleas, Wilcox, Philadelphia.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, Philadelphia.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship San Francisco, Reynolds, Hamilton, Bermuda, 3 days, with mdse and passengers, to W H Webb.
Steamship Magnolia, Palmer, Savannah Oct 27, with mdse and pass agers, to W R Garrison.
Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston, 60 hours, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co.
Steamship Wyandotte, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Ship Calcutta (Br), Morrison, Calcutta July 1 and Sand Heads 2d, with mdse, to master. Passed Cape of Good Hope Aug 30, St Helena Sept 16, and crossed the Equator Sept 30 in lon 29 W; had strong NW monsoons in the Bay of Bengal and strong westerly gales from Aug 21 to the 26th off the Cape of Good Hope; from thence up to Cape May light winds and fine weather; thence to port strong NW gales. July 24, in the Bay of Bengal, Samuel Johnson, seaman, a native of Sweden, aged 40 years, died of dysentery and was buried at sea. Aug 29, off Cape of Good Hope, spoke ship Assyrian, from Philippine Islands for Falmouth, E; Sept 2, lat 33 33 S, lon 17 25 E, ship Romulus, from Aspinwall for London; 6th, lat 32 11 S, lon 32 45 E, ship Dorothy, from Algoa Bay, OCH, for Falmouth, E, 13 days out.
Bark Gazelle (Russ), Sachs River, Cu, Aug 19, via Point a Petre, Guad, Oct 15, in ballast, to E D Bacon & Co. Is bound to Montevideo, but came to this port to repair, having experienced violent gales Aug 23, Sept 1 and Sept 21, causing the vessel to leak badly about the topsides and injured pump gear; also being short of water, went into Point a Petre, where calked hull and repaired pumps temporarily; passed St Thomas Oct 15 and Cape Hatteras 26th; 28th and 29th, had hard gales from W and NW.
Bark B Schultz, Nickerson, Boston 3 days, in ballast, to S L Merchant. Had strong NW and SW winds.
Brig True (Br), Hore, Macoy 50 days, via Hampton Roads 5 days, with sugar to G F Bulley. Crossed the equator Sept 2 in lon 34 50 W; from the equator to Hampton Roads had strong NW gales.
Brig Josephine (Br), Guian, Port Caledonia, CB, 30 days, with coal to G H Rezner—vessel to master. Had fine weather. Oct 23, lat 41 18, lon 62, spoke schr Ada (Br), from the West Indies for Shelburne, NS, who reported most of his crew having been sick.
Schr E C Rommel, Stover, Wilmington, NC, 6 days, with naval stores to Dibble, Worth & Co; vessel to master.
Schr F E Hallock, Hallock, Alexandria.
Schr Excel, Lucham, Virginia.
Schr Harry Landell, Taylor, Virginia.
Schr J W Morris, Pearce, Virginia.
Schr Bonita, Davis, Virginia.
Schr S C Evans, Keaton, Virginia.
Schr H J Bentley, Roberts, Georgetown, DC.
Schr Oaks Ames, Edmonds, Georgetown, DC.
Schr J B Allen, Case, Philadelphia for Bridgeport.
Schr Lamartine, Butler, Philadelphia for Wareham.

Passed Through Hell Gate,

BOUND SOUTH.

Schr Sinaloa, Fish, Machias for New York, with spars to order.
Schr Zulette Kenyon, Buckingham, Chester, Ct, for Philadelphia.
Schr Wm C Bee, Chester, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr Ida H Stubee, Newton, Port Jefferson for New York.
Schr D Davinson, Smith, Northport for Malden.
Schr Nelson, Ferris, Port Jefferson for New York.
Schr Sallie Burton, Palmer, New York for Stamford.
Schr John R McFee, Wilson, Norwalk for Elizabethport.
Schr Wm L Peck, Bunce, Hartford for New York.
Schr Glenwood, Dickinson, Horton's Point for New York.
Schr O C Acken, Mead, Stamford for New York.
Steamer Neptune, Davis, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers.
Steamer Electra, Mott, Providence for New York, mdse and passengers.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Nereus, Burse, New York for Boston.
Schr Wm Hays, Gorman, New York for Northport.
Schr Revenue, Ross, Elizabethport for Salem.
Schr Charleston, Browne, Elizabethport for Bridgeport.
Schr S N Smith, Conway, Rondout for Providence.
Schr Helen Mar, Nickerson, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr Thomas Hix, Hall, New York for Boston.
Schr W Freeman, Robinson, New York for Portland.
Schr Francis, Falls, Jersey, for Boston.
Schr R R No 47, Chase, New Brunswick for New Haven.
Schr R RR No 42, Holden, Elizabethport for New Haven.
Schr Darina Eddy, Hopkins, New York for Bangor.
Schr Ellen Perkins, Fish, Weehawken for Providence.
Schr Emma A Ella, Parker, New York for Hartford.
Schr Sarah A Read, Arnold, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr Ann E Glover, Perry, Rondout for Boston.
Schr R Bullwinkle, Crowell, Elizabethport for Rockland.
Schr C S Hazard, Clark, Elizabethport for Bridgeport.
Schr Henry B Drew, Miller, Elizabethport for Bridgeport.
Schr Dr Franklin, Sears, Elizabethport for Norwich.
Schr Mary E Cole, Gormanby, New York for Cow Bay.
Schr Henry Remsen, Allen, Spuyten Duyvil for New Haven.
Schr Joseph Rogers, Dickinson, Port Johnson for Providence.
Schr Clara Reil, Nickerson, Weehawken for Salem.
Schr A G Pease, Newell, South Amboy for New Haven.
Schr R M Smith, Dean, Weehawken for Chatham.
Schr Cloud, Caspard, Trenton for New Haven.
Schr Marion Draper, Beebe, Hoboken for Boston.
Schr Beatrice, Matthews, Hoboken for Wareham.
Schr Sarah Jane, Borden, Jersey City for New Haven.
Schr I N Seymour, Norton, Port Johnson for New Haven.
Schr J H Perry, Reily, Philadelphia for New Bedford.
Schr Tropic Bird, New York for St John, NB.
Schr Nathaniel Holmes, Northrup, Port Johnson for Providence.
Sloop New World, Cole, Brooklyn for New Haven.
Steamer Albatross, Davis, New York for Fall River.
Steamer Metis, Davis, New York for Providence.

SAILED.

Steamships Holsatia, Hamburg; Leo, Savannah; James Adger, Charleston; Ellen S Terry, Newbern, NC; Niagara, Richmond; Albemarle, Norfolk.

Wind at sunset south.

Marine Disasters.

BARK ELLA MOORE, and BRIG CAIRO, it appears from the following, were not totally destroyed by fire, as before reported by cable:—

EDITH, Oct 16—An explosion occurred yesterday, shortly after 9 o'clock, on board the Ruth, of Halifax, NS, from New York, in the river, with 2000 bbls of petroleum and 100 bbls of rosin, which had anchored alongside of two brigantines, the Cairo, of Londonderry, and the Ella Moore, also laden with petroleum. The Ruth had been obliged by severe weather to keep her hatches battened down during the voyage, and the light escaping from the barrels must have become ignited in some manner not yet explained, and the vessel was speedily in flames. The Cairo and Ella Moore were also moved as soon as possible, but not before they had both been severely damaged by the fire—the Cairo having her after rigging, sails and deckhouses nearly destroyed, and the Ella Moore her sails and masts much damaged. After unsuccessfully endeavoring to scuttle the Ruth, her cable was cut, and she was towed by a government tug to a spot where she could burn herself out without danger to the traffic. Three of her crew were injured by the explosion and were removed to the hospital.

SHIP TEMPLAR, Fessenden, at San Francisco from New York, had a continuation of strong westerly gales and a very heavy sea off Cape Horn; stove bulwarks and forward hatch house, and was driven back on two occasions.

SHIP CORSICA, Havener, at San Francisco from Liverpool, had a continuation of westerly gales off Cape Horn; sprung foremast, foretopgallantmast, lower mizzen topsail yard, mizzen topgallant yard and fore royal yard.

SHIP LUCY S WILLIS, Pritchard, at Liverpool Oct 10 from New York, reports experienced terrific weather during the entire passage. Sept 2, had a terrific gale from NE, changing suddenly to NW, making a fearful cross sea; was struck on the port bow by a tremendous heavy sea, starting cathead, laying the ship on her beam ends, and shifting the cargo. Sept 24, lat 39 28 N, lon 12 W, had almost terrific hurricane from N and E. Ship having so much list, and not daring to heave to, scudded before it for 300 miles, which put us many miles out of her course. On the 30th, while hove to off the Scilly Islands, in a heavy gale from NW, the sea running mountains high, was struck on the starboard bow by a tremendous sea, which knocked the figurehead on one side and sails part of rudder. The ship making such bad weather, rolling both sticks in the water, decided to run for Falmouth and wait for a change of weather. Arrived there the next day. Oct 5, the weather having moderated, sailed again for this port, where we arrived on the 16th inst, having had constantly winds all the way. On Sept 23, Alexander M'Kenzie fell from the foreroyal yard and was drowned.

BARK MELBOURNE, Crosby, at Philadelphia from Troon reports Oct 12, at noon, barometer 29 30; at 12 30 PM stowed foresail and wore ship head to NE, the gale raging with great violence; stowed lower foretopsail, ship now lying to under lower maintopsail and storm main spencer; blowing so hard it was impossible to take in the main lower topsail; 1 30 PM ship headed to S by E to ENE and taking the sea aft the beam, making a clean breach over her; 4 00 PM, blowing a perfect hurricane, barometer 29 00, starboard mainroyal backstay parted; mainmast head broke off at the eyes of rigging; maintopmast, mizzentopmast, foretopmast head and all attached went to leeward, breaking mainyard near the slings, staving port quarter boat, damaging poop deck and wheel, tearing mainmast coaling, and sprung mainmast 14 feet from the deck, commencing lower main rigging, foretopmast, topmast backstays, and carrying away all the port head braces; the water was now pouring in the ship by the mast coaling being damaged; decks full of water, but succeeded in cutting canvas and tarpaulins around, and stopped it going in; ship then had 5 feet water in her; 5 30 PM, barometer 28 70, it blew the hardest, being impossible to stand against the wind; as soon as it could be done we cut away everything that was alongside, and deemed it prudent to clear the wreckage from the ship before dark; at 4 o'clock it moderated; got storm mizzen on the ship's head and came up to SSE, with a fearful sea on, ship rolling, pitching tremendously. Oct 17, set reefed foresail, foretopmast staysail; blowing a fresh gale, and ship heading SW by WSW, with a sea running beyond description from S and SE to SW; 2 PM, barometer 29 20, shipped a sea which bore the ship nearly on her beam ends; started cargo between decks and forward, broke them out of lockers, and gave the ship two or three strakes of oak; hour after a gentle breeze from NW, and sea smoother; bent double reefed foresail; the one partly bent blew out of the gaskets; saved two ends of mainyard, with mainsail in damaged condition; cleared up the wreck, and got all possible sail; every sail I put upon the main was newly bent this voyage; from 18th up to 27th constant strong gales from W.

SCHR CHALLENGE (of St. Georges, Bermuda, from Calais for Fall River, before reported at Vineyard Haven 28th inst for water, will discharge cargo and go on marine railway for repairs.

SCHR MARIETTA SMITH, Preston, from Elizabethport for Providence, with 191 tons coal, ran on the rocks at Hope Island 28th, and is full of water. Steamer Charlotte & Isabella was to go to her assistance PM of 30th.

SCHR SOCRATES, Holbrook, from Boston for Hartford, loaded with iron and salt, put into Nantucket morning of 26th ult with sails split and leaking a little. She will repair and proceed.

SCHR S H CADY—Alfred Gage, steward, was knocked overboard from schr S H Cady 28th, in Vineyard Sound, by the jibing over of the fore boom and immediately sank. He was a German, about 50 years of age, and belonged in Jersey City.

SCHR MARY ANNA, Adams, of and from Philadelphia for Bridgeport, Ct, with a cargo of coal collided with schr Pindem in Black Rock harbor night of 30th ult, carrying away her bowsprit.

SCHR RACHEL HALL, from New York, was taken in the dry dock at Savannah yesterday (31st). Her stern was twisted and a hole was found just below the water line; there was no other damage to the vessel. The cargo was badly damaged.

SLOOP TRUE KANSAN struck a rock off Lawton's Neck, LI, 29th and sunk in 10 feet of water.

STEAMER WACCAMAW, Pedler, at Wilmington, NC, reports on the 29th Oct, discovered an abandoned schooner, loaded with lumber, off Frying pan Shoals, and as soon as possible went to her assistance. On examining found that she was waterlogged and could not be got off. The vessel is a total lo

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

2D AV., NORTHEAST CORNER 61ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE girl as good cook, washer and ironer; excellent reference.

4 WEST 44TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; UNDERstands her business thoroughly; an excellent bread and pastry baker; understands boning and larding; unexceptionable reference from last employer.

6 BOWLING GREEN.—A FIRST CLASS SWEDISH girl as cook and laundress or to do upstairs work and waiting or general housework; city or country.

11 EAST 27TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS ENGLISH cook; understands French and American cooking, pastries, desserts of every description; best city reference. Call for two days.

14 EAST 42D ST. NEAR 5TH AV., PRESENT EMployer's.—A respectable woman as cook, thoroughly understands her business, is a good baker of bread and biscuits; best city reference.

23 PRINCE ST.—AS GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer.

27 WEST 20TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A young girl as cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, bread and biscuit; would be willing to assist with the plain washing and ironing. Apply to day (Wednesday).

35 9TH ST., NEAR UNIVERSITY PLACE, LAST EMployer's.—An first class meat cook; competent to take charge of a hotel, club house or restaurant, understands all kinds of soups, game, poultry and dessert. Can be seen for two days.

41 SPRING ST.—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL AS COOK, washer and ironer; no objection to the country; best country reference, is willing and obliging in her manner and not afraid of work, a permanent situation preferred to wages. Call for two days.

54 WEST 14TH ST.—A FRENCH COOK; ONE WHO understands her business thoroughly, best reference given. Call at her last place, Mrs Brinton Green's.

57 WEST 18TH ST.—AS COMPETENT COOK; UNDERstands her business, willing to assist with the coarse washing; best city reference.

57 SOUTH 5TH AV., NEAR BLEECKER ST.—A RESpectable young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, is a good baker; best city reference. Call for two days.

60 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, UP STAIRS, ROOM 19.—A young girl as good plain cook; can wash and iron and very steady in habits; wages $13.

79 FRANKFORT ST.—A CAPABLE WOMAN AS head cook in a hotel or first class restaurant; understands cooking in all its branches. Call or address.

92 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer; has good city reference.

102 WEST 49TH ST.—A WOMAN AS FIRST CLASS cook in a hotel or boarding house; city or country; good reference. Address L. S.

104 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook, no objection to a private boarding house; best city reference.

108 WEST 38TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—AS good plain cook; willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Call Wednesday, between 10 and 12.

109 WEST 15TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A PROTESTant woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, best city and country references.

110 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl to cook and assist with washing; best city reference. Call for two days.

117 WEST 29TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—AS FIRST class cook; understands all kinds of dishes, soups and pastry; city reference from one family where she has lived several years.

126 WEST 24TH ST.—A GOOD GIRL AS GOOD plain cook, washer and ironer; willing and obliging, best city reference.

129 WEST 19TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable woman as first class cook; willing to assist with the coarse washing if required.

131 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, recently from England, as first class cook; understands English cooking thoroughly; an excellent bread and pastry baker, will assist with coarse washing; can send up a first class dinner without any help from the store.

132 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable woman as first class cook in a private family; city or country; understands all kinds of baking and desserts; city reference. Call for two days.

134 WEST 25TH ST.—A GOOD PLAIN COOK; IS A good baker of bread, biscuit, &c.; willing to do washing and ironing, best reliable city reference.

135 EAST 27TH ST., CORNER OF LEXINGTON AV., top floor.—A respectable young woman as good cook and to do coarse washing, best city reference from last place.

140 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer; would go a short distance in the country; best city reference from last place.

142 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first class cook, understands creams, soups and jellies; will be found willing and obliging; good city reference.

145 WEST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good cook in a private family; understands her business; best city reference from last place. Call for two days.

146 EAST 15TH ST., NEAR 3D AV., IN STORE.—As experienced cook, thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread baker; no objection to a first class boarding house; good city reference.

150 WEST 38TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; one as good cook, is a good baker, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; plain family preferred; good city references.

152 ELIZABETH ST., BETWEEN SPRING AND Broome.—A widow woman as cook, washer and ironer, also daughter as chambermaid and waitress; both in one house, no objection to the country; city reference. Can be seen for two days.

154 WEST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD cook; meals, games, bread and desserts; no objection to do coarse washing.

156 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good cook and to assist with washing; best city reference.

161 WEST 27TH ST.—A SUPERIOR COOK, WHO thoroughly understands her business, in a private family; city reference from her last employer.

169 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS first class cook; understands the business in all its branches; best city references. Call for two days.

174 7TH AV., BETWEEN 20TH AND 21ST STS.—AS first class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; an excellent baker and a good washer and ironer; good city reference.

196 8D AV., THIRD FLOOR.—AN EXPERIENCED woman as cook, in a small private family; best city reference.

201 WEST 34TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good plain cook and to make herself generally useful in a small private family; good city reference from last place.

202 WEST 15TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—Two respectable young girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference; no objection to the country.

208 WEST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook; would do the plain washing in a private family; best city reference from her last place.

211 WEST 38TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTAble woman as first class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all branches, best reference given.

212 WEST 27TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS cook; understands meats, soups and pastry; is an excellent baker; best city reference.

217 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; best city reference.

219 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A young woman in a private family as cook; understands all kinds of meats and soups; won't assist with the washing; good city reference from last employer.

221 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook; can make bread and biscuit, would assist with the washing and ironing. City reference.

223 EAST 35TH ST.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS, IN A PRIvate family; one as good cook; the other as first class chambermaid and waitress; both willing to do the washing and ironing; good city references.

225 EAST 22D ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; THOroughly understands her business in all its branches; best city reference. Call on third floor, back room.

228 WEST 15TH ST., IN THE GROCERY STORE.—A respectable Protestant woman as plain cook; excellent washer and ironer, good reference from her last place.

234 EAST 61ST ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, together; one as first class cook, the other as first class waitress or chambermaid; reference. Call for two days.

234 EAST 34TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family, or chamberwork and washing; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call for two days.

235 WEST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A respectable girl as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference from last place.

236 WEST 34TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AV. AND Broadway.—A young girl as cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework, in a respectable family; willing and obliging; over two years' reference from last place.

241 WEST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—As good cook, washer and ironer; can go a short distance in the country; good reference.

241 WEST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good cook, washer and ironer; no objection to a short distance in the country; excellent city reference.

241 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman in a respectable family as cook, washer and ironer; good reference.

244 WEST 31ST ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; one as first class cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress.

245 EAST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE, COMPETENT girl as cook; good city reference.

245 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family; best city reference.

249 7TH AV.—AS FIRST CLASS MEAT AND PASTRY cook in a hotel, club or boarding house; can do all kinds of French cooking to order; is a No. 1 baker.

250 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer; no objection to do housework; good reference. Call on two days.

254 7TH AV., BETWEEN 26TH AND 28TH STS.—A respectable woman as good cook; thoroughly understands her business; is neat in her kitchen; has the best reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

259 WEST 34TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A German girl to cook, wash and iron. Call from 10 to 2.

261 WEST 25TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTable Protestant girl as cook or to do general housework in a small private family.

290 7TH AV., BETWEEN 25TH AND 27TH STS.—A respectable woman as good cook and excellent washer and ironer in a private family; best city reference.

300 EAST 25TH ST., CORNER 2D AV., TOP FLOOR.—A respectable woman as cook; is an excellent baker of bread and cake; understands soups and desserts, will assist with the washing and ironing of a small private family; best city reference.

302 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS excellent cook and is willing to assist with washing.

302 7TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.—A respectable woman as good cook; understands cooking thoroughly, is a good baker, has no objection to a private boarding house; city reference.

308 WEST 29TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK IN A private family; excellent city reference. Call for two days.

315 EAST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook in a private family, and to have her daughter with her as waitress or nurse, understands cooking in all its branches; unexceptionable reference from her last place.

319 WEST 41ST ST.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman as first class cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of cooking, good city reference. Call for two days.

320 EAST 38TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress by a respectable girl who understands her business; has best city reference from last place, where she has lived nine years. Call or address.

322 WEST ST., CORNER CHARLTON (OSHAY House.—A respectable woman as cook in a hotel or restaurant.

324 EAST 48TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTable woman to cook, wash and do housework. Call for two days.

329 WEST 16TH ST.—A SCOTCH GIRL AS COOK; good city reference.

330 EAST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., second floor, back room.—A respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; no objection to the country; best city reference from last place.

331 EAST 21ST ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG woman as good cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has good city reference.

331 WEST 41ST ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference from their last place.

332 EAST 25TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESpectable girl as first class cook, washer and ironer, to an American family, four years' city reference.

336 EAST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS plain cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing, or can do general housework; best city reference.

337 EAST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron by the day, or take in washing; reference if required.

337 EAST 22D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable girl as first class cook; understands her business, best city reference.

338 1ST AV., ROOM 11.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first rate cook; would assist in the washing and ironing; best city reference.

343 EAST 25TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; one as first class cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress, no objection to do the washing; the best city reference.

347 EAST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; thoroughly understands her business and is not afraid of work. Call for two days.

351 EAST 30TH ST., CORNER OF 1ST AV., FIRST floor, front room.—A young woman as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; would go in the country; no letters answered; good city reference.

352 LEXINGTON AV.—AS GOOD PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer; good city reference.

354 WEST 26TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTable girl as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; best city reference.

382 3D AV., REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook; country preferred; good reference. Call or address.

390 7TH AV.—AS GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER and ironer; excellent city reference.

494 EAST 14TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV.—TO DO PLAIN cooking, washing and ironing, is willing to do general housework in a small private family; can give the best city reference.

450 WEST 25TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable American woman as excellent cook and good baker; has no objection to a private boarding house, can give good city reference. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

452 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good city reference from last place. Call this day.

470 4TH AV. (IN THE STORE), BETWEEN 31ST and 32D STS.—A Scotch woman as first class cook and to assist in housekeeping; understands cooking in all its branches. Call after 10 o'clock, for two days.

507 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.—A GERMAN WOman, well recommended, a pastry cook in a hotel.

568 7TH AV., BETWEEN 40TH AND 41ST STS.—A respectable woman as first class cook; understands French and English cooking in all their branches; good city reference.

595 2D AV., FANCY STORE.—AS FIRST CLASS cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, game and desserts; first class city reference.

610 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD plain cook and excellent baker; will assist with washing and ironing; no objection to a private boarding house, good city reference.

628 2D AV., TOP FLOOR, FRONT.—A YOUNG GIRL as cook in the city; no objections to a boarding house. Call for two days

645 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS THOROugh plain cook; understands baking bread and biscuit; no objection to a genteel boarding house; willing to assist with washing and ironing; good reference given. Call or address for two days. No Jews need apply.

709 7TH AV., BETWEEN 45TH AND 46TH STS.—A respectable woman to do cooking and coarse washing; can make good bread; is an excellent baker; good city reference from last place.

763 3D AV., BETWEEN 47TH AND 48TH STS., IN crockery store.—A first class German cook in a small American family, where she will not have to wash; best city reference given.

817 6TH AV., BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH STS.—AS first class cook in a private family; no objection to assist with the washing; best city reference.

844 3D AV., BETWEEN 51ST AND 52D STS.—AS good cook in a private family; willing to assist in washing; city references.

964 2D AV., BETWEEN 57TH AND 58TH STS.—A young woman as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; also a young woman as waitress and plain sewer or chambermaid; good reference given; city or country.

1.061 2D AV., CORNER 56TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a first class boarding house; good city reference. Can be seen from 10 till 4.

1.403 BROADWAY, CORNER 41ST ST.—AS GOOD cook, washer and ironer; willing and obliging; excellent reference from last place.

A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK; IS A GOOD cook and would help with the washing; best reference. Address COOK, Herald Uptown Branch office 1,255 Broadway.

A GERMAN WOMAN AS FIRST CLASS COOK in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; best reference. Address for two days STATEN ISLAND, box 141 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, IN A private family, as a first class cook; understands cooking perfectly; best city references from present employers. Address for two days M. S., box 140 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, as first class cook, in the city, or would go a short distance in the country; understands dairy work in all its branches; the best references. Address COOK, Herald office.

Chambermaids, &c.

4 UNION SQUARE, NEAR 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; has best city reference.

6 WEST 35TH ST.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS; ONE AS chambermaid and the other as waitress; best city reference. Can be seen at present employer's.

6 WEST 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to assist in washing and ironing if required; good city reference from her last place.

8 MONROE ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family; no objection to the country; good reference.

22 DEAN ST., BROOKLYN.—A RESPECTABLE PROtestant girl to do upstairs work; is kind and experienced with children; good plain sewer and a good waitress; no objection to the country; good reference. Call or address for two days.

32 WEST 17TH ST.—A CAPABLE PERSON AS chambermaid and seamstress or to do chamberwork; must have city reference. Call for two days.

39 WEST 23D ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A RESpectable girl as chambermaid and waitress.

39 WEST 37TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYERS.—A GERman girl, speaking little English, to do upstairs work in a strictly private family. Call about noon.

44 WEST 25TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.)—A respectable girl as chambermaid and to do sewing, or would take care of children; excellent reference.

59 EAST 34TH ST., BETWEEN 4TH AND MADISON AVS.—A young girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; has best city reference from her present employer.

64 BOX ST., SECOND FLOOR FRONT, GREENpoint, Brooklyn.—A young girl to do upstairs work and for washing and ironing, or as cook, washer and ironer in a small family; three years' recommendation from last place. Call for two days.

67 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A RESPECTAble girl to do chamberwork and sewing in the city; good references.

101 EAST 35TH ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and to do plain sewing; is a good reference.

104 EAST 61ST ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid or to take care of children or assist with washing, best city reference. Call for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

107 EAST 11TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress and to do plain sewing; is willing and obliging to work. Call at her last employers.

110 WEST 26TH ST., REAR BUILDING.—A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging, has best city references. Call for two days.

113 WEST 19TH ST., PARLOR FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as chamberwork and waitress; city reference. Can be seen from 10 till 12 o'clock.

113 EAST 34TH ST.—TWO GOOD, RELIABLE GIRLS; one as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, ten years with present employer; the other as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid.

115 WAVERLEY PLACE, REAR.—A COLORED girl as chambermaid in a first class family or to do plain sewing.

119 WEST 26TH ST.—AN ENGLISH GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; is willing to assist at everything that is required; reference if required. Call for two days.

123 WEST 38TH ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress, excellent city reference.

134 EAST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable young girl to do chamberwork and sewing or to take care of children.

142 WEST 29TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A YOUNG woman as chambermaid or waitress, or would do housework; is obliging; best city reference.

144 WEST 38TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamberwork and waiting and make herself generally useful; good reference from her last place.

144 CHRISTOPHER ST., OVER GROCERY.—A REspectable German girl as chambermaid in a private American family; good washer and ironer; good reference.

147 WEST 33TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class chambermaid and waitress or would do chamberwork and ass st in washing; best city reference.

160 EAST 25TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and to assist with the washing, or would do general housework in a nice family. Call for two days.

161 PERRY ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY LANDED, to do light chamberwork or take care of children.

165 7TH AV.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS by a young and experienced person. Best reference.

166 WASHINGTON ST., NEAR BROADWAY, MANchester Hotel.—A respectable young English girl as chambermaid and waitress in a hotel or private family, or to do general housework or chamberwork and fine sewing; first class reference from last place. Call or address.

169 AV. B.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to do housework in a small private family; good city reference.

196 VARICK ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; is willing and obliging. Call for two days.

201 WEST 35TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; best reference.

206 3D AV., CORNER 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city references. Call for two days from 9 A. M. to 12 M.

213 EAST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMberwork and waiting in a private boarding house; city reference.

219 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; best city reference if required

219 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference

223 EAST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress in a private family or boarding house; good city reference. Call for one day.

2261 BOWERY.—A GERMAN GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid.

2262 BOWERY.—A GERMAN GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid; good reference.

227 WEST 25TH ST., RING TOP FLOOR BELL.—A young girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as chamber maid and waitress, city reference. Call from 10 till 12 o'clock.

241 7TH AV., BETWEEN 23D AND 24TH STS.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress or to do general housework in a small private family; best reference.

245 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 6.—A RESPECTABLE girl as first class chambermaid and to assist with the washing; no objection to a private boarding house; city reference.

245 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to a short distance in the country; city reference.

252 WEST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid or waitress and to do fine washing; is willing and obliging; best city reference from last employer.

300 EAST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and sewing or chamberwork and waiting; best reference.

308 WEST 28TH ST., BASEMENT.—A RESPECTABLE colored girl as chambermaid or laundress in a private family. Inquire for three days.

310 EAST 20TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, to do up stairs work or take care of children; willing to sew and make herself generally useful.

314 EAST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid or waitress; good city reference. Call for two days.

319 WEST 41ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; no objection to assist with the washing and fine ironing; city reference.

329 WEST 25TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with washing and ironing or do light housework; good city reference.

330 EAST 34TH ST., REAR.—A GIRL, LATELY landed, to do chamberwork and assist in washing in a private family; willing and obliging.

333 EAST 21ST ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO upstairs work in a hotel; excellent city references.

336 EAST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to make herself generally useful; best city references.

339 6TH AV., CORNER 21ST ST., IN THE STORE.—As chambermaid; will assist in the ironing if required; or as first class waitress; will be found reliable; city reference.

339 EAST 13TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid; is willing to make herself generally useful; is very fond of children. Can be seen for two days.

342 EAST 21ST ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; first class city reference.

342 WEST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress next to do light chamberwork; very best city reference; own machine if required.

342 WEST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS., rear.—A neat, tidy young girl as good chambermaid and waitress; best reference from last place.

342 WEST 45TH ST., NEAR —A RESPECTABLE young girl as good chambermaid and waitress; will assist with washing; good city reference.

351 WEST 39TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; understands her duties thoroughly.

353 EAST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; good city references.

354 9TH AV., OVER BAKERY.—A YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; will assist with the washing and make herself generally useful; references.

375 7TH AV., NEAR 31ST ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESpectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, to assist in washing and ironing, in a private family; good city reference.

390 7TH AV., BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS.—AS chambermaid and waitress; will assist with washing and ironing; eight years' excellent reference from former employer.

401 WEST 47TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do light housework.

413 EAST 22D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has city reference.

419 EAST 14TH ST., ROOM 5.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a first class boarding house.

435 EAST 15TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A, top floor, room 20.—A girl, 15 years old, residing with her parents, as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family.

435 2D AV.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress or to do plain sewing; is not home to the country; has lived four and a half years in one place.

465 WEST 3D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN A private family, as chambermaid and waitress; will assist with washing and ironing; good city reference.

489 7TH AV., BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS., IN store.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference from her last employer.

491 6TH AV., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress; excellent city references.

501 WEST 3RD ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress or to do general housework in a small private family.

504 WEST 27TH ST.—A GIRL, 15 YEARS OF AGE, to do upstairs work or wait on a lady; has not lived out before.

508 WEST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress and to assist with washing and ironing; good city reference.

534 WEST 43D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call for two days.

604 9TH AV.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS SEAMstress; no objection to help chamberwork or to assist with growing children; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; city reference.

624 7TH AV., BETWEEN 25TH AND 27TH STS.—A young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing in a small private family; best city reference from last place. Call in the shoe store.

652 8TH AV.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress. Good city reference.

656 ATLANTIC AV., BROOKLYN.—A SWEDISH girl to do upstairs work, in New York city; understands sewing; private family preferred.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

942 3D AV., BETWEEN 58TH AND 57TH STS.—A young girl to do chamberwork and waiting or general housework; best city reference. Ring the top bell.

1.056 3D AV., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A good girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good city references from last place.

1.073 2D AV., NEAR 57TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; best city reference.

1.154 2D AV., NEAR 60TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; five years' city reference.

1.154 2D AV., NEAR 60TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and laundress; understands her business; four years' city reference.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEWER IN A VERY SMALL family, or would do all the work for a lone or invalid person; terms $3 per week. Address C. W., Long Branch, N. J.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

6 WEST 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS seamstress, will assist with chamberwork; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or to take of growing children; best city reference.

6 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as seamstress in a private family; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, also good dressmaker; understands hair dressing. Call or address for two days.

9 WEST 4TH ST.—AN ACCOMPLISHED DRESSmaker, who had a large business in Chicago, to work by the day in private families; price $2, with board. Address Mme. LETANG, care of Mme. Strauss.

14 EAST 42D ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE woman as seamstress and lady's maid; has no objection to travel to any part. Can be seen at her present place

36 BANK ST., NEAR 4TH ST.—WILLCOX & Gibbs' machine; all kinds of sewing done or will go out by the day. Call on or address DRESSMAKER.

58 WEST 31ST ST.—DRESSES MADE IN THE LATEST style; wedding trousseaux specialty; old dresses made over equal to new. Call and see specimens.

63 CLINTON PLACE, 8TH ST., THE FIRST private house from 5th av., no sign at the door. Paris dress and cloak making done in the most fashionable style, at very moderate terms. Inquire for Madame, second floor, back room.

71 LEXINGTON AV.—AN AMERICAN LADY AS dressmaker by the day in families; is a good cutter and fitter; charges moderate. Address ADVERTISER.

105 WEST 17TH ST.—A FRENCH LADY WHO speaks English, as forewoman; can cut and fit; best reference. Address FOREWOMAN.

116 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress and to assist with chamberwork; good city reference.

139 WEST 33D ST.—AN ENGLISH LADY WISHES to take family sewing at home or go out by the day; has a machine. Address Mrs. E. HARRIS.

144 WEST 27TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker wishes to go out by the day; can fit and trim. Call before 12 o'clock.

150 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., room 14.—A young woman as seamstress; can make ladies' and children's dresses; all kinds of family sewing; no objection to tend growing children or do light chamberwork; has good city reference.

157 WEST 33D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress; cuts and fits children's clothes; understands all kinds of family sewing; a good operator; excellent city references.

163 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A few more engagements to go out by the day or week; understands dressmaking, with or without Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen for two days.

164 WEST 32D ST.—A LADY OF MANY YEARS' EXperience in cutting and making ladies' undergarments, wrappers, children's clothing of every description, infants' outfits, gentlemen's shirts, button holes, quilting, &c.; tucking, 3c. a yard, all work done on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call on or address Mrs. E. M. JONES.

165 WEST 23D ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER of several years' experience wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day; first class reference. Call for two days.

194 1ST AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, who has worked at dressmaking six years; understands it thoroughly, or any kind of sewing by hand or machine as seamstress in a family. City reference.

204 EAST 26TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG woman to go out by the day or week as seamstress in private families; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and ladies' underclothes, is a first class operator.

210 WEST 27TH ST.—A SWEDISH GIRL (SPEAKING English) as seamstress or to take care of growing children; could teach beginners music; would assist in light chamberwork; good references.

210 EAST 27TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A PROTESTant young girl as seamstress or lady's maid and seamstress. Is a first class dressmaker and good plain sewer; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

213 EAST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress or maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; city reference.

215 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A competent dressmaker; understands operating, cutting and fitting; would like a few more customers by the day. Call on or address DRESSMAKER.

220 6TH AV.—A FASHIONABLE DRESS AND cloak maker wishes a few more engagements with private families.

220 EAST 28TH ST.—AS SEAMSTRESS IN A PRIvate family by one who can cut, fit and trim ladies' and children's dresses; makes boys' clothes; runs the different machines, thoroughly understands Grover & Baker's; satisfactory references. Call or address.

225 WEST 31ST ST.—A FIRST CLASS SEAMstress; understands cutting, fitting and all kinds of family sewing; best city reference. Can be seen till suited.

232 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., third floor.—A respectable woman, who is a good plain sewer, to sew for a few families by the week; can do baby clothes or ladies' underclothes or shirts.

241 EAST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress; no objection to do light work around the house; good reference.

241 EAST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; would assist with chamberwork and taking care of growing children. Call on or address H. L.

246 EAST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress; is a first class dressmaker; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibbs' machines.

304 COURT ST., CORNER OF DEGRAW, BROOKlyn.—A respectable young woman, lately from London, as seamstress in private family; can cut and fit well; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objection to the country or to travel. Address M. W.

313 EAST 24TH ST.—A YOUNG LADY, RECENTLY from the city of Dublin, as seamstress and to take charge of growing children; is competent to give a full primary English education. Call or address.

315 EAST 27TH ST.—A SUPERIOR FRENCH DRESSmaker and operator of ladies' and children's underwear on any machine whatever to make engagements by the day in a private family, or will take work home at moderate terms. Call on or address Mrs. ROSE.

342 EAST 19TH ST.—AS SEAMSTRESS; CAN CUT and fit ladies' and children's dresses and boys' clothing; is a good sh rt m her; can do all kinds of family sewing and fancy work; understands all kinds of work for sewing machines; very best city references. Call for two days.

343 EAST 22D ST.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO get family sewing by the day or week; can run'sh her own machine; understands dress and cloak making; best references.

348 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH girl as seamstress and lady's maid, or as seamstress and to assist with children. Can be seen at her present employer's for three days.

349 EAST 33TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson's machine wishes a few more engagements for the fall; will also furnish her own machine if required; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes. Address.

413 EAST 14TH ST., ROOM NO. 9.—A DRESSMAKER to work by the day in families; is competent to cut and fit ladies', boys' and girls' clothing; all kinds of family sewing machines. Call on or address M. WOOD.

413 EAST 9TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A FIRST CLASS operator, with or without Wheeler & Wilson's machine, by the week, in private families.

417 6TH AV., BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STS.—AN experienced dressmaker wants a few more families to work for by the day; is a first class cutter and trimmer.

462 7TH AV., CORNER 35TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—As competent seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; is a good operator; no objection to assist with chamberwork.

492 3D AV., BETWEEN 3RD AND 24TH STS., FIRST floor.—A thoroughly neat upstairs girl, willing to make herself generally useful; fond of children and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

521 EAST 16TH ST., ROOM 7, BACK.—A RESPECTable woman to do plain sewing at her own house.

521 3D AV.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL AS seamstress and chambermaid in a Christian family.

596 2D AV., BETWEEN 32D AND 33D STS.—A FULLY competent dressmaker and stamp dress, cuts and fits, operates on different machines, does braiding, embroidering, &c., would go as lady's maid; verbal references.

896 BROADWAY, FIRST FLOOR.—LADIES CAN have their underwear made, made, &c., stamped and embroidered to order, at L. HARAUAN'S manufactory.

1.269 BROADWAY, IN THE STORE.—AN ENGLISH first seamstress in a private family; thoroughly understands Grover & Baker's machine; is willing to do chamberwork or take care of children; best city reference from last place.

A PERFECT DRESSMAKER, WHO CAN CUT, FIT and drive, wishes a few more engagements by the day or week. Address A. S., box 120 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,255 Broadway.

AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER (COLORED) wishes a few more customers by the day or week; will furnish her Wheeler & Wilson machine if required. Address

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses &c.

324 WEST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, 16 years of age, to take care of children or do light chamberwork; good city reference

326 GROVE ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young married woman as wet nurse. Call for three days.

332 EAST 25TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable young girl, lately landed from Ireland, in some respectable family to take care of children, do plain sewing and make herself useful; wages no object compared to the comforts of a home. Call for two days.

340 EAST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS wet nurse; has lost her own baby two months old. Can be seen for three days.

344 EAST 11TH ST., CORNER 1ST AV.—A RESPECTable girl as nurse; understands the care of a baby from its infancy; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

347 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON as nurse and seamstress; no objection to chamberwork; best city reference.

359 WEST 39TH ST.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman as nurse and seamstress; six years' reference from last place in the city. Can be seen for two days.

386 9TH AV., BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS., IN the store. A respectable Protestant woman as nurse; could take charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to go to Elizabeth, N. J.; best reference. Call for two days.

415 EAST 14TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as nurse and plain seamstress; best references from last place.

421 6TH AV., BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STS.—A nice young girl to take care of children and do plain sewing.

436 8TH AV., SOUTHEAST CORNER 33D ST.—A respectable woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse; has lost her baby, two weeks old.

452 WEST 16TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, 14 YEARS old, to take care of a baby and make herself generally useful.

457 6TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CHARGE of children and assist in the chamberwork.

462 WASHINGTON ST.—A YOUNG LADY AS WET nurse; good fresh milk. Call for three days.

488 6TH AV., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; best city reference.

497 7TH AV., CORNER 37TH ST.—AN ENGLISH girl as nurse and to assist with the chamberwork; city or country. Call or address.

688 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARRIED woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse; best city references.

704 3D AV., BETWEEN 44TH AND 45TH STS.—A young woman as nurse and seamstress; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is capable of nearing the children's lessons if required; good city reference.

880 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse; can take entire charge of an infant; or to do chamberwork and sewing; good city reference. Can be seen from 10 till 2 o'clock.

922 3D AV., 55TH AND 56TH STS., TOP FLOOR.—A young American girl to take care of children and make herself generally useful.

1,419 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 33D AND 34TH STS., second floor, first door, parents' residence.—A respectable young American girl, who is willing and obliging, to take care of children; is a neat sewer, and very kind to children; would be willing to make herself generally useful.

A HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN DESIRES A SITUAtion as wet nurse; her baby, a month old, just dead. Apply at Castle Garden Labor Exchange.

A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN WISHES A SITUation as nurse to an invalid lady or to take charge of an infant; no objection to the country. Address A. A., Herald office.

Waitresses, &c.

43 EAST 32D ST., IN THE REAR.—A FIRST CLASS waitress; five years' reference.

44 WEST 38TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A young girl as waitress and chambermaid.

111 WEST 20TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young girl as waitress and chambermaid in a private family, or as plain seamstress; best city reference.

159 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 15.—A YOUNG WOMAN as thorough waitress in a private family; good references.

213 EAST 25TH ST., NEAR 3D AV., TOP FLOOR.—A respectable girl as first class waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; thoroughly understands her business; good reference.

222 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS first class waitress and chambermaid; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference from her last employer.

236 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as waitress and chambermaid; best city reference.

280 MADISON AV.—A LADY LEAVING THE CITY wishes to find a good situation for her waitress, in the city, as chambermaid or waitress.

302 7TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.—AS first class waitress; can take a waiterman's place; city reference.

336 EAST 23D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable girl as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; first class city reference from last place.

348 WEST 16TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—AN AMERIcan Protestant girl a permanent place as regular waitress or chambermaid; good sewer; no objection to a private boarding house.

413 EAST 11TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class waitress in a hotel or boarding house; no objection to the country. Call for two days.

576 2D AV., CORNER 32D ST.—A PROTESTANT girl as first class waitress or as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; excellent city reference.

650 2D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS AND chambermaid in a private family; excellent references

704 3D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference from last place.

Miscellaneous.

10 LEE AV., WILLIAMSBURG.—AN EDUCATED young lady to do copying, or would write for an insurance office; has had experience; good reference. Call on or address WRITER.

13 ABINGDON SQUARE.—A YOUNG GERMAN LADY as governess; is capable of teaching German, French and music. Address M. W.

29 WEST 49TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., from her former place.—An American girl as lady's maid and seamstress; country or city; best city reference.

35 MARKET ST.—A YOUNG LADY WHO WRITES A plain and neat hand would be glad to procure copying to do at home. Call on or address S. VAN PRAAG.

38 EAST 23D ST., BASEMENT.—A SCOTCH PROTestant girl as lady's maid; would take care of a sick lady; or in any place of trust; is a good sewer. Call at present employer's.

52 WEST 20TH ST.—VISITING GOVERNESS; A LADY desires to engage with one or two families as visiting governess to young children for a few hours each day; music and English branches taught; references ample. Call or address.

53 WEST 13TH ST.—A YOUNG GERMAN LADY wishes to give every day two hours' lessons in French, German and music in exchange for a comfortable home. Address M. S.

53 WEST 13TH ST.—A YOUNG GERMAN LADY AS visiting governess; teaches French, German, good music and a general education; best reference. Address M. S.

61 WEST 44TH ST., MOTHER'S RESIDENCE.—A girl, 16 years old, to make herself generally useful in a private family; willing and obliging; can take care of children.

70 WILLOW ST., THIRD STORY, ROOM 15.—A RESpectable German girl in a private American family in Hoboken.

77 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—A YOUNG GERMAN lady, speaking French fluently, a good musician and able to teach drawing, as governess in school or private family; reference and pedagogic diploma. Inquire at Mr. F. Christern's.

112 WEST 47TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A Protestant girl as thorough lady's maid; understands the duties of her business.

116 WEST 20TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—AS LADY'S maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing; would have no objection to wait on an invalid lady; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

123 WEST 38TH ST., ROOM 3.—AS LADY'S MAID, by a young woman speaking French and English; no objection to travel; first class city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days.

150 ATTORNEY ST. (IN SALOON OF MR. MERKEL).—A young lady wishes a situation in a respectable family; speaks French and German; well recommended.

155 SIX AV.—A LADY GIVES LESSONS, DAY AND evening, in all the English branches, penmanship, drawing, palettine, wax flowers, photograph coloring; photographs painted. Call on or address PLACHER.

156 WAVERLEY PLACE.—A PARISIAN LADY, AN experienced teacher, with the best city references, speaking and instructing, besides her mother tongue, the German, Italian and English languages; gives lessons at her own or pupil's residence.

170 6TH AV., IN THE STORE.—A GERMAN PROtestant woman, speaking French and English, as lady's maid or seamstress; best city references.

244 WEST 42D ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 8TH AV.—A young North German lady to instruct children in German, French and piano; has a knowledge of all kinds of needlework and is willing to make herself useful.

400 4TH AV., ONE DOOR FROM 27TH ST.—A RESpectable middle-aged woman to make herself generally useful; economy not the object.

438 6TH AV.—DRESSMAKING, CUTTING, FITTING and dress trimming arranged in the best style; also the newest and most stylish patterns sold.

704 3D AV., BETWEEN 44TH AND 45TH STS., SECond floor.—A young woman wishes to attend to a dollar store, or would travel with a lady. Call or address.

900 8TH AV., BETWEEN 53D AND 54TH STS., TOP floor.—A young lady to attend a bakery; good reference if required. Call on or address for two days E. M.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A FEW MORE PUPILS for the piano; success guaranteed with practice; best reference. Address Miss L. B., Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS LADY TEACHER OF PIANO AND singing will accept pupils for $15 only the quarter. Address SUCCESS, box 157 Herald office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

A FIRST CLASS LADY TEACHER OF PIANO AND singing will accept pupils in Jersey City or Brooklyn at a moderate price. Address ARTIST, box 119 Herald office.

A LADY AS DAILY OR VISITING GOVERNESS; teaches the solid branches; also drawing, painting, German, French and music; references; terms moderate. Address B. B. BROWN, box 103 Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION AS GOVerness or seamstress; can teach the elementary branches, French, German and music; best references. Address Mrs. MANZ, box 4,193 New York Post office.

A GERMAN LADY WILL DEVOTE A FEW LEISURE hours (evenings, if required) in teaching her own language, by conversation, grammar or reading, and instruct children if required. Address K. K., box 2,678 Post office.

A LADY OF TWENTY-FIVE, WILL MAKE HERSELF useful in return for board; unexceptionable reference. Address HOMELESS, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A LADY WITH AN EDUCATION, HAVING LOST property, would like employment; can teach children and take charge of a house; will make herself useful in any capacity; reference. Address JOANNA, Herald office.

A FRENCH LADY, HIGHLY RECOMMENDED, IS DEsirous to have a few more pupils in singing lessons; will give instruction on the piano and also in the French language; only $15 a quarter. Address G. S., box 200 Herald office.

A LADY, EDUCATED IN EUROPE, IS DESIROUS TO obtain employment for the morning hours; English, Parisian French, music and singing; success of pupils guaranteed; terms moderate. Address BONA FIDE, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS HAD SEVERAL YEARS' experience in teaching music, would like to give lessons on the pianoforte and singing as an equivalent for her board in a private family; would furnish a piano if required; references exchanged. Address Miss L. S., Music, box 197 Herald office.

A LADY OF HIGH RESPECTABILITY, SPEAKING French, English and German, who has resided several years in Europe, would like to find a situation in a good family where she could act as housekeeper, secretary, companion to an invalid, or to take care of a family of orphan children. References given and required. Address C. F. M., Herald office.

FRENCH TUITION, CONVERSATION AND GRAMmar—By a native, at pupils' or teacher's residence. Address PROGRESS, Uptown Advertisement office, 54½ West 52d st.

MORNING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY, fully qualified to give thorough instruction in an advanced course of English, French, music; highest references. Address BEECHWOOD, box 161 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

OCCUPATION FOR LADIES.—EMPLOYMENT WHILE learning; reference to pupils; a lady gives lessons in coloring photographs and illuminating. Address ARTIST, or call at 691 Gates av., Brooklyn, on Tuesdays or Fridays, before 1 o'clock.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTEstant girl, as lady's maid or nurse for one child. Call at Wadsworth House, 63 5th av. and 13th st.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY, WELL qualified to teach, desires tuitions in English, French and music; refers to the parents of her pupils and others. Address BRIGHTON, box 205 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY SPEAKING GERman and English, a position to attend a bakery, confectionery or fancy store; best reference. Address C. H., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—A POSITION BY ONE WHO LOVES little children as nursery governess or companion to an invalid lady; one who is an Episcopalian preferred; no objections to go abroad. Address for one month Mrs. B. P. S., Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman, who is a good scholar, also a neat seamstress, capable of and willing to be useful in any domestic duties, a situation in a first class family as nursery governess; no objection to take care of an infant or wait on an invalid lady; best references. Address F. G. W., Brooklyn Branch Herald office.

Intelligence Offices.

A.—GOOD AND RELIABLE GIRLS ALWAYS TO be found at 49 Bleecker st., formerly Mrs. Yorkston's.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN SERVANTS CONSTANTLY found at the German Bureau, 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st st. Mrs. LOWE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED TO LEARN DRESSMAKing. Apply at 119 West 16th st.

A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK IN a small family. Call for two days at corner 57th st. and 7th av.

A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMBERWORK; WOULD take care of children; best reference. Address A. W., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A.—AN INTELLIGENT AND ENTERPRISING LADY, bringing good testimonials, can effect a first class business engagement, with liberal salary, at No. 7 Warren st., room 29, up stairs.

AT THE OFFICE OF THE SUNDAY BOOK, A GENtleman of good education and first class references regarding character and business ability for a position of trust; also a deliverer or country agent. 795 Broadway, office 2.

DRESSMAKERS WANTED—ON WAISTS. ONLY COMpetent hands need apply at 119 West 23d st.

FOR PERU, SOUTH AMERICA.—LAUNDRESSES for steam laundry; good wages; free passage. Apply at Free Labor Bureau, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton place.

FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKERS WANTED.—ALSO A first class operator on Grover & Baker's machine. Apply at 31 East 32d st.

FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKERS WANTED.—NONE BUT good waist trimmers need apply. Also an operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Apply to Madame DOUGLASS, 15 East 17th st.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY OF THOrough education and refinement, native French or German and competent to teach all branches in both those languages and also in English; must teach classical music; pupils already partially educated; location pleasant, in another city. Address for one week Mrs. HENRY BRADBURN, Hoffman House.

LADIES.—WORK FURNISHED AT HOME TO PAY for Wendt's and Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines on monthly instalments. N. Y. MACHINE STITCH CO., 43 Bleecker street.

SALESWOMAN FOR A BAKERY.—MUST BE WELL recommended as to honesty and capability. 1,611 3d av., near 86th street.

SERVANT WANTED.—A WOMAN TO COOK AND serve family of three adults, and do part of washing, with care of three rooms in part of house; private kitchen; colored boy to assist. Mrs. DICKINSON, 29 Lafayette place, 12 to 3.

WANTED.—A GIRL, ABOUT 16, TO TAKE CHARGE of two children. Call at 247 East 56th st.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 54 Jane st.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT LAUNDRESS. APPLY at No. 8 West 22d st., before 12 o'clock.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT CHAMBERMAID AND waitress; must have good city reference. Apply this morning, at 135 East 17th st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN SERVANT girl for a private family, to do general housework; good wages. 338 East 49th st.

WANTED.—A COLORED WOMAN AS COOK; SHE must be steady and understand her business. Apply at 304 East 14th st.

WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS, TO ASSIST with chamberwork, in a private family; city references required.

WANTED.—THREE GIRLS: ONE TO COOK, WASH and iron; two young girls to assist round the house. Apply immediately at 129 Macdougal st.

WANTED.—A FEW GOOD WAITERS FOR A RESTAUrant and ice cream saloon. Apply between 10 and 12 A. M. at 821 Broadway.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer. Apply at 158 East 39th st., from 9 to 12.

WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson's machine; one who understands dressmaking. Call before 9 o'clock at 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED WAITRESS FOR A 22 av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED.—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON AND assist in general housework for a small family; must have good reference. Apply at 415 East 51st st.

WANTED.—IMMEDIATELY, 100 FIRST CLASS CLOAKmakers; none others need apply; the highest price paid. D. O'SULLIVAN, & CO., 160 Broadway, corner 20th st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GIRL, ABOUT 15 YEARS OF age, to help take care of a baby and make herself generally useful in a small family; references desired. Apply at 91 Morton st.

WANTED.—THREE OR FOUR EXPERIENCED operators on the Grover & Baker machine. None but experienced hands need apply at the Brooklyn office, 541 Fulton st.

WANTED.—A NEAT-APPEARING AND COMPETENT girl to do general housework and plain cooking in a small family; must be a good washer and ironer. Call at 150 East 86th st.

WANTED.—FIRST CLASS HANDS TO TRIM AND finish dresses, and an operator for Grover & Baker's machine. Only those who are perfect need apply. 21 East 15th st., two doors west of Union square.

WANTED.—A NEAT, MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS first class plain cook, washer and ironer; city reference required. Apply, from 11 until 2, at 128 East 31st st., near Madison av.

WANTED.—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON IN a small private family, a short distance in the country; references required. Apply between 10 and 1, at 368 Lexington av., above 38th st.

WANTED.—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS; ONE TO cook and assist with the washing and ironing, and one for chamberwork and waiting; references required. Apply at 214 East 11th st., from 9 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED.—A FRENCH MAID TO TRAVEL WITH A lady this winter; must understand the care of a wardrobe, be a good sewer, be willing and obliging and must have well recommended; to such a one a good position is offered. Call at 26 West 54th st.

WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS COOK, FOR A HOTEL near Macomb's Dam, to do family and order cooking, make bread and biscuit. Apply at D. H. BERTHOLF'S, 454 Canal st., between 2 and 11 A. M. None but a first class cook need apply.

25 WEST 30TH ST.—WANTED, A FIRST CLASS waitress, and to assist with fine washing and ironing, for a family of four. Good references required.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS BARtender, waiter or writing clerk. Address D. E. C., Herald office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A YOUNG COLORED MAN WANTS A SITUATION TO travel or wait on a gentleman. Can be seen at 520 Broadway.

A COLORED MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS WAIter, private or public; understands waiting in every style. Address WAITER, 147 South 5th av., in store.

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN DESIRES A SITUATION in any capacity where he can make himself useful; understands the care of horses. Address WHEELER, 236 East 9th st.

A GOOD, SOBER AND DUTIFUL MAN, WHO SPEAKS French, German and English, wishes a situation; like to do any kind of work; reference. Address E. S., Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, AGED 18, WANTS A SITUATION AS assistant waiter and to make himself useful in a private family or boarding house; good reference. Call on or address WAITER, 118 West 35th st.

A YOUNG MAN, OF GENTEEL APPEARANCE, good address and thorough education, requires an engagement with some wholesale liquor establishment; good reference and security. Address WM. J. HIGGINS, New England Hotel, corner of Bayard street and Bowery.

A FIRST CLASS GERMAN MAN COOK (UNDERstands the business in all its branches, including pastry and jellies of all kinds) wants a steady place in a hotel, private family or boarding house; wages moderate; best city reference. Address A. B. S., Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WAITER, BY A YOUNG Protestant Swiss, in a first class family; understands his business thoroughly. Address for three days G. X. T., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS WAITER, A SITUAtion in a restaurant. Address L. BRIGHT, Betts' dining saloon, 541 6th av.

WANTED—BY A COLORED BOY, 18 YEARS OLD, A situation as waiter in hotel or private family, in or out of city. Address R. R. T., 18 William st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family by a young man; has best city reference. Address J. G., West Side Advertising Agency, 808 West 23d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS waiter or in any employment; wages no object. Address J. S. D., Herald office

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST CLASS WAITER; has lived in England; city recommendations. Address H. J., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; speaks English fluently; best city references. Apply to W. S. CORWIN & CO., 1,338 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG (20 YEARS) man, as porter in any kind of a store; is obliging and industrious; good reference. Address JOHN YATES, box 112 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, 27 YEARS OF AGE, a situation as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; highly recommended. Address A. L. B., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY ARRIVED from Ireland, a position as barkeeper; has four months' practice at same and can produce reference. Apply at 238 East 12th st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, WITH SMALL family, a situation to take charge of cows, swine, poultry, &c., on a gentleman's place; has had long experience in charge of one of the best herds of Jersey cattle in the country; can furnish the most satisfactory references from present employer; is energetic, honest and willing, and will gladly make himself generally useful. Address G. W. H., Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A FIRST CLASS FURNITURE SALESMAN WANTS A position. Address G., Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN, IN SOME wholesale business, by a reliable young man; excellent reference furnished. Address L. W. J., Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN, WRITING A GOOD HAND, WISHES to take in copying at home. Address L. Y., box 104 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A YOUNG MAN, WRITING A GOOD HAND, WOULD like some copying to do to employ his spare time and help fill his purse. Any parties having such can address IMPECUNIOUS, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN OF 21, WITH GOOD REFERENCES, wants a situation as assistant bookkeeper, cashier, clerk or collector; can give good security; permanent position chief object. Address G., box 150 Herald office.

BLANK WORK AND STATIONERY CLERK WANTED.—One who has had several years' experience in a New York stationery store and is familiar with the making of blank and lithographic work to order. Apply to H. B. NIMS & CO., Troy, N. Y.

CHICAGO BY FIRE.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A young man, as bookkeeper; is willing to make himself generally useful; good references from that city, also personal here. Address H. S. H., 158 Willoughby st., Brooklyn.

ENVELOPE MANUFACTURERS OR IMPORTING STAtioners.—A young man, with 11 years' experience, is open for an engagement as traveller, immediately or from 1st of January. Address LARGE ACQUAINTANCE, Herald office.

PAPER HANGING.—SALESMAN WANTED; ONE familiar with New York central trade. Address W. P. B., Herald office.

SALESMEN WANTED—IMMEDIATELY OR JANUARY 1; several experienced men, who can sell largely of fine goods to merchant tailors. Apply to E. H. VAN INGEN & CO., 492 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS SALESman in a retail house; understands the millinery, lace and embroidery business. Address W. C., Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS BOOKKEEPER IN A wholesale house down town. Address, stating references and salary expected, BOOKS, Herald office.

WANTED—A GERMAN PHARMACIST, ACQUAINTED with the American trade and English language. Will find a good situation with H. DIEDEL, 376 3d av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HAT SALESMAN, about 18 or 20 years of age, with good reference. 351 4th av.

WANTED—TWO SMART SALESMEN FOR DRY goods and gents' furnishing goods. Apply at 321 1st av., for two days.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SILK SALESMAN. Apply at 349 Canal st. JOHNSON, CARTWRIGHT & CO.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WITH THE BEST CITY references, as assistant bookkeeper in a hotel up town; must have a thorough knowledge of the hotel business. Address P. T. U., Herald office.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK, IN THE NOTION and hosiery department of a large dry goods jobbing house in this city; thoroughly experienced parties only apply. Address O. P., box 142 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY EXperienced, a situation as floor walker or salesman in a first class dry goods or fancy goods house; is acquainted with the manufacture of ladies' underwear, cloaks and suits; the best references will be furnished. Address SALESMAN, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN IN A PRIVATE family; best city reference. Call on or address M. H., 48 East 41st st., private stable.

A YOUNG ENGLISH FARMER SEEKS A SITUAtion; could manage a garden and is a steady driver. Address EDWARDS, Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLored man; three years in last place; good reference. Call at or address 24 East 14th st., for one week.

A SINGLE MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman; has first class city reference from his last employer. Address COACHMAN, No. 2 West 22d st.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS FIRST class groom; has spent several years at the business. Call on or address P. R., 311 6th av.

A FRENCH COACHMAN, WITH VERY GOOD REcommendation, wants a situation. Call or address FRENCHMAN, 204 West 23d st., fourth floor, for two days.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESpectable colored man; best city reference. Call at or address 21 East 10th st., saddlery store.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG man, as coachman; would like to go South; first class reference. Address W. C., box 151 Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN WISHES A SITUATION; one who understands his business. Can be seen at No. 6 West 19th st.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; willing and obliging; best city reference. Call on or address J. S., 37 Union square, harness store.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class man, one who is perfectly sober, honest and obliging; has best city reference. Apply to or address COACHMAN, at Hardman's, No. 7 East 15th st.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS GROOM; understands the business in all its branches; can be highly recommended by last and former employers. Apply to or address HIRE, 158 West 13th st.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A SINGLE YOUNG man wants a situation for either; can give good references from his last place. Call at Pacific Fire Insurance Company, 470 Broadway, for two days.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS GROOM or coachman; is willing and obliging; first class reference; no objection to the country. Address C. D., Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED GENTLEman as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best city or country reference given. Call on or address J. J., 120 West 52d st.

A SINGLE PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation as coachman, to take care of two or four horses; can train young stock and will make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; good city reference. Call on or address, for three days, COACHMAN, box 77th av.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN AND wife; the man as coachman; thoroughly understands his profession; the wife to do general housework; good city references; no objection to the country. Call at or address 150 Spring st. for two days.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class single man, who can produce the best city references. Address J. K., No. 2 East 29th st., servants' stable.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED man without encumbrance, sober and reliable and well recommended. Address O. M., box 175 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man; has first class city references; is a good city driver; is willing and obliging; wages no objection. Address C. E., box 134 Herald office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED.—By a first class single man, of long experience; city or country; best city references. Address T. L., box 114 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY SINGLE man; thoroughly understands his business; in city or country; best city reference. Can be seen at his employer's, 52 East 35th st.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted.—By an industrious single man; will be found willing and obliging; best city reference. Address T. R., box 119 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED.—BY A FIRST class man; thoroughly conversant with the care and general treatment of horses an l carriages; city or country. Address M. C., box 112 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED.—BY A PRACTical man, Scotch, single; understands the culture of flowers, fruits and vegetables, and also landscape gardening; good reference. Address A. M., Herald office.

GARDENER AND FARMER'S SITUATION WANTED.—By a single man; understands his business and the care of horses; sober and obliging; wages moderate; city reference. Address F. D., box 260 Herald office.

RESPECTABLE MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS coachman; good reference. Address P. F., Tenney's livery stables, 39 West 44th st.

SITUATION WANTED.—BY A BOY, TO WORK ON A farm; can milk, drive, &c.; is accustomed to farm work. Address A. B., box 101 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED.—BY A FIRST CLASS MAN, AS coachman and groom; has the best city references as to sobriety, honesty and capability. Can be seen at Brewster's carriage warehouse, 14th st. and 5th av. JAMES.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHMAN, OF good address as coachman and gardener. Address J. CAMPBELL, 340 East 26th st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A REliable man, who is competent in every respect. Address H., care Chas. A. Secor, box 1,810 Post office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT MAN, as gardener and farmer and to take charge of a gentleman's place. Address M. H., box 104 Herald office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS coachman (cook only); best city reference from last place. Call on or address WILLIAMS, at Wilson's, saddle and harness maker, 125 Bowery.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, BY A GERMAN GARdener, single man, on a private place, or as foreman in a nursery; best reference. Address GUSTAV TROELTSCHY, Guttenberg, N. J.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a first class single man; best city reference; Call at H. T. Hewlett's livery stable, 157 and 159 61st st., between 3d and Lexington avs. M. H.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener; city or country; is willing to make himself useful; is a good milker of cows; good reference. Address M., box 215 Herald office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A PRIvate family by a colored man; can give the best reference. Address E. W., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; thoroughly understands the business; is willing to make himself useful; good city reference. Apply to J. DAW, 633 Broadway.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A SINgle man, who understands greenhouse and hothouse, also the raising of flowers, fruits and vegetables; best reference can be given. Address H. W., Gardener, 289 Bowery, care of Mr. Hertgen.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; will go the country if required; best city reference. Address J. J., box 150 Herald office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A.—A—WANTED, FOUR FIRST CLASS BARKEEPers, at THOMAS', 237 Broadway.

A SMART, ACTIVE BOY WANTED—IN A FANCY silk goods house. Address B., box 1,967 Post office, giving age and reference.

A WAITER WANTED—WHO UNDERSTANDS OPENing oysters. Address McCALLIFF, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A CHANCE FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to learn telegraphing for $20.—THOMPSON'S Telegraphic Institute, 20 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute; day and evening; demand for operators.

A COLORED MAN WANTED—TO COOK AND DO housework for three persons; must have references; apply after 10 o'clock, at 545 Madison avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets.

ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, LEXINGTON AV., CORner 25th st.—Wanted, an honest, intelligent, industrious, strictly temperate American for steampooning, and one for office desiring to study medicine; references required.

A GERMAN MARRIED MAN (NO CHILDREN) WANTS a situation as coachman; good groom and first class driver; has thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches; sober and obliging; best city references. Address L. S., box 156 Herald office.

BOY WANTED—NOT LESS THAN 17 YEARS OLD; must understand arithmetic and be willing to deliver bundles; salary at first $4 per week. Address, in own handwriting, with references, LAWRENCE, Herald office.

BOY WANTED—WHITE OR BLACK, TO MAKE HIMself generally useful, about a retail dry goods store; he will receive good bed, board and lodging, all the clothing he needs and a good home. Address MERCHANT, Herald office.

LITERARY.—THE ADVERTISER IS DESIROUS OF the temporary assistance of a gentleman with literary talent, to assist him in the composition of original essays on miscellaneous subjects. Address 813 ROGER DE COVERLY, Herald office.

THREE FIRST CLASS ADVERTISING CANVASSERS wanted.—None others need apply. 51 Liberty street, room No. 8.

THOSE HAVING ENERGY AND BUSINESS TACT, wanting honorable and lucrative employment, averaging them $5 to $25 per day, call at 1,149 Broadway, first flight stairs, back office.

WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS OYSTERMAN. APPLY by letter to J. S., box A Herald office.

WANTED.—AN AGENT TO TRAVEL AND SELL, BY States or counties, the patent for a new and valuable invention. Address box 773 Post office, New York.

WANTED.—A SMART OFFICE BOY, NOT OVER 15, residing with parents; wages $3. Address, in hand writing of applicant, with references, box 419 Post office.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED BOY, OF 17 OR 18, TO assist the waiter in a private family. Apply at 76 Beaver st., to-day, from 1 to 1½ o'clock.

WANTED.—A GOOD, SMART BOY FOR A REAL estate office, with reference from his Sunday school teacher. Apply at 892 6th av.

WANTED.—ONE OR TWO GOOD CANVASSERS FOR a new and a popular work just issued. Apply to F. J. BARRY, 32 Cedar st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands cooking and running a restaurant. Apply to 21, THOMPSON, 94 4th av.

WANTED.—A BOY TO DO GENERAL OFFICE WORK. Address, in own handwriting, J. A. C., box 4,145 Post office, New York city.

WANTED.—A MAN TO WORK IN THE PANTRY. Apply after 10 o'clock at the Oyster Bay, 1,144 Broadway, near 26th st.

WANTED.—GENTLEMANLY SOLICITING AGENTS; business easy and respectable; $5 to $10 daily; most convenient little article; success sure. 615 Broadway, up stairs, office 1.

WANTED.—A BOY ABOUT 15 YEARS TO ATTEND bar. Apply between 10 and 11 o'clock at 126 South st., corner Oliver st. One acquainted with the business preferred.

WANTED.—A BOY TO TAKE CARE OF A HORSE, drive and make himself generally useful with a private family; reference required; wages $12 per month and board. Inquire at 12 Bearer st.

WANTED.—IN A WHOLESALE STORE, AN OFFICE boy who speaks German and English and resides with his parents. One who can come well recommended as to character may address box 814 Post office.

WANTED.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, AN UNDER butler or waiter who understands his business thoroughly; liberal wages will be given to a competent person who can bring satisfactory city references. None others need apply to Mr. KIRCHBERG, in the office of A. Belmont & Co., 50 Wall st.

10 GOOD ROCKMEN WANTED—IN FOURTEENTH street, opposite Irving place. Apply on the work.

$500.—WANTED, AN ACTIVE MAN, TO-DAY; CAN make money. Address T. W., Herald office.

THE TRADES.

A PLUMBER, ALSO A BOY, WANTED—AT DELOUEST BROS., 74 Bleecker st.

ARCHITECTS DESIRING PERSPECTIVES COLORED or done in pen and ink may address ARCHITECT, 114 2d st.

A COMPETENT MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF A steam boiler in the winter; will find a good place at the Mansion House, Hicks st., Brooklyn.

A DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED—ONE WHO

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK EAST OF CITY HALL.—FRANKFORT House, corner of Frankfort and William streets.—250 Rooms, 50c. to $1 per day; gentlemen and families; on European plan; house open all night.

1 BLOCK SOUTH CHATHAM SQUARE.—GRANT House, 48 New Bowery.—Clean and newly furnished Rooms, 25c. and 50c. per night; $2 and $2 50 per week. House open all night.

1 DESIRABLE SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING OF three connecting rooms, also two connecting Rooms on parlor floor, with choice Board, at 119 East Seventeenth street, a few doors from Union square.

1.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A NICELY FURnished Room, with excellent Board, to single gentleman or gentleman and wife; terms very moderate. 160 West Twenty-eighth street.

1 PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, HANDSOMELY FURnished, on second floor, with Board; also single Rooms, for gentlemen. 54 West Twenty-fourth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

1 BLOCK FROM MADISON SQUARE.—HURON HOUSE, Broadway and Twenty-sixth street; newly furnished and renovated; single and suits of Rooms at moderate prices; lodgings, $1 and $1 50.

1 LARGE, HANDSOME SUIT OF ROOMS ON SECond floor, with first class Board, in the spacious brown stone residence 139 West Forty-first street; references required.

1 DEPAU ROW (105 BLEECKER STREET).—NICELY furnished front Rooms, with Board, to families or single persons, $14 and $16 per week; single Rooms, $6 and $7.

1 LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT Room to let, with Board, to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, in the elegant brown stone house 217 West Fourteenth street.

1 BLOCK FROM BROADWAY, AT 205 WEST THIRTY eighth street.—A private family will rent, with Board, newly furnished front Rooms on second and third stories; private table if desired.

1.—FAMILIES, SINGLE GENTLEMEN AND LADIES can be furnished with unexceptionable Board by applying to Mrs. F. J. ADAMS, No. 27 Union square.

2 VARICK PLACE.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board; also table board.

2 DOORS WEST OF THIRD AVENUE, SIXTY-first street.—Beautiful Rooms, with Board; new house; all modern improvements; everything first class; good table and attention; terms moderate.

2 LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, WITH every convenience, to let, with Breakfast. 225 East Thirty-second street.

2.—COMFORTABLE AND REASONABLE BOARD IN a family's own house, with private or family table; neighborhood excellent and especially convenient for down-town merchants. Address 88 Trinity Building.

2 BLOCKS FROM BROADWAY.—HANDSOME ROOMS, with good Board, $7 to $16 per week, for families or single gentlemen; table boarders accommodated; first class neighborhood. 61 East Fourth street.

2D FLOOR FRONT, ALCOVE ROOM; ALSO OTHER desirable Rooms to let, unfurnished, with first class Board, in a private adult American family, 170 East Sixty-first street.

2D FLOOR, FURNISHED, CONSISTING OF THREE rooms, large closets, hot and cold water, &c., to let, together or separately, with Board; references exchanged. 25 Seventh avenue.

4 EAST TWENTIETH STREET, ONE DOOR FROM Fifth avenue.—Rooms suitable for families and single gentlemen to let, with Board; references given and required.

4 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, SECOND HOUSE from Fifth avenue.—Handsomely furnished Parlor Floor, without board or with private table; house and appointments unexceptionable.

4 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, FIRST HOUSE from Fifth avenue.—Rooms on second floor, en suite or singly, and other Rooms, with Board; references.

5TH AVENUE, 164.—TWO SUITS OF ROOMS, WITH private table.

5 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, SECOND DOOR from Macdougal street.—Board with a private family, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed; single Rooms or a Second Floor through.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH excellent Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

6 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEXT TO FIFTH avenue.—Parlor and second floor, with every convenience, newly and elaborately furnished, first class, with private table; large front room, fourth story, for two gentlemen.

7 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Elegantly furnished Rooms, in suits or singly, with modern improvements, with or without Board.

7 BANK STREET.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS IN first and third floors to let, with or without Board, to gentlemen.

7 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms, with Board; private table if desired; location and accommodations unsurpassed; references exchanged.

8 EAST THIRTIETH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Madison avenues.—Nicely furnished Rooms to let, with first class Board. References given and required.

10 EAST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—A SUIT OF spacious Rooms, handsomely furnished, on second floor; also Front and Hall Room on third floor, with or without private table; house first-class.

12 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—DESIRABLE Rooms, with first class Board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; references required.

14 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A GENTLEMAN, with excellent Board; house new and clean; references exchanged.

14TH STREET, 200, WEST.—A LARGE, HANDSOMELY furnished Parlor and Bedroom, also two single Rooms, table and location first class.

14TH STREET, 152 WEST.—VERY DESIRABLE Rooms on third floor to let, with Board, in a private family. References exchanged.

14 EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Madison avenues.—Sunny Room, suitable for two, with superior Board; also a hall Room; has hot and cold water. References required.

14TH STREET, WEST, 251.—AN ELEGANT SUIT OF Rooms on the second floor; also accommodation for small families or single gentlemen; table unexceptionable; private table if desired.

14TH STREET, 310 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, at moderate prices.

16 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—AN ELEGANT SECOND story front Room and Alcove, with first class Board, to a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen. References exchanged.

16TH STREET, 46, WEST.—AN ELEGANT BACK Parlor, sun exposure, has ample closets; hot and cold water; also front hall Room, with pantry; table unexceptionable; attendance good.

17 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, one large Room on third floor, back, nicely furnished; also fine Rooms on fourth floor; house first class.

17 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Large, elegantly furnished second story Suit, with or without private table; also pleasant single Rooms, for gentlemen, without board.

18 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board. References required.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, en suite or singly, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen, with or without Board.

21 WEST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—A SECOND Floor to rent, with or without private table; also Rooms for gentlemen; references exchanged.

22 WEST NINTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, one or two pleasant, well furnished Rooms, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

22 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—A PARLOR, on first floor, and three or four Chambers, newly painted, carpeted and furnished, to a family, with private table only.

23D STREET.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUIT OF Rooms, front; also single Rooms, for gentlemen, with first class Board, at moderate prices. Apply at 129 East Twenty-third street.

29D STREET, MADISON SQUARE.—HANDSOMELY furnished suit of Rooms to let, with first class Board; also large Room for two gentlemen; references exchanged. Call at 26 East Twenty-third street.

25 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—A Suit of Rooms to let, on second floor, with first class Board; also hall Room, for single gentlemen.

25 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR 5TH, James Hotel.—Handsomely furnished Parlor and Second Floors, with bath on each floor, to let to first class parties, with or without private tables; table first class; best references.

28 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Rooms on second and third floors, front and rear, en suite or singly, with or without Board; single Rooms for gentlemen.

29 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—PARLOR AND Bedroom, on second floor, to let, with Board.

29 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—Suite and single Rooms, with first class Board, in an elegant brown stone house, newly furnished; location unsurpassed. References exchanged.

30TH STREET, NO. 2 WEST.—SECOND FLOOR, three rooms deep (side windows). A lady offers all the comforts of a refined home.

31 CLINTON PLACE, EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and University place.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; house first class.

32 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET.—PLEASANT ROOMS for families, with Board; also single Rooms for gentlemen.

34 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET.—A FINE SUIT OF front Rooms, on second floor, to let, with Board; also a Suit of Rooms on third floor, back, sunny and pleasant. references given and required.

35 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, NEAR BROADway.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board, en suite or singly.

35 LAFAYETTE PLACE, COLONADE ROW, OTTOsen Astor Library.—Furnished Rooms for families and gentlemen; also table boarders; references required.

36 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—ONE HANDsome Suit of Rooms on second floor, with choice table and comforts of refined home; large sunny Room on upper floor; references exchanged.

36 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—TO LET, WITH private table only, a Second Floor, with ample closets and private bathroom; references.

38 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Second Floor, with Board, or private table if desired; locality first class.

BOARDERS WANTED.

39 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—FIRST CLASS Board and Rooms for families and gentlemen; a large second story back Room; also third story front, table unexceptionable; references exchanged.

39 EAST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—PRIVATE house.—A large Double Furnished Room, second floor, with all modern comforts, for gentlemen; also smaller Room; breakfast if desired; terms moderate.

40 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, with Board, one large Room, suitable for a gentleman and wife; Rooms for single gentlemen; day boarders accommodated. References exchanged.

41 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms, on first and fourth floors to let, with first class table; also single Rooms for gentlemen.

41 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—ONE ELEGANT Suit, consisting of three large, light and handsomely furnished rooms; private table if desired; references exchanged.

42 EAST NINETEENTH STREET.—TWO LARGE, well furnished Rooms, with Board, to gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen; terms reasonable; reference.

42D STREET, 200, NEAR BROADWAY.—A SMALL family, who set a good table, have two handsomely furnished Rooms, with Board.

42 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Neatly furnished Rooms to let, with first class Board, suitable for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; references required.

42D STREET, WEST, 244.—ONE OF THE BEST LOCAtions in city.—Rooms for families or gentlemen, with Board, at reduced prices; Room, suitable for two or three gentlemen.

44 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—NEATLY FURnished Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; terms moderate; references.

44 CLINTON PLACE.—LARGE, COMFORTABLY furnished Rooms, singly or together, with or without Board; terms moderate.

45 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR FOURTEENTH street. Two large Rooms to let, with first class Board; southern exposure; elegant location.

48 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—HANDSOMEly furnished Rooms, with good table. References.

49 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—ONE ROOM ON second and one on third floor to let, with Board; references required.

50 8TH STREET, WEST OF BROADWAY.—LOCATION desirable.—Furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to families or single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

51 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—A BACK PARLOR AND a third story Room, with or without Board.

55 WEST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—A small German family have a few nicely furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to families or single gentlemen; references.

57 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—DESIRABLE Suits of Rooms on the first and second floors; house and table first class; references exchanged.

57 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—A LARGE front Room to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; terms $30 per week.

58 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR BROADway.—To let, with Board, a large second story front Room, with alcove; references exchanged.

61 SECOND AVENUE.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let two pleasant, nicely furnished Rooms, with Board, for gentlemen.

67 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—PLEASANT Rooms, with Board; superior accommodations offered to gentlemen or a gentleman and wife; references exchanged.

72 MADISON AVENUE.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE Rooms to let, with Board; references.

85 MACDOUGAL STREET.—A FRONT ROOM, WITH good Board, for two gentlemen (separate beds); location pleasant and convenient; home comforts and low terms. References.

109 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—TABLE Boarders wanted; also one Hall Room to rent, with Board.

116 EAST THIRTIETH STREET.—ROOMS TO LET, with Board, to families or single gentlemen. Dinner at noon. References exchanged.

117 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR Fourth avenue.—Two large furnished Rooms, connecting, on the second floor, with Board; a first class house and location.

129 EAST 125TH STREET, HARLEM, BETWEEN Third and Fourth avenues.—A gentleman can find a nicely furnished Room, in a small private family, without children, with or without Board, with gas and heater; terms moderate.

130 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—PARLOR Floor, newly and elegantly furnished; contains four handsome rooms; also private bath and closet and abundance of pantry room; first class private table.

130 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR IRVING place.—A desirable suit of Rooms on second floor; also an Extension Room to let, with Board; references exchanged.

137 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Sixth avenue and Broadway.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board, in a brown stone house, for families and gentlemen; references required.

138 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Sixth avenue.—To let, on second and third floors, furnished Rooms, with Board, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentleman.

142 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—TWO NICELY furnished Rooms; also hall Room, with or without Board, to let, to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

146 EAST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms on second and third floors, with Board, house and location first class; references exchanged.

152 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR SIXTH AVENUE.—Nicely furnished Rooms, with first class Board, with a German family; references exchanged.

159 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—TO LET, HANDsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board; also rear Parlor and side Room; gas, water, &c., in all parts of house.

159 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let a few very pretty Rooms, with good Board; house very desirable; family small; neighborhood first class; references exchanged.

161 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—A PRIVATE family having an elegant, spacious house, will rent an entire Floor, furnished or unfurnished, with private bath, or two large and two small Rooms to families or gentlemen; choice table and unexceptionable location; highest reference.

166 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Sixth and Seventh avenues.—Furnished Rooms, with first class Board, for gentlemen.

210 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Second and Third avenues.—Pleasant Rooms to let, with Board, to single gentlemen or gentleman and wife. References exchanged.

218 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—A LARGE front Parlor to let, in an English basement house, with or without Board; also one or two other Rooms, at very moderate prices.

220 EIGHTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN SECOND and Third avenues.—Furnished Rooms to rent on second and third floors, with Board; fine location; modern improvements and terms reasonable; references required.

220 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET.—A PRIVATE family have a large and handsomely furnished Room to rent, with Board; also Reception Room for other.

223 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—SUNNY FRONT Room, grate, fire and gas, Board the best the market affords, for two adults, $17 per week; also table Board for two.

225 EAST FORTY-NINTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH or without Board, furnished or unfurnished, Rooms in first class house occupied by private family.

230 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—TO LET, FURnished, with Board, a second story front Room, hot and cold water, gas, closets, &c.; also a back Parlor. House first class. References required.

231 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—TO LET, IN a first class house, furnished Rooms, en suite, or one to a gentleman and wife, with or without Board.

238 EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Second and Third avenues.—A private family of two only will rent the front and back Rooms on second floor, completely furnished, with or without Breakfast; bath room and water closet on same floor.

250 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—NEWLY FURnished Rooms to married or single gentlemen, with first class Board; references exchanged.

250 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—BOARD AND choice of Rooms, parlor and second floors, for gentleman and wife or single gentleman; good accommodations; very reasonable terms to responsible parties.

267 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A SECOND Floor, four rooms, will be rented, with Board on suite or single, to families or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

302 SECOND AVENUE, FIRST DOOR ABOVE Stuyvesant square.—Handsomely furnished front Rooms on second and third floors to let, with Board.

309 EAST TWELFTH STREET.—A FEW YOUNG men can obtain good Board; day boarders also.

327 WEST FIFTIETH STREET.—ROOMS TO LET, with Board, together or separately, furnished or unfurnished.

343 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—FURNISHED Room to let, with Board, at very low prices; house and table first class.

347 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let, with Board, a nice front Room, newly furnished, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; reference.

438 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to let to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with first class Board; location first class; terms moderate, with home comforts.

A SMALL FAMILY OF A FEW YOUNG MEN CAN be accommodated with good Board by a German family, top story at 315 East Nineteenth street, near Second avenue, or 199 Duane street, HALT & MINNESHEIMER'S.

A HANDSOME BACK PARLOR TO LET.—TO GENtleman and wife or single gentlemen; also other pleasant Rooms, with or without Board, in a private family; terms very moderate. 258 West Twentieth street.

A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT SINGLE ROOM ON third floor to let, with Board, to a gentleman; location forty-eighth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; family private. For particulars address M., box 2,722 Post office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING THEIR own house, in West Thirty-fourth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, will let a Suit of Rooms on third floor, with every convenience attached, either with or without Board. A party willing to pay for first class accommodations can address, with reference, A. B. C., box 112 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

BOARDERS WANTED.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING ON FIFTY first street, near Fifth avenue, will accommodate a lady and gentleman or a small family with elegantly furnished Rooms and superior Board, with all the comforts of a first class home. Address COMFORT, box 119 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS, OCCUPYING A newly furnished house in Forty-fifth street, near Sixth avenue, will rent the entire Second Floor, elegantly furnished, to a gentleman and wife, with Board. A party desiring first class appointments will find this a very desirable opportunity. Address S A, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUIT OF ROOMS, near Fifth avenue, for $25 per week; meals extra, if desired. Address W. B. E., box 2,422 Post office.

AT 14 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE, a large Room, on fourth floor, suitable for two gentlemen; also single Room, with Board; references.

BERGEN HEIGHTS.—HANDSOME ROOMS, WITH first class Board, on Ocean avenue; fine view of the bay, &c.; 17 minutes by New York and New Jersey Railroad to New York; 36 trains daily. Reference, Mr. Hauxhurst, 21 Cortlandt street.

DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET.—WITH BOARD, TO gentlemen or family; house first class; terms moderate; unexceptionable reference given and required. 68 West Forty-ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

FRENCH FLAT.—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OCCUpying a French flat, fourth floor, near Lexington avenue and Fifty-fifth street, will furnish pleasant accommodations and Board for an American gentleman and wife; no children; no other boarders; terms $25; references. Address FRENCH FLAT, Herald office.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED SUITS OF Rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; Hall Rooms for single gentlemen; convenience for fires, with or without Board, on moderate terms. 318 East Fourteenth street.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN FIND HOME COMforts, best domestic table, on second floor, furnished, new and excellent; location unexceptionable, Twenty-second street; price $16. Address OPPORTUNITY, Herald Uptown Branch office.

GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES AND SINGLE gentlemen can obtain nicely furnished Rooms, with first class Board, at moderate prices, by applying at 148 East Seventy-eighth street.

MADISON AVENUE, MURRAY HILL, CORNER house.—Handsomely furnished Rooms; private table if desired. Parties desiring superior accommodation, apply at Everett Library, 868 Sixth avenue.

PARTIES DESIRING BOARD, WITH SINGLE ROOMS or en suite, can hear of a pleasant home with a lady who thoroughly understands her business by addressing, with real name and references, Mrs. E. BRUCE, Herald Uptown office, 1,265 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, LARGE FRONT ROOM, $16 for two; also two Hall Rooms, at $8 each, in pleasant family, a few blocks from Union square. Address F., box 164 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

TO LET—IN ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE, IN BEST location, elegant Parlor Floor; also large Bedroom on third floor (other if desired), to a family party; children not objected to; private and entirely first class table; no other boarders; liberal though not exorbitant terms expected; references exchanged. Address L. W., box 123 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

VERY NICE APARTMENTS TO LET—FOR FAMILY and single gentlemen, with the best table in the city at Torrinson's House, 344 Sixth avenue, near Twenty-first street; very moderate prices.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

$30.—WANTED—BOARD, LARGE AND SMALL Rooms, for gentleman, wife, child and nurse; central location; terms, including fire and gas, $30 per week; private family preferred. Address P., Herald office

A PHYSICIAN DESIRES A SUITABLE ROOM FOR an office, with or without Board, on Forty-second street, near Eighth avenue. Address J. H. T., Herald office.

A WIDOW LADY DESIRES BOARD WITH A PRIvate Catholic family. Address, stating terms, J. T. B., 308 West Twenty-third street.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND five children, oldest seventeen, youngest four; will want three rooms, two large, one small. Address for two days, with full particulars and lowest terms, THOMAS LEE, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, IN A private family; would room with another person. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, BOARDER, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—FOR EIGHT ADULTS AND TWO children (four Rooms); price not over $300 per month; private table preferred. Address, with full particulars, J. G. A., 25 West Twenty-third street.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, IN A SMALL AND highly respectable private family (where there will be no other boarders), well furnished Apartments, consisting of sitting room, two bedrooms and bath, with hot and cold water and all improvements and with breakfast and dinner; location preferred in the vicinity of Fifth avenue, between Fourteenth and Forty-second streets. State terms. Address box 3,591 Post office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A FURnished Room, with breakfast and supper, in a private family. Address, stating terms, C. E. R., Herald office.

WANTED—A HALL BEDROOM, NEAR SEVENTH avenue and Eighteenth street, for an English gentleman, with or without Board; about $5. Address W. C., box 142 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM, ON second or third floor (no objection to a basement), by a gentleman and wife; must be moderate; only desirable location considered; terms must be moderate; only between Tenth and Twenty-fifth streets; references exchanged. Address D. S. C., stating references exchanged.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, in front, on North Washington square, for a lady, gentleman and son seven years old; an unfurnished Floor and Basement for housekeeping, or a Floor of six rooms, adapted for housekeeping, not below Washington square nor above Twenty-third street. Address Mrs. S., No. 71 West Eleventh street.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A SECOND OR third story front Room, with full Board, for gentleman, wife and child; location below Twentieth street; terms also $35; would also rent two Rooms large and small, for two single gentlemen. Address A., box 126 Herald office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN DESIRE A PLEASANT Room, in Greenpoint, with or without full or partial Board; must be within five minutes' walk of the ferry, between Greenpoint and Hunter's Point ferries preferred; not too far back from the river. Address, stating terms, G., box 149 Herald office.

HOTELS.

HURON HOUSE.—FULL BOARD, $2 PER DAY; Rooms, $1.—Broadway, corner Twenty-sixth street; house newly furnished and renovated; elegant family Rooms at very moderate prices, where all the comforts of a home and the attention of a first class hotel may be enjoyed.

MADISON SQUARE HOTEL, 11 East Twenty-first street, corner of Iron fence. Elegant Suits of Rooms, with or without private table.

SAVORY'S HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, 245 AND 248 Eighth avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets.—Single and double Rooms, with or without Board. Liberal arrangements for families.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—MOUNTAIN HOUSE, South Orange, Montrose station, N. J., one hour from foot of Barclay street, via Morris and Essex Railroad.—First class Board for $10, $12 50 and $15 per week, according to location of rooms, including gas and fire; 24 trains daily; commutation low. Address C. HITZELBERGER, Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—Special inducements. See advertisement in hotel columns.

FURNITURE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FURNITURE, Bedding at the lowest cash prices or on weekly or monthly installments, at O'FARRELL'S warerooms, No. 209 Eighth avenue, corner Twentieth street.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FIRST CLASS HOUSEhold Furniture for sale—Contents of five story mansion 120 West Twenty-third street, viz.:—Pianoforte, 7¼ octave, rosewood case; Parlor Suit, covered in rich satin brocatel and terry, cost $650, for $250; one do., $150; Library and Drawing Room Suit, $65 to $100, rep and haircloth; 4 Chamber Suits, in rosewood and walnut, style Louis XIV., eight Pieces, for $150; Dining Room Buffet, Extension Table, Chairs, solid Silver, Glass and Cutlery Ware, to suit purchasers.

A LARGE PRIVATE SALE—AT THE PRIVATE brown stone residence 251 West Forty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, property of Colonel L. Kendelen. Rosewood grand square 7½ octave Pianoforte, cost $650; two magnificent satin brocatel Parlor Suits, each cost $600, for $150; one do., $300; rep and Lahoney Suits from $90 and rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, Mattresses, Carpets, Mirrors, Cornices, Paintings, Bijou, Extension Table, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, &c., for less than half original cost.

A.—OVER FIFTY MAGNIFICENT PARLOR SUITS in all styles and all colors, French satin brocatel and reps from $35 up to $250 a suit; large variety Turkish Lounges, Easy Chairs, Chamber, Library and Dining Furniture at a bargain; called for this week at E. ROTH'S Parlor suit manufactory, 50 Bleecker street, between Broadway and Mulberry street.

AT PRIVATE SALE—PROPERTY FAMILY LEAVING city.—Magnificent Drawing Room Suit, covered satin brocatel, cost $350, for $250; one do., $300; Pianoforte, Frescoes, Paintings, Mirrors, Silverware, Carpets, Chamber, Dining Room Furniture (the house furnished last May at half cost. 35 West Fifteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

CARPETS,

Furniture,
Beds, Bedding, &c.
Payments taken
by the week or month.
Terms easy.
KELLY & CO.,
corner Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE AT RETAIL.—WE MANUFACTURE THE medium qualities of Furniture, such as sealton Chamber Suits, from $75 to $85; Parlor Suits, from $100 to $300. We have opened our immense warehouse warerooms to the retail trade, and offer the largest variety of any manufacturer in the city. Printed descriptions of all styles of Furniture of our own manufacture furnished on application by mail or otherwise. EDW. W. BAXTER & CO.,
202 and 204 Canal street, corner Mulberry.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.—THE LARGest assortment and the lowest prices for cash or on weekly or monthly payments, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE'S, 105 Chatham st., 2d.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.—PARTIES HAVING GOOD Furniture, sufficient for 10 or 15 rooms, and would like to dispose of it for Board, will address FURNITURE Herald office.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, AN ELEGANT set of common brocatel Window Curtains. Can be seen at CHRISTALAER'S, 766 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ALL OF THE COMPLETE FURNITURE contained in the four story house 124 West Twenty-sixth street.—Parlor Suits in brocatel and reps, from $75 to $30; also Bedroom Suits; Brussels and Ingrain Carpets 50 cents yard and upward.

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS.—CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, &c.
DEALY & CUNNINGHAM,
284 and 286 Third avenue, near Twenty-eighth street.
Prices lower than any other house in the city.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A.—FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE, THE ELEGANT four story and basement high stoop brown stone House, 120 East Fifty-sixth street; size 21x51x100. For further particulars apply on premises.

A CORNER AND TWO ADJOINING LOTS ON LEXington avenue, in Harlem, desirable location; cheap; price $2,850 per lot. Inquire of BECKMAN & BROTHER, Grocers, 543 Second avenue.

A FINE INVESTMENT NEAR HARLEM.—FOUR, 23 and 40 acre Plots, almost the last of large plots of land for sale in the lower part of Westchester county.
DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers street.

A STRICTLY FIRST CLASS HOUSE, FOUR STORY brown stone, 25x70x100, on Fifty fourth street, between Fifth and Madison avenues for sale at a bargain.
W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HIGH stoop, in perfect order, 25x60x100; East Twenty-first street, near Broadway; a bargain.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

A.—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE; SECOND AVENUE, near Twenty-first street; three story brick House, with improvements; rent, $32,500; lot worth the amount.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

A SPLENDID HOUSE AND LOT, ON LEXINGTON avenue, for sale, or exchange for a good Tenement House or Lots, not above Sixty fifth street. Apply to JAMES FEITRETCH, 999 Sixth avenue.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—MUST BE SOLD.—A FIRST class House, near Madison avenue, finished in hard wood; half cash required. Also a corner, on Lexington avenue; first class location. FEITRETCH & RENSON, 1,036 Third avenue, near Sixty-first street.

EAST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR PARK AVEnue.—A superbly finished four story brown stone high stoop, 25x70x100, for sale very low, or will exchange for available Lots.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEAR UNION square, large full front brown stone House, three rooms deep, in fine order, for sale, very low.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth st.

FOUR 20 FOOT FRONT LOTS ON LEXINGTON AVEnue, southeast corner Ninety-third street, for sale. Address OWNER, box 244 Post office.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR STORY BROWN stone front House in Sixteen street, near Central Park, 22x5 x100; finished with black walnut; beautifully furnished with Moquette carpets, fine pictures, bronze clocks, marbles, brocatel curtains, satin furniture; price very low; with the furniture, $23,000.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth st.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—NEAR FIFTH avenue, East Fifty-fourth street, splendid private Residence 25x75, four story brown stone, beautifully finished; must be sold. Permits only from PAGE & MOLAFFERTY, Fifth avenue, corner Fifty-second street.

FOR SALE—THREE ADJOINING FULL LOTS, each 25x100, with frame Dwellings thereon, in Twenty-eighth street, between Lexington and Third avenues, south side; the large frontage, depth (75x100) and desirable neighborhood make this property very eligible for private residences, French flats or manufacturing purposes. Apply to K. C. KEYSER, 49 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN IF SOLD THIS week, a medium sized first class four story brown stone House; all improvements. Apply at 134 East Thirty-seventh street.

5TH AV., NEAR 45TH ST.—EXTRA AND MEDIUM sized superbly finished new Dwellings; also for sale, on 5th av., near 34th st., a small, well arranged House; drawings can be seen at our offices.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

West Side.

A.—24 VALUABLE LOTS, BETWEEN AVENUE ST. Nicholas (junction with Ninth avenue) and the Grand Boulevard, on 146th street, for sale low; fine present, grand prospective value. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine st.

A NEW FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, AND Lot, in sec. 31 West Fifty-second street, for sale—17x60x100; an improvement in arrangement throughout.
JOHN C. DONNELLEY, builder, on premises, or HOLLY BROTHERS & KISSAM, No. 6 Pine street.

A SACRIFICE.—FOUR STORY BROWN STONE AND brick, 22.6x80x117.—House; a perfect gem; West Twenty-third street, near Ninth avenue; only $18,000.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth st.

A BEAUTIFUL FOUR STORY BROWN STONE House, frescoed and in perfect order, Twenty-fifth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, only $14,000.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth st.

A BARGAIN TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—THREE FOUR story brick Houses on West Thirty-sixth street, near Seventh avenue; well rented in flats to good tenants; all modern improvements. No agents need apply. Inquire at No. 7 Warren street, room 2, between 1 and 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE WEST SIDE THREE story high stoop brown stone Dwelling, of medium size; all modern improvements, in complete order; location first class; price reasonable; possession.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE.—IN FORTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Tenth and Eleventh avenues, a full size Lot, with a two story brick Shop in front, used as a dyeing establishment; also a next two story frame House in rear; or will be leased. Apply to M. DOUGHTY, 79 Nassau street.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—CORNER LOT, 25.8X 100.5, price $4,500. Apply to owner, corner Eighty-second street and First avenue.

FIFTH AVENUE.—HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR sale, and one of the most elegantly furnished houses in pure style in the country. For full particulars inquire at the office of the Tucker & Sturgis Manufacturing Company, 316 Lexington avenue, between 8 and 11 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M.

MULLER, WILKINS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION on Thursday, November 9, the new three story high stoop brown stone House and Lot on the northerly side of Seventy-first street, between the Boulevard and Ninth avenue, being the seventh house west of Ninth avenue; house 20½ by 50 feet; lot 103 ft. 2 in.; $14,000 can remain on bond and mortgage if desired.

THREE NEW, WELL BUILT, FOUR STORY BROWN stone, 51, 53 and 55 West Fifty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; hardwood finish; conveniently arranged. $32,000. Apply on premises.

Miscellaneous.

A MAN WITH $3,000 CAN HEAR OF A GOOD CHANCE for business by addressing REAL ESTATE, Herald office. Reference required.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HERALD BR

CITY POLITICS.

Meetings, Banner Raisings and Torch-light Displays Last Night.

FACTS CONCERNING THE REGISTRATION.

The Reformers in Council and the Tammanyites Likewise Nominations Ratified—The Candidates and Their Friends Jubilant.

TAMMANY BANNER RAISING.

Waltman and His Friends in the Seventeenth Ward.

An enthusiastic assembling of the friends of Mr. Henry Waltman and Mr. J. Tyler Kelly—candidates respectively for the Assembly and the Senate—occurred last evening at the corner of Third avenue and Thirteenth streets. An impromptu platform was erected and was festooned with flags and illuminated with Chinese lanterns. Mr. William A. Lynch presided, and the following gentlemen were among the speakers:—Colonel John R. Fellows, Judge Coate, Judge Hartmann, Senator Creamer, Algernon S. Sullivan, William C. Gover, Henry Waltman, George M. Curtis, Captain John A. Thompson, Herman Schroeder and Dr. Philip Merkle. Before the meeting commenced rockets and colored lights were discharged, calcium lights were burned and the band played the usual soul-stirring airs. The speakers were continually cheered, and the crowd, which was large enough to fill the street about the platform, manifested a great degree of hopefulness and good feeling—hope in the future and complacency in the present, like its leaders.

After several orations, the large banner—to witness the unfurling of which the meeting occurred—was stretched across Third avenue, at the same moment that rockets ascended in plentiful showers and the music swelled anew in patriotic harmonies. The banner measures twenty-five by thirty-five feet, and displays a mast portrait of Mr. Henry Waltman, seven feet in length, and the names of Henry Waltman and J. Tyler Kelly, coupled with those of the offices for which they run. The candidates were cheered by the crowd with great enthusiasm.

GERMAN-AMERICAN REFORM MEETING.

The Nominations Ratified—What We Can Expect if Tammany Wins the Election—The Roll of Drums and the Bugle Blast.

A mass meeting of the German and American citizens of the Seventeenth ward—the former most largely represented—was held last evening in the Germania Assembly Rooms, under the auspices of the Seventeenth Ward Council of Political Reform, and having for its object the ratification of the reform nominations which had recently been promulgated. Mr. Benjamin Tatham presided and made a speech, introducing the resolutions. He gave a novel illustration of the stupendity of the municipal wrongs which have been unearthed by saying that a sidewalk ten feet wide and forty miles long would be required to hold all the dollars, laid together, which have been stolen from the people, and on that

CAUSEWAY OF SILVER

one million and fifty-six thousand men could stand." Mr. Tatham then put the question, "What are you going to do about it?" and the audience growled good-naturedly, "Hang 'em! hang 'em!" The resolutions were adopted, and the Chairman then introduced Dr. Augustus Weissman, the Senatorial candidate, who was greeted with emphatic applause. He delivered an address in German, frequently interrupted by manifest approbation. He was followed by a young gentleman named Connor, whose speech aimed at eloquence of the blood-and-thunder order. The story of our troubles was another series of Arabian Nights, of which Tweed and his friends were the

"ALI BABBER AND THE FORTY THOUSAND THIEVES."

This original conceit pleased the speaker mightily and he accordingly reiterated and elaborated it until his hearers out of courtesy nearly smiled. Recounting the history of the "Ring," he compared the anguished and estimable public to a goose, and affirmed that, setting out to merely pluck it, the aggressors had ended by wringing its neck. Such a proceeding was not to be submitted to. The orator became warm and talked after the melodramatic method, acting on King Henry's injunction—

Disguise fair nature with hard-favored rage.

There was enough of

THE SPIRIT OF THE BOSTON TEA PARTY

left to avenge this wrong in blood. "If the elections should end in the triumph of Tammany there'll be trouble, very great trouble. On the 7th of November we shall hear the roll of the drum and the quick blast, and the bayonet will gleam in the December sun."

Mr. J. W. Hawes and Mr. Nicholas Connor addressed the meeting in English, and Herr George Kinkel and Herr Kopf in German. Mr. Conner, who is a candidate for Alderman, indulged many bitter personalities against J. Tyler Kelly, his opponent, but was supported, however, by applause from the audience.

NINETEENTH WARD BANNER RAISING.

Harry Genet the Champion of the Eight-Hour Men.

"Sixty-four of the Committee of Seventy are candidates for office, and the remaining six have been promised situations in the Comptroller's office by Mr. Green as a reward for their labors in behalf of the republican party." So said Mr. Murphy last night at a meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Labor Reform Club held on the corner of Fifty-fifth street and Third avenue for the purpose of raising the banner of that organization.

The banner, which was neat and handsome, bore the following inscriptions:—"Nineteenth Ward Labor Reform: eight hours a day's labor. Eighth Senatorial district, H. W. Genet for Senator." Mr. Murphy, in a long address, compared the men presented to the people for their suffrages. He asked the workingmen of the district to remember that when Daniel F. Tiemann was Mayor of the city of New York he refused to raise the workingman's wages from ninety-five cents to one dollar, and said, "If you don't like the work throw it up; I can get men to do the work for ninety-five cents." Compare this action of his with that of Harry Genet in working for and obtaining the observance of this Eight-Hour law, and let your conscience dictate who is worthy of your suffrages. Owing to the non-appearance of several other speakers who were advertised to have spoken the meeting dispersed.

THE NINETEENTH WARD WORKINGMEN.

Hitchman Endorsed, and After the Endorsement Pitches Into the City Fraud Makers.

At a meeting of the Henry W. Genet Association of the Nineteenth ward, held at 826 Third avenue last evening, William Hitchman was nominated by a unanimous vote as the candidate for Assembly from the Twentieth district. This organization is made up of live men, true representatives of the workingmen, and they seek to be heard from in a practical way during the election. Mr. Hitchman appeared before the Convention and bitterly denounced the frauds practised upon the people of this city, and pledged himself to use all his efforts to give the people good government. William Cushing, the President, occupied the chair. Patrick Kennedy, Vice Presidents John C. Ryan, Recording Secretary; Robert Kelly, Financial Secretary; Michael Hanley, Treasurer, are the officers of the association, and are true representatives of the people.

THE TWENTIETH WARD ORIENTES.

A Big Talk About the Candidate of the Reformers.

A regular meeting of the Twentieth Ward Independent Democratic Club was held last night at No. 212 West Thirty-third street. The room was crowded, and a great deal of enthusiasm was manifested during the proceedings. Sheriff O'Brien was lauded to the skies by the speakers of the evening, and, judging from the estimate they put upon his character, he has at times been greatly maligned by his political enemies. Not only was he a friend of the poor man, said they, but he had always considered the welfare of others before his own interest. Moreover, he had never done anything during his entire life that had called or would ever call for censure on the part of honest citizens. It was all very well for men to talk about his having once been connected with Tammany Hall. There were a great many men now in the ranks of the reformers who had once been in the Tammany army; but they had had their eyes opened to the villainies of the leaders, and had, like honest men, broken from the bad company they had unwittingly been thrown in with. The ex-Sheriff had acted as he had so far in combating the perpetrators of the city frauds solely in the interest of the people; he had no other end in view than to aid in giving the people a good form of government, and if he was elected to the Senate he would be foremost among those who would fight for the people's interests.

THE SIXTEENTH WARD REFORMERS.

Meeting in Eighth Avenue Last Night.

About two hundred of the citizens of the Sixteenth ward met last evening at Temperance Hall, corner of Eighteenth street and Eighth avenue, to organize measures to preserve the purity of the ballot box at the coming election. John Castree was chairman of the meeting, and Peter McDonald secretary. It was addressed by Messrs. J. C. Jackson, S. T. Strecter, R. Proctor and several others. The whole subject of inspectors, poll clerks, authority of policemen and other officers of the law on election were thoroughly discussed, many of the members of the meeting joining in the discussion. It was proposed that men of business should devote that day to standing around the polls and lend their moral support to those who were deputed to watch the voting by the committee of the Council.

All the nominations of the Reform Association were enthusiastically endorsed. Mr. Jackson, in his remarks, referring to the nomination of James Haley in the First Assembly district, said that he was always known as a temperate man and a steady and consistent opponent of Tammany Hall, and that he was running in an Irish district. As for the Seventh Senatorial district, the Committee of Seventy endorsed James O'Brien, because, when in the midst of such a tough fight, any reliable ally who could bring 10,000 votes to their aid was and ought to be appreciable. After the addresses the following resolutions were offered by Mr. W. Palmer and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That we, the citizens of the Sixteenth ward, irrespective of party, most heartily endorse the action of the Committee of Seventy in presenting for the suffrage of all honest voters a ticket upon which all parties opposed to Tammany Hall can enthusiastically vote, and we hereby pledge our united and earnest efforts to insure its success at the polls.

Resolved, That we will individually attend at the polls on the 7th of November and see to it that no frauds be perpetrated even by officers of election or by fraudulent voters.

THE NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Republican Ratification Meeting Last Night.

A large and enthusiastic concourse of republicans filled to suffocation the spacious hall corner of Morton and Bleecker streets last evening to ratify the nominations of Erastus C. Benedict for Senator and Stephen Pell for Assembly, under the auspices of the Ninth Ward Republican Association. A set of resolutions was offered and highly welcomed by Mr. McFarren Appleton, ageut the Syracuse Convention, endorsing the reunion between republicans and reform democrats, heavily slating the Ring, praising Grant for reduction of debt and taxation, Ku Klux acts, &c., advocating "pure" nominations and recognizing the republican victories in Maine, California, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa as incentives to struggle here. William M. Peebles, a "hemlock republican," raised in the backwoods, reviewed his ancestry and the state of affairs. He was severe on "Mike Norton, a consort of thieves," and encomiastic on Erastus C. Benedict, the nominee of the evening. Mr. Charles S. Spencer entered amid an enthusiastic outburst of patriotic voices. He gracefully acknowledged his welcome; hailed the Ninth Ward as the sole resting place for the old Knickerbockers, the "golden elements," the carmen, mechanics and home men who had a stake; spoke of the emancipation of 4,000,000 slaves; that the republicans conquered the rebellion; sustained the "quiet, stern and able" Grant; congratulated the brains of his hearers and announced an intention to

GRIND TAMMANY TWIST MILL-STONES,

upper and nether. Every gray hair on E. C. Benedict's head was an honor. He was a half century denizen of the Ninth ward. Severities were heaped on the "struggling" republican candidate, who was promptly named from the platform—Thomas B. Stewart—and his cogadting with the democracy exposed. Then were the city frauds handled without gloves (Tweed scarified), and the press lauded thereof. The Tammany "Big Injuns" were compared with the last of the Mohicans, by which it appeared they drink of bad whiskey instead of pure sprugs, and smoke bad cigars instead of calumets, and instead of bringing scalps to their wigwams bring pocket-books stuffed with greenbacks, and stuffed ballot boxes. Mr. Spencer spoke very warmly of the Twelfth of July, was a personal friend of the little girl shot by a blood-thirsty democrat for wearing a yellow ribbon, and appealed against any union between Church and State. Here

TROMBONING FENTONS TRAMPED

solidly in, being the German republicans of the Ninth ward, with a band. Mr. Spencer proceeded to mention that the German vote made the great West, and that it was all a mistake their being democrats here; endorsed the Bible, and said that Protestants accepting State help for charitable or religious institutions—sops to Cerberus—were disgracing themselves, and mentioned that he had an angel in the shape of a wife to keep him straight. He thought adopted citizens should have equal rights with the native born, and that the latter should not be ostracised for the misfortune of having been born out of Europe. Mr. Spencer concluded with an exhortation to vote, to "squelch" repeaters, reminding his hearers of General Dix's order to "shoot down any man who pulls down the American flag," and Mr. Evarts' recommendation at the Cooper Institute, "to revolt rather than succumb to democrats." Mr. Spencer was received and parted from with the wildest enthusiasm.

"A young man from the Eighth ward," Mr. P. H. SHURTZ, here filled up a gap with some humorous and withal earnest remarks.

Mr. FRED. H. GEDNEY declared the issues of the day, which were between corruption and fair dealing, too well understood to need discussion, and that arguments did no good. He erred in "Honest Old Abe," said our American were

MEN OF MARK

because they couldn't write, their names, their cottages by the "sad sea waves" were paid for by robbery, and their delegates were cleaned up before and harried the country like locusts. Sam Tilden lost his watch, and said the state was out of joint, and every one knew the value Tammany set on a reporter. Mr. Gedney, in a manly way, excluded the "war democrats" from his strictures, and was very generally applauded for a very straightforward, illuminate and tolerant speech.

Mr. LAMBERT, President of the Committee of Arrangements, then took the rostrum, and the *Sunset* concluded with the expected addresses of Silas B. Dutcher, the great Grant man of Brooklyn, and the Senator elect, Erastus C. Benedict.

RENOMINATION OF CHRISTOPHER FLECKE.

The Tenth Assembly District Convention met last evening at Wilberger's Hall, corner of Fifth street and Second avenue, Commissioner John J. Walsh presiding; Alderman Nicholas Segar, Vice President; William Ehelalt and John Zahn, Secretaries. Mr. Christopher Flecke was renominated and a committee appointed to proceed to his residence and notify him of the fact. The committee soon returned, accompanied by the candidate, who returned thanks to the Convention for the honor conferred on him in a graceful and eloquent speech.

THE YOUNG MEN IN COUNCIL.

Important Meeting of Judge Ledwith's Friends at Delmonico's.

One of the most influential meetings connected with the present campaign was held last evening at Delmonico's, Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue. The company present comprised a large number of prominent professional gentlemen, including lawyers, doctors, journalists, brokers, bankers and others, representing, to a great extent, the wealth and intelligence among the rising young men of the metropolis. Mr. Robert M. Waite was called to the chair, and, on accepting the position, he gave his impressions as a lawyer in regard to the nomination and elevation of Judge Ledwith to the Supreme Court bench. Dr. E. B. Martha, Dr. John Lynch, Dr. Clark, Dr. Conway and Dr. Finnell, Mr. George Walsh, Mr. Joseph Kernan, Mr. L. M. Cohen and others endorsed the remarks of Mr. Waite, and, after the appointment of appropriate committees and the adoption of a resolution to form a permanent young men's organization, the meeting adjourned until Thursday evening.

THE FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The Regular Reformers on Rossa's Renegades.

The members of the Reform Democracy Senatorial Convention, as originally and regularly called, under the chairmanship of Mr. James Monaghan, met last evening, and repudiated the nomination of of O'Donovan Rossa as Senator. The gentlemen present claimed that the Convention had regularly nominated Mr. Anthony Miller for Senator. The name had been selected by a committee of nine, had been reported to the Convention, and been accepted by the Convention, and the Convention then adjourned *sine die*. They claimed, therefore, that no person had any right to reconvene the Convention without authority of the regularly elected chairman of the Convention, and that the nomination of Mr. O'Donovan Rossa was irregular, and could not be supported by the true members of the reform democracy in the district.

THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

Duties of Inspectors—Who May Register—Votes May Be Sworn In—Penalties for False Registering or Voting.

As the day for holding the fall election draws near the public who are in the habit of exercising the elective franchise are awaking to the exigencies of the hour and arraying themselves for or against the party of so-called municipal reform. Nevertheless, on the first two days of registration, held the last week, much apathy was exhibited, and the number of names enrolled was largely below previous years. This was doubtless owing to the fact that the places of registry were not advertised as in previous years and the circumstance that

UNREGISTERED PERSONS CAN SWEAR THEIR VOTES IN

on election day if they have a valid excuse for not registering.

To-day is the first for reopening the registry books and names can be entered to-day, Friday or Saturday. After Saturday next no names can be added to the books.

That the voters may clearly comprehend the law governing registration we append a summary of its main features:—

THE MEETINGS OF INSPECTORS.

The persons elected or appointed inspectors of election and registry are to meet annually on the Tuesday three weeks preceding the election and organize at the place where the poll is to be opened, and proceed to register all who are found to be qualified. In election districts where the vote last preceding was over four hundred they can in their discretion sit the following day as well. The law makes it imperative upon them to reopen the registry on the Wednesday preceding the election and continue in session Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, from nine A. M. until ten P. M., at which second meeting they shall revise, correct, add to and subtract from, and complete the lists and add to them the names of all persons who on the first Tuesday of November are entitled to exercise the right of suffrage.

THE LISTS TO BE POSTED.

The law provides that when the registry is completed one copy is to be posted in the room in which the registration and elections take place, so that any voter may examine or make copies of it. This is a provision of the law that is violated every election.

OMITTED NAMES TO BE ADDED.

In the event of the name of a qualified voter being left off the list he can appear on or before Saturday and require the register to place it upon the roll by complying with the act.

PENALTIES FOR FALSE REGISTRATION AND VOTING.

The offence registering twice, or when the voter is disqualified, or registering in another name, or assisting in such illegal act, is felony under the law, and false swearing is made perjury. A party who refuses to give his residence loses his right to register or vote. Any person whose name is upon the registry of a district from which he has removed may have it changed to the one in which he resides by proving that it has been erased from the first registry.

ABSENTING INSPECTORS.

While the law makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding $100 nor less than $25, for an inspector to absent himself from his duties, leaving less than a majority of the board present, it has been in the past a common occurrence. No inspector is qualified unless he be a voter of the district in which he acts.

WHO MAY REGISTER AND VOTE.

The qualifications for a voter are—First, twenty-one years of age; second, a citizen by birth or naturalization, and, if naturalized, it must have been accomplished ten days before election; third, a resident of the election district where the vote is tendered; fourth, for the preceding four months a resident of the county; fifth, a resident of the district where he offers his vote for thirty days preceding the next election; sixth, he must not have been convicted of bribery or of an infamous crime deemed felony by the State laws, or, if so convicted, must have been pardoned and restored to citizenship; seventh, persons born out of the territory of the United States, whose fathers, having been residents of the United States were at the time of the birth of such persons, citizens of the United States; eighth, children born out of the United States, but residing here and being under age when their fathers were naturalized are citizens by virtue of the father's naturalization, with all foreigners who have served two or more years in the army and navy of the United States and can produce an honorable discharge.

The registry opens this morning at nine, and as the inspectors must remain on duty until ten at night no citizen can have a reasonable excuse for not having his name placed upon the list.

COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY NOMINATIONS.

In addition to the nominations already announced the Committee of Seventy have now endorsed the following nominations for the Assembly in all the districts:—

Dist.	Candidates.	Dist.	Candidates.
1	James Healy.	12	Henry E. Crampton.
2	Henry G. Leasie.	13	George H. MacRae.
3	Henry P. Wess.	14	John A. Foley.
4	John Heiser.	15	Frederick Knifen.
5	David S. Paige.	16	Nicholas Houghton.
6	Isaac Wood.	17	Charles A. Flammer.
7	Horatio N. Twombly.	18	Samuel J. Tilden.
8	Conrad Diehl.	19	Horatio Seymour.
9	Stephen Pell.	20	Severn D. Moulton.
10	Henry H. Baggs.	21	William A. Whitbrok.
11	Rush C. Hawkins.		

The committee will formally present their entire list of nominations to the public at the mass meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute on Thursday evening, and will request for them the united support of all citizens who are honestly in favor of reform.

KINGS COUNTY POLITICS.

Action of the Republican General Committee.

A special meeting of the Republican General Committee of Kings county was held last evening at the headquarters, Washington street. Supervisor S. B. Dutcher occupied the chair and the attendance was quite numerous. Two or three communications were handed in charging that fraud had been perpetrated at certain republican primaries. The complaints were, however, laid on the table, as it was declared that it was desirable to maintain harmony and concert of action in this contest. The Executive Committee reported that the arrangements for holding the grand ratification meeting at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening next had been completed, and also that the ballots for election day would be ready for delivery on Monday next. It was resolved that a number of Deputy sheriffs should be appointed to serve at the polls on Tuesday next, and that each candidate should be allowed to name a person who shall be present at the polling places on election day and watch the counting of the votes. The declination of the nomination of J. B. Smith for Coroner was accepted.

Democratic General Committee—A Vile Aspersion and an Explanation Demanded.

A meeting of the Democratic General Committee was held last evening, Tunis G. Bergen in the chair. The Aldermen and Supervisors nominated by the primaries were endorsed by the committee. Register Hugh McLaughlin remarked that certain charges had been made against the nominees of the regular organization, and thought it but proper that these should be answered. District Attorney Morris, on being called upon, addressed the meeting, advocating the claim of Samuel S. Powell, the nominee for Mayor, in the strongest terms. He then spoke of Mayor Kalbfleisch in no very laudatory language, though he knew him to be honest. The Mayor, he said, gave the world to understand that the city of Brooklyn was bankrupt, while he himself bought up the bonds to the amount of $1,400,000, giving his checks for $200,000 and over at a time. This, the speaker said, was "bearing the stocks to buy them and bulling the market to sell them." Mr. Morris then read an extract from a local paper run by the leader of the "reformers," in which it was charged that the female teachers in the public schools of Brooklyn were engaged "not for educational advantages, but for vile purposes by the Board of Education." On motion of Mr. McLaughlin a committee of five was appointed to wait on the Mayor requesting him not to allow the author of this libel to frequent his office. The following committee was appointed:—General Dakin, W. C. Kingsley, Hugh McLaughlin, Alderman Nolan and John Fyburn.

CHEMUNG COUNTY POLITICS.

The Democracy in the Ascendant—A Reasonable Majority for Their State Ticket—A Family Quarrel Over District Attorney—Probable Election of the Republican Candidate—The Question of an Honest Legislature—The Fight for the Assembly—Expected Re-election of the Democratic Member—Close Contest for State Senator in the District—Advantages of the Respective Candidates—Both Parties Anticipate a Victory.

ELMIRA, Chemung County, Oct. 30, 1871.

Both political parties are quite acure here, which increases the interest of the canvass. It is conceded that the democracy will carry their State ticket in this county, the only question being as to the majority. There is great difference of opinion on that point. The republicans take several hundred off the democratic estimate. The county was very close in 1868. It gave but one majority for Grant, the vote being 5,709 to 5,708. At the same election Hoffman had 132 majority over Griswold for Governor. Returns of subsequent elections show that the democrats have been gaining in the county. The republicans, however, claim that in reality both political parties are very evenly divided; that a light vote tells more against them than against the democrats, and that on occasions of national interest, like a presidential canvass, when the full strength of their party is brought out, the race is about neck and neck, with the chances rather in their favor. Last year Hoffman had 560 majority over Woodford. The democrats declare that their majority this year for State officers and for members of the Legislature will be at least 500. With a single exception all the democratic candidates for local offices are pretty certain of election by greater or lesser majorities. That exception is District Attorney for the county, and the success of their candidate is a matter about which the democrats themselves are very much in doubt. In the Convention there were two prominent rival aspirants for the position, and after the proceedings opened a lively scene ensued. Finally both of them were thrown overboard, and a new man was nominated. But both the disappointed lawyers and their friends are still at loggerheads. They are displeased with the action of the delegates, and seem determined to retaliate. They seek satisfaction in some way, and are likely to find it in the defeat of the democratic candidate. Seeing that the democrats were divided and demoralized the republicans, who held their county convention afterwards, made a very judicious nomination, and they feel quite confident that their man will be elected. The [illegible] are also [illegible] disaffected democrats believe there not vote at all or will vote on the other side to secure the election of their candidate. Beyond this the republicans do not expect to carry the county for any of their State or local officers. But they hope the disaffection in the democratic ranks will have some effect on the majorities. They do not think the democratic majority for the State ticket will run higher than three hundred.

The interest in this election is more especially confined, first, to District Attorney, and next, to Member of Assembly for the county and Senator for the district. The county is democratic, but the Senatorial district is republican. For four years successively the democrats have elected their Assemblyman. Their last successful candidate, David B. Hill, is up for re-election. His opponent is James McCann, who ran in 1865 and was defeated. Hill's friends say he is popular in the county, even among members of the other party. He prides himself upon having made active efforts, and with some success, to secure legislation for the local interests of the people of the county of Chemung, and especially of the city of Elmira. There is a third candidate in the field for the Assembly, Mr. Cowen, who represents a small organization known as the labor reformers. Its voting strength amounts to about two hundred. Hill and his friends hope he will get nearly all the votes of the labor reformers this year on the ground that his efforts at Albany were calculated to promote the interests of the class of persons who principally compose that little party. On the other hand the republicans set up the battle cry of integrity and honesty. They remind the electors of Chemung that Hill was a member of last year's Legislature and voted for the swindling schemes of Tweed and his co-conspirators of Tammany. The leaders of the Tammany Ring are denounced as criminals of the deepest dye, and the plan of the republicans is to show, at least by implication, that all the democratic candidates for re-election to offices at Albany were participants in their crimes, and should share their obloquy. They argue that in the absence of any important political issue having special reference to this State it is essential to the interests of the taxpayers to have in the Legislature a majority distinguished for integrity and honesty. Such majority, they say, should necessarily be republicans; for all the republican candidates are honest, if all the democratic are not otherwise. But their wholesale denunciation of the democrats are not swallowed by many outside the ranks of the republican party. Hence they will not have much effect in this election, even in the fight for member of Assembly. Hill may not run so well as he and his friends anticipate, but it is likely that he will be re-elected by a reasonable majority.

There is some excitement in the district over the contest for State Senator—not so much in Chemung, perhaps, as in Steuben, the adjoining county. Both the candidates are citizens of Steuben, and more interest is manifested there than in either Chemung or Schuyler. Each nominee has considerations in his favor. The democratic candidate has the advantage in personal popularity, and the republican has the greater advantage of a traditional majority. George B. Bradley, of Corning, is the democratic candidate. He has secured an excellent reputation in this section as a lawyer of ability, and, with many friends, and few, if any foes, he is personally popular. It is acknowledged that he will get the full democratic vote in both Chemung and Schuyler, and that, especially in Steuben, he will make more or less inroads upon his republican competitor. The democrats believe the republicans are frightened, and hence they have hopes that Bradley may possibly be elected. He will run ahead of his ticket; but the republican majority is usually about a thousand in the district. The republicans have nominated Colonel Gabriel T. Harrower. Although there is more or less objection to him on the part of individuals on account of his political antecedents, his positive character and the freedom with which he expresses his opinions about persons, there is no organized opposition to him in his party. Indeed, seeing Bradley's friends so sanguine, the republicans are displaying an activity which signifies that they intend to make Harrower's election certain. The vote for Senator in Schuyler county will be nearly even. On an important political issue the county is republican, but in the present case, while it may give a small majority for Harrower, the majority will be less than usual. So even is the vote there expected to be that by common consent both parties seem to count Schuyler out as having any practical influence in the election of Senator. This county will give four or five hundred majority for Bradley, so that the contest is principally confined to the remaining county. The republicans of Steuben claim a majority of 1,000 for Harrower, but it is more than doubtful that it will reach anything near that number. Last year the republican majority for Governor was only 768, and with the prospect of a lighter general vote this year they could not reasonably count on a larger majority than that for Senator, even if their candidate was personally more popular. As the matter now stands Bradley has a very fair prospect of success. The odds seem slightly in favor of Harrower, but, taking all the circumstances and the arguments of the democrats into account, Bradley's election does not seem to be so very difficult a matter.

GEORGIA REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 31, 1871.

The Republican State Executive Committee met here to-day. Foster Blodgett, Chairman, offered resolutions, which were adopted, declaring that the republican party is the only national party, endorsing President Grant and complimenting Attorney General Akerman.

BERMUDA.

By steamship San Francisco, Captain [illegible] at this port yesterday, we received newspaper files from Bermuda, dated to the 27th of October.

The St. Georges (Bermuda) *Colonist* of the 27th ultimo says:—The swinging bridge at the causeway was opened for commercial purposes for the first time on Thursday, when it was swung to admit the English brig Clara, of 187 tons burden, which vessel was brought through without accident, and entered the harbor of Bermuda amid a cloud of bunting.

The companionship of the Order of Sts. Michael and George was conferred on John Harvey Darrell, late Chief Justice of Bermuda.

The French gunboat Castor, Commander Huet, left Bermuda for France. The Castor, from Santiago de Cuba for France, arrived in Hamilton harbor to obtain a supply of coal, water, &c. One of her stewards, who had been unwell for nearly three weeks from fever and ague and greatly prostrated in strength, suddenly became very ill and died on the following evening. The man was named Louis Dutel, a native of France, aged thirty-four years.

NEW YORK CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.
3 A. M.	57	52	3 P. M.	55	66
6 A. M.	60	53	6 P. M.	54	65
9 A. M.	58	55	9 P. M.	51	64
12 M.	56	56	12 P. M.	50	62

Average temperature yesterday 52½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 55½

William Mott had his skull badly fractured while getting on the Harlem cars at Forty-fifth street. He was taken up and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

A number of Germans got into a difficulty last night at No. 93 Willett street, and three of them were seriously injured. One Knopf, who is supposed to have done the most damage, was arrested.

Stephen Coughlan, of Dutch Kills, L. I., was severely injured yesterday by the falling of a wall in Thirty-second street, near Fourth avenue. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

The case of Captain McDonnell, of the Thirtieth precinct, was dismissed by the Commissioners yesterday for want of evidence. It was satisfactorily proved that the captain was not in the liquor store at the time they charged he was, and could not possibly get up the difficulty imputed to him.

At a quarter-past six o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the workshop of the establishment of Greene street. The tools and stock were damaged $700. Insured for $2,500 in the Kings County and Relief Insurance Company. The fire was caused by sparks from a stove which was used for drying purposes.

Coroner Herriman yesterday took charge of the investigation in the case of James Lyons, the man who was killed on Monday evening, at the corner of Tenth street and avenue A, by being run over by car No. 7 of the Forty-second and Grand street ferry line, as heretofore published in the HERALD. Permission was given to the relatives of deceased to remove his remains to his late residence, 58 Stanton street, for interment. Coroner Herriman yesterday released the driver of the car, who had been arrested, and an investigation will take place at the City Hall on Thursday morning. Deceased was attempting to jump on the front platform of the car at the time of the accident.

HEAVY SNEAK ROBBERY.

Last night the robbery of the residence of Mr. Robert Shultz, No. 132 Amity street, Brooklyn, was reported at Police Headquarters, corner Court and Livingston streets. It appears that the dwelling in question was entered by a sneak thief through the hall door, which had been left unlocked while the family were partaking of the evening meal in the basement. The rogue made his way up stairs to the apartments on the second floor, where he procured the following booty:—A lady's neck chain and locket, set with diamonds and pearls, valued at $300; two breastpins, value $150; two diamond rings, $125, and two cuff buttons, $45—total valuation $620. The chances of recovering the stolen property are exceedingly slight.

NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

Address of the Democratic State Executive Committee.

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution—Mismanagement of State Affairs by the Radicals—The Democracy Advised to Participate in the Next Presidential Election.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 31, 1871.

The Democratic Executive Committee of the State, of which ex-Governor Bragg is chairman, has issued an address to the people, in which it is denied that the recent defeat of the call for a Convention was a republican success. The committee say the election was not in favor of or against any political party, and that it turned on collateral and immaterial issues, and not upon the merits of the issue submitted to the people. After suggesting the legislative mode of amending the constitution and designating the various features—numbering ten in all—in which it should be amended the committee thus arraigns the constitution and its republican framers:—

Under this organic law the people are subjected to an intolerable misrule at the hands of the radical party. By means of notorious fraud, force and the sword that party has absolute control of the Convention that framed the present constitution, and like control of the first Legislature that assembled under it; and, although the people were impoverished, this radical Convention and Legislature increased the public debt from $22,000,000 to near $24,000,000 in less than eighteen months. Of this $20,000,000 less than $800,000 have gone into the public works or to the benefit of the people. This party placed in office a Governor who absolutely suspended the constitution and laws of the State. He arrested scores of innocent citizens without warrant or any authority of law. He suspended the writ of habeas corpus and defied the Chief Justice of the State. He made his warrant from time to time on the treasurer for large sums of money, without the sanction of law. He raised a lawless and mercenary horde of desperadoes and armed them at the public expense to execute his despotic will. This party elected to the State Convention and the Legislature scores of men notorious for their ignorance, licentiousness, dishonesty and corruption, who, at the behests of their party and Kuavish speculators, increased the public debt to the enormous sum already stated. This party degraded and disgraced the judiciary by electing to high judicial stations men shamefully ignorant and corrupt and others who have not scrupled to misdirect the most blatant partisan feelings while holding their offices. This party have ruined the credit of the State; they have blighted the hopes and prosperity of the people in the most shameless and desperate manner; they have made every department of the government a byword and reproach. To establish the truth of these charges we need but to point to the history of the State for the last three years and appeal to the observation of every intelligent citizen.

The address attributes most of the crime and outrage that has recently occurred in the State to the prostitution of legislative and judicial departments of the government by radical partisans, and charges those with endeavoring to fasten on the democratic party the connivance at and encouragement of such crime and outrage. This the committee unqualifiedly denounces as false and infamous in the last degree, and urges its friends to set their faces against all lawlessness and violence, and to be especially active in preventing secret outrages by disguised persons of any and all political parties. On the subject of the national politics the address says:—

It is to be regretted that the people of this State have failed to take any very active interest in national politics since the close of the late war. In our judgment this is unwise. The people are of the Union. It is our government and to it we must look as we have the right to for support and protection in our rights, liberties and property at home and abroad. We owe it allegiance and support and it is a patriotic duty to yield these. It is as much our duty to join our fellow countrymen in shaping and controlling the policy and destiny of this great common national government. We have all the rights that any of the American people have, and we are false to the country and ourselves if we fail to recognize, exercise and act upon them. The people have rights; let them exercise them firmly and respectfully, and when need be assert them as freemen and American citizens in the councils of the nation, in political assemblages and everywhere. If we consent to be dwarfed and ignored nationally, then, indeed, we may expect to be for all time to come.

It then enumerates all the political evils and grievances of the country, which it charges to the republican party, and says:—

It is essentially a party inimical and dangerous to the constitution and public and personal liberty. It is founded upon the despotic dogma that there is a "higher law" than the constitution; it is emphatically and essentially a higher law party. This dogma is its life and soul, and it proceeds on the Jesuitical maxim that "the end justifies the means." Hence it is the head of that party, the President, does not hesitate to send the army to New York and elsewhere as the North, to this State, Texas and all over the South, in violation of the letter and spirit of the constitution, to control the elections and prepare the way for his and his party's continued ascendancy and his own election. Hence too, we find him for like purposes suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in a time of profound peace, arresting the citizen without warrant or lawful authority, but only by lawless force. Hence, too, we find this party in Congress avowedly, and in the most ribonus manner, passing laws at one time to oust jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the Union, to prevent that great tribunal from declaring its acts and measures and the constitution unconstitutional and void; at another time passing a similar law to "pack" that Court with partisans to alter a solemn decision already made, but distasteful to this higher law party. Hence, too, hundreds of other similar acts done by this party illustrate the principles, policy and practices which we have attributed to it, and which, if not arrested and suppressed must result in the absolute overthrow to us by Washington and [illegible] has been allowed to spring up on American soil is [illegible] and alarming.

The address concludes as follows:—

There is but one other political party in the country—that is the national democratic party. In our judgment it is the patriotic duty of every lover of liberty and free government to co-operate with that great and powerful party to arrest the tremendous evils to which we have adverted, and which will, sooner or later, if not suppressed, destroy freedom and establish despotism and the sword. To accomplish this great measure of reform in our State and national governments we cordially invite the zealous co-operation of every patriot, without regard to his hitherto party affiliations. We stand in determined opposition to the crimes and evils to which we have briefly directed public attention, and we ask all good people to stand with us, trusting that such common patriotic effort, through the blessing of God, may save us and our country from impending danger and ruin.

RANDOLPH'S REMONSTRANCE.

The Executive of New Jersey in Collision with the Court of Chancery—The Railroad Monopoly at the Bottom of the Trouble.

A very important case came before the Court of Chancery of New Jersey at Trenton yesterday. At the latest session of the Legislature an act was passed incorporating the German Valley Railroad. The Governor did not sign the bill, but counsel for the company maintain that inasmuch as five days intervened before the Governor sent any notification of his objections the bill became a law. The Chancellor said that owing to the gravity of the questions raised in the case he would reserve his decision. Governor Randolph addressed a letter to Courtland Parker on the subject, in which he says that under pretext for a short local railroad in a rural and somewhat isolated part of the State this single charter gave, in consequence of its ingenious wording, all the powers hitherto wanting for the completion of a road between the cities of New York and Philadelphia, with such powers for expansion and increasing the capital that he deemed it right to veto it.

In stating the case Governor Randolph observes that persons interested in the privileges of the German Valley Railroad bill, failing to obtain his official sanction to its provisions, have instituted a suit in the Court of Chancery of the State, the whole object of which is manifestly to test the validity of the Executive action. "Twice," says the Governor, "have I declined to obey subpœnas from a Master in Chancery to appear and give evidence in the suit. The Chancellor, to whose attention these documents and my non-attendance has been called, has caused to be served upon me as a citizen a summons directing me to show cause why I should not appear and testify, and at the same time to bring the official papers referred to.

This act of the Court of Chancery presumes, therefore, to define when the Executive prerogative ceases and the liability of the citizen begins.

The Governor then desires it to be stated to the

EUROPE.

The King of Spain and His New Ministerial Advisers.

A DIFFICULTY BRIDGED OVER

The Meaning of the Recent Elections Throughout France.

BONAPARTISM AND BOURBONISM.

The following letters from the HERALD correspondents in the Spanish and French capitals will enable our readers to form a just conception of the political unrest at the present time prevailing throughout Spain and France.

SPAIN.

The Ministerial Crisis—The New Cabinet will Carry Out Zorrilla's Programme—Excitement in the Capital—Demonstrations in the Streets and Before the Palace—The King Receives a Delegation.

MADRID, Oct. 16, 1871.

After an immense amount of unsuccessful effort in other quarters, including many denials from Señor Zorrilla, His Majesty, at the instance of Señor Sagasta, entrusted the formation of the new Cabinet to Vice Admiral Malcampo, whose best qualification, perhaps, is that he has mixed almost less than any one in politics. He is a Senator in the present Cortes. He was commandant of the frigate Zaragoza on the day of the rising of the fleet at Cadiz. Since then he has spent the most of his time on service in Cuban waters. As might be expected, the Ministry he has formed, is entirely of adherents of Señor Sagasta. He made many overtures to friends of Señor Zorrilla, but in every case received the cold shoulder.

THE NEW CABINET.

Presidency and Marine—Admiral Malcampo.
War—General Bassols.
Gobernacion—Señor Candau.
Grace and Justice—Señor Alonso Colmenares.
Fomento—Señor Teleforo Montejo.
Ultramar—Señor Victor Balaguer.
Finance—Señor Santiago Angulo.
State—Señor Cantalapiedra.

The new Ministry are all professedly of the progresista party, and all equally accused to the life of the *Banco Azul*. Their deeds must prove them. At present they give it to be understood they purpose carrying out Señor Zorrilla's programme in all its integrity. In political circles it is hinted that they are only formed as a bridge to pass over the two months wanting to complete the minimum of legal Parliamentary life, at the end of which time a dissolution, and then new elections will take place.

THE SITUATION.

When I last wrote you the King had telegraphed an offer of the Premiership to Espartero. As I expected, the old hero telegraphed a refusal on the ground of his age and infirmities. Immediately he received this answer His Majesty sent for Señor Sagasta. Sagasta again urged the calling on Señor Zorrilla to continue with the same Cabinet, in the assurance that to carry out his policy he could count on all, or the greater portion, of that part of the progresista body which had voted in his (Sagasta's) favor. If this was not deemed sufficient guarantee by Señor Zorrilla, let him, said he, reorganize his Cabinet, giving place in it to some of the dissident progressists, by which means union would be re-established and a governing majority formed. Accepting these indications the King sent again for Señor Zorrilla and begged him to continue at the head of the government in one of the forms indicated by the President elect of the Congress. Señor Zorrilla replied in terms very affectionate to His Majesty that having been defeated in Parliament he could not return to power with the same Ministry and the same policy without experiencing a defeat at every step. After what had passed he had no faith in the power of Señor Sagasta to control the votes of those who had elevated him to the Chair, while, as respected the modification of his Ministry, that would signify a mockery of life.

A DILEMMA.

His Majesty then sent for Señor Sagasta and Señor Santa Cruz, President of the Senate. They suggested Zorrilla's Minister of War, General Cordova, who had accompanied the King in his journey, as a suitable person to form a Ministry. Cordova was accordingly sent for. He lost no time in presenting himself at the Palace, and declined the honor, giving as his reasons that, apart from all other difficulties he might experience in forming a Ministry, he was determined to represent no other policy than that of the Ministry of which he had formed a part, and he would not expose himself to be defeated by those who had defeated himself and his friends in the Congress on Tuesday.

ANOTHER APPEAL TO SAGASTA.

Sagasta was then called a third time, and suggested Vice Admiral Malcampo, to whom he said his friends would lend all their support. Malcampo, summoned, accepted the task conditionally, and at once set to work, of course under Señor Sagasta's inspiration, to form his Cabinet. At four this afternoon Admiral Malcampo reported to His Majesty the names I have given you, with the exception of Señor Cantalapiedra, who, being in the provinces, had been telegraphed to with the offer of the Ministry of State, and whose answer had not been received. Since then he has accepted, and to-morrow the new Cabinet present themselves to the Cortes.

HOW MADRID FEELS ABOUT IT.

I must give you an idea of the ferment created in Madrid by the upset of the Zorrilla Ministry. Let me take things in their order. The Tertulia Progresista, or Progresista Club, had arranged for a meeting on Tuesday night, at the instance of the Vice President, the Deputy Señor Llani y Persi, who, with another of its members, the Deputy Señor Salmeron, had made the tour of the provinces with the King. The meeting had been summoned merely to hear from those gentlemen an account of the principal events of the royal journey; but, in view of the turn of political matters, they agreed to discuss the attitude they ought to take in view of the crisis. Señor Llani y Persi remarked that he thought the Tertulia ought to express its sympathies with the Zorrilla ministry, as it had fulfilled the programme it presented to the country the day it took office. They ought to respect and uphold a Ministry which had revived the national credit, regulated the finances, levelled the estimates, made public administration moral, and sustained public order. The Tertulia accorded to go *en masse* to felicitate Señor Zorrilla "for his glorious fall." All present, about two hundred, started off immediately. About two hundred others joined them in the streets. In due time they reached the house. Señor Llani y Persi made an eloquent, or, as one of the papers calls it, an "inspired" speech, in which he felicitated him on his fall, remarking that in his conception a fall so honorable was of greater worth than ruthless triumphs due to declared enemies of the constitution and of liberty. Señor Zorrilla was deeply moved. He thanked them for their visit and for the words they had addressed. He said his policy ever would be the same; that he would ever be with the liberal party, and that he left office with the satisfaction of an honest man, who believed he had done his duty. He passed eulogies on the King, and expressed his confidence that His Majesty would receive all the cries which might occur in a constitutional manner. He ended giving a "*Viva el Rey!*"

MOVEMENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

Early yesterday morning the greater part of the University students turned out to make a demonstration against Sagasta and in favor of Zorrilla. They paraded the streets for some time, passing the houses of both, and giving the vivas of "Life" and "Death," respectively, before each. The most important manifestation was the one held in the Prado in the afternoon, under the shadow of the Dos de Mayo Monument. Invited by handbills, posted early in the morning on the walls, a multitude of some ten or fifteen thousand persons gathered there at three o'clock—two of them of what we should call the middle class. They carried many a banner with a strange device, but an born some reference to the politics of the hour. One of these was, "*Viva el Gobierno regular, economico y moral.*" A long interval elapsed ere any one attempted to address them. Vivas to "Zorrilla and his Cabinet" and vivas to the "King and constitution" kept the crowd alive until one Señor Sanchez opened the ball by addressing them. He is a republican. He made a fierce attack on the conservative party, whom he accused of acting at the bottom of Señor Sagasta's schemes. He declared that their history was written with "our blood and that of our fathers and grandfathers." He criticized Zorrilla and his policy, and declared that, though a republican, he would support any monarchical government that was as liberal as tolerant and as reformist as that of Señor Zorrilla. He concluded with a "*Viva la Soberania nacional!*" "*Viva el Gobierno regular!*"

RADICALS TO THE DEFENCE.

Señor Garcia remarked on the necessity of union between progresista radicals and republicans at periods like these. The crowd was now joined by a deputation from the Tertulia Progresista, who brought with them, exhibited from an open car, adorned with national flags, &c., a large portrait of General Prim, surmounted by the words I once

[illegible] are in the Cortes when attacked by the unionists, "*Radicales á Demoler se!*" (Radicals, to the defence!). Señor Martos was the next speaker. He said the government presided over by his worthy friend Señor Zorrilla, honorably fulfilling its radical programme, demonstrating to the country that to the word that in Spain liberty and order were compatible things and raising the national credit to an attitude nobody believed possible, had conquered for itself the support of public opinion. In proof of which the people of Madrid had spontaneously met together and given an initiative which doubtless would be seconded by the provinces. Their object was in no way to coerce the King or to interfere with his faculty to resolve the crisis, but simply to show the popular desires. He recommended the greatest order, and concluded with vivas to the King and to the national sovereignty. Cries were then raised of

"AL PALACIO!" "AL PALACIO!"

(To the Palace! to the Palace!) and in the most orderly procession ever seen in Madrid the crowd moved toward the Royal Palace. When they passed the house of Señor Sagasta, in Calle Alcala, they gave vivas to "Zorrilla," to the "Radical Ministry," &c., while some few cried out, "*Abajo Sagasta!*" "*Guerra los traidores!*" (Down with Sagasta! Death to the traitors!) In front of the Puerto del Sol, at the Principal or Ministry de la Gobernacion they repeated the vivas to Zorrilla. The manifestation by this time having attained great proportions, part took the Calle Mayor and part took the Calle Arenal, uniting again in the Plaza Oriente, under the windows of the palace. There they gave repeated vivas to the King and Queen, to Zorrilla, to the Ministry of Economy and Morality, &c., and delegated a commission to seek an interview with His Majesty. Señor Chacon, a deputy to the Cortes, presided over this commission. Without any difficulty the commission were instantly

RECEIVED BY THE KING,

for Amadeus has already proved himself the King of the people. Señor Chacon briefly explained that their object was to present to His Majesty the sentiments of respect of the people of Madrid, and at the same time the lively sympathies the nation felt for the Ministry president over by Señor Zorrilla, and how deeply they regretted its disappearance from power. His Majesty answered with expressions of his appreciation towards the Spanish people, and the regret he felt at not being able to go out on the balcony to salute them. Their own sense, however, would show them the necessity of depriving himself, in this instance, of that pleasure, as theirs was a political demonstration. They might depend on his acting constitutionally in the solution of the crisis.

THE MEETING DISBAND.

The deputation then reported the result to the meeting, which immediately retired from the palace and proceeded in the greatest order to the Plaza de la Villa, in front of the house once occupied by the famous Cardinal Ximenes. Here they peacefully dissolved, after a neat speech from Señor Llani y Persi, who closed by "saluting the respectable and imposing majesty of the people of Madrid."

MORE MANIFESTATIONS.

A little before this manifestation assembled some of the University students set off in procession to the house of Señor Zorrilla, in front of which they gave many vivas. They sent a deputation to express their sympathies with him and to ask him to address them. He thanked the deputation, but declined to make a speech in the present phase of affairs, though, in response to their salutations, he said he would show himself to them from the balcony, which he did, and was loudly cheered. On the students then marched to the palace, where they sought an interview with the King. This was very properly, but very courteously, denied them by General Rossells, the Chief of the Cuarto Militar del Palacio, who told them that His Majesty was occupied, but that any document they prepared in writing would be instantly presented to him. They retired and broke up their procession in the greatest order. There has been no breach of the peace, but the greatest possible excitement in Madrid by day and by night ever since Tuesday.

FRANCE.

The Present Condition of the Country—Meaning of the Late Elections—A Reign of Terror—Fears and Surmises—The Agents of Bonapartism and Bourbonism Active.

PARIS, Oct. 9, 1871.

No commentary upon the condition of things in France could be more eloquent and instructive than the result of the elections to the *Conseils Généraux*. The features which have marked all the elections—and they have been numerous—since September 4, 1870, have been successfully reproduced, with a more heightened color and deeper effect. The triumph of the worst elements in the country has been each time more decided, because each time the abstention from the polls of the honest and order-loving classes has been more and more marked. The proof that terrorism exists is found in the fact that it is precisely in places most seriously threatened by revolutionary violence that this abstention is most observable. Thus in the city of Marseilles, where over seventy-five thousand voters are inscribed, the total of votes polled yesterday was less than thirty-five thousand. The consequence was that the "red" ticket was elected by a majority of two-thirds of the votes polled; and among the elected for the department is Baragnon, fresh from his trial before a court martial for "outrages to government authority and the profound contempt entertained for it by the radicals, the very lists condemned as dishonest, only two weeks ago, by the Ministry of the Interior, were the lists used yesterday. The conservatives in the meantime expend their energies in mere protests, which are as harmless to the victorious enemy as the paper they are printed on.

GIVING AN ACCOUNT OF THEIR STEWARDSHIP.

Last week the newspapers of Lyons amused their readers by an account of what occurred on the return home of the Deputies of the second city in France. Messieurs Millaud and Ordinaire are the elect of the radicals, and as such had to go before the Revolutionary Committee of the Rue Groloe to render an account of their stewardship. Millaud, while giving certain explanations, appeared to protest against the *mandat impératif*, or imperative orders, of his masters. His violent denunciation of the Assembly could not save him. In vain he called his legislative colleagues "old fools," "idiots," "tyrants," "drivellers," &c., in order to appease the wrath of the friends and brothers.

The president of the club, one Favier, a bookbinder, stepped him in the middle of his speech, and, referring to his remarks on the *mandat impératif*, said, majestically, "We are accustomed to see our will obeyed and respected; do not forget it." The other Deputy, Ordinaire, took warning and said nothing about the obnoxious *mandat*, the precise meaning of which is that the Deputies shall vote upon no question without first consulting, by telegraph, the will of the revolutionary club.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

There is a dread upon men's minds. All the cities and towns are patrolled all night long by cavalry and infantry. The constraint is so irksome that it must produce reaction. In fact, a beginning of reaction is plainly perceptible in certain quarters. The *Figaro* is not perhaps a double-turreted monitor, throwing very heavy metal, but such metal as it does throw, when in a serious mood, can make its mark. In its issue of last Friday, the 6th, it makes an appeal on behalf of the legitimate monarchy under Henri V. in a two column article, written with considerable power. It has been extensively copied and commented on, and in these comments the monarchical party show that they are reckoning on their moral and material strength. The London *Times* falls into error when supposing the monarchists are completely paralyzed and idle. There have been, it must be admitted, ample grounds for such a supposition; but within a month, even, things have assumed new features. All honest men are anxious to have done forever with the present state of affairs, and even the Bonapartists would accept the old Bourbon monarchy with pleasure rather than see themselves threatened in their persons, families and property by the great tidal wave of anarchy which every one fears is gathering strength to submerge society in France.

FEARS FOR THE FUTURE.

The following article from *La Patrie* will better illustrate the meaning of the preceding sentence. While it conveys an admirably correct idea of the state of men's minds in France and the general condition of affairs.

The *Liberté* of the 6th having said, "The *Patrie* is a prey to a political misanthropy, wherein personal regrets too complacently magnify the shadows of the picture," that ex-semi-official imperialist paper thus defends itself:—

"If by personal regrets," the *Liberté* means a tinge of bitter chagrin in recalling what is no more, and a gnawing desire for a return of the past, the *Liberté* runs a risk of accusing itself.

Our regrets are of another nature, and they are so constant and so ardent that we could not, even if we would, close down our expression of them. We regret, and bitterly, the time lost since the defeat of the insurrection in the repairing of our social disasters, and drinking back and strengthening order in the country. We regret, and bitterly, to see a government appointed by conservatives repel both their aid and their friendship in order to ally itself with those to combat and reduce whom to public peace was its mission. When we see M. Jules Simon, a member of the International, keep the portfolio of the Ministerial track we cannot mitigate the bitterness of our regrets; when M. Duparre, followed, or rather preceded, at any rate guided, by M. Dorian, carries into the councils his correction of the Prefect of Paris to Read M. Rane with honors, our regrets become still more acute; when we know that liberty is granted or given to the interpreter of March our regrets redouble; when the projects of M. Gambetta are carried, when conditions to disband a field in the robe of Chambord attorney generals (procureurs), our regrets cannot become yet at least when we are told on all sides that in the election the government favors the radicals rather than the conservatives, and that an official impartiality is made in favor of the former, our regrets are beyond bounds, but add to without just and right cause. What regrets are ours at seeing a whole situation capriciously lost by services and declared accomplished! What regrets when we see clearly that through apathy and a blamable error of appreciation FRANCE IS BEING BROUGHT STRAIGHT BACK TO CAPTIVITY,

and that there is found neither to the government now in the Chamber a band of sufficient vigor, of sufficient energy to throw under our feet, once and for all, anarchy and Jacobin dictatorships, there to be immolated and prevented forever more from constituting their fragmentary Yon say that we magnify the shadows of the picture. About no; we do not magnify them; we no more magnify them to-day than in those days, our hours of gloom when we foresaw, together with you, both the insurrection of March and the triumph of the wretches already even facilitated by the weakness of a Picard, a Favre and a Jerry. The 18th of March came, then the Commune, then the civil war, then the assassinations and conflagrations. Then those who had the conduct of all this experienced regrets—personal regrets—and more than regrets—inextinguishable grief; but their misfortune and our shame. Well, at this moment, with their audability, which is a trait—with their hesitations, which are so many dangers—with their compromises, which are sources of peril—our Ministers are preparing another *coup d'état*, brought on in a different manner, but inevitable. Well, once more, we have gloomy regrets the regrets which the plebiscite, the declaration of war, the 4th of September, the dictatorship of Gambetta, the self mess of a Picard and the incapacity of a Perry in February and March have by turns inspired us with. And now, if you do not take care, you, government and you, conservatives, those regrets will again change into profoundest sorrow, and your uneasiness into pain undying and irremediable.

Yes, it is quite true, and it is not for Bonapartism that *La Patrie* is alarmed, but for France. There is not an honest man in the country who does not feel that the question of the hour is not a party question in any form, but one wherein even his own insignificant personality is involved. The time has come or a reaction, and that reaction has begun.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

Confiscations of the Convents at Rome—Driving the Nuns into the Open Streets.

The Rome correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD, writing under date of October 8, gives the following account of the expulsion of the nuns from their convents in the Eternal City:—

There is a general law of the kingdom suppressing all religious orders. This law so far has remained a dead letter in Rome, where convents, nunneries institutions and orders pullulate only through the deference which Minister Lanza wishes to show for the Holy Father and the Holy See. There have been exceptions to this general indulgence. The authorities appropriated the Quirinal Palace and all the other buildings which were absolutely needed to run the new machine here and to the great disgust of the monks and nuns, although they were indemnified by certain moneys to be drawn and paid out of the national treasury. The fraternities looked upon Italy as a bad payer and protested; but nevertheless the strong arm of power turned them out of their property and they were forced to make the best of their surroundings. Day before yesterday EXPROPRIATION fell upon the two convents already mentioned; their buildings were wanted for military hospital purposes, and so the public force went to take possession of them. As early as half-past six in the morning the slumbers of the nuns were disturbed at the Convent of Santa Teresa by loud knocks at its door, and upon its opening by the pastor of the establishment the government commissioners, accompanied by a posse of royal carabineers and a notary, were ushered in. In all these operations the government sends a notary, on the idea that the thing must be done in accordance with all the forms of law, although it strongly smacks of a piece of irony to the ousted parties, who declare that confiscation law is no law, but mere might. The invaders of other people's houses being introduced in the parlor, a priest asks their business and informs them that he has been charged with the direction and the keeping of the convent by no less a personage than His Holiness himself by positive and direct orders from the Vatican. Those orders are for the occupants to be put out of doors only by force, and not to consent to any more calm walking away. In all we have an inkling of that strong, uncompromising will which animated the old temporal sway over the city and which animates still the spiritual sway over the fatherland. Three nuns, completely veiled, are visible. The first solemnly and impressively enjoins upon them to retire into their private rooms, where the balance of the sisters are, and this they immediately proceed to do, after piously kissing the hand of the Pope's agent. They are to go and wait to be shoved out of the house; nor do they have to wait long, for the mere inspection of the apartments by the royal carabineers effectually drives the pious ladies into banishment into the outer world of the streets, the priests following at their heels. The notary, by order, makes a process-verbal of the operation, and to Victor Emmanuel has another convent, but without any nuns. No one can tell where they went, or who took them in, weary and abandoned; but it is generally believed that they scattered and took refuge in other convents which have not yet been "expropriated." A similar operation was gone through with at the monastery of St. Antonio Abate.

Another Great Tunnel in Prospect—Switzerland and Germany Hand in Hand.

The correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD in Frankfort, writing under date of October 12, has the following:—

The convention between Switzerland and a combination of German banks and firms for the construction of the Gothard line was perfected the day before yesterday. The various governments grant a subsidy of 85,000,000f.; the company to find the remaining 104,000,000f. It is a momentous risk, for there is a tunnel to be dug twice as large as the Mont Cenis Tunnel, and there is a very dangerous point with regard to the water at the height of Andermatt. Rich people may risk it, but those of small means must keep aloof. The promoters rely on the subsidy of 85,000,000f. and the opponents [illegible] saying the risk must be fearful if Prussia and other governments prefer risking their money altogether than doing the work themselves. [illegible] and Necamier, when both exiles at London; the first talking English like, the second longing for the Parisian saloons. "What a miserable place London is where there are 20,000 pickpockets!" said Mme. de Necamier. Mme. von Stael retorted, "What a place London is, where 40,000 pickpockets are enabled to get a living!" All depends on the view taken of such an undertaking; still the experience made with regard to costs at the Suez Canal and the Mont Cenis Tunnel ought to deter from investments therein.

FOREIGN PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—The ex-Empress of the French while in Spain led a very quiet life at her mother's house in the neighboring village of Carabouchel.

—Babick, the illustrious "prophet of the fusionist god" and ex-member of the Paris Commune, has reappeared in the streets of Berne, Switzerland, on a donkey decked in red trappings. He proclaims he is the "prophet of the Eternal" on earth.

—Some of the Continental journals say that the betrothal of the Princess Mary Elizabeth of Prussia to the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia will ere long be officially announced. The Grand Duke is twenty-two years of age; the Princess is the eldest daughter of Prince Frederick Charles and the Princess Mary of Anhalt. She was born in 1855.

—Gambetta is the hero of the following story:—"It is asserted by some, who say they know what they are talking about, that at Le Mans, during the war, Gambetta and six others held a council of war, at which it was decided to arrest and shoot the Prince de Joinville, then a volunteer doing good service against the invaders. Among the six persons at the council were the notorious Rane and Spuller."

—The *Gazette de France*, having erroneously announced the arrest of Mme. or Mlle. Rose Lacombe, a streak-lightning lady and late Presidentess of the Club of Revolutionary Women, she thus informs the editor of his errors:—"I will let you know, citizen editor, that my arm is as free as my body, for they will give themselves a holiday treat in distributing over you a volley of blows from a cane if in to-morrow's number you do not retract. You know that I keep my word." No harm has come of it that we know of.

—An old lady who, at the mature age of eighty-seven, has not got done sowing her wild oats, is among the latest arrests in Paris. She is charged with having petrolized the church of St. Augustine on the night of May 23. So long ago as 1826 she was sent to prison for five years, and again in 1839 for ten years. In 1855 she and her husband were tried for murder. She escaped for want of sufficient proof, but her worthy spouse was guillotined. She acquired her education as a child among the dreadful scenes of 1792 and '93, when her mother was in all probability one of the famous *tricoteuses* of the period. She has not forgotten her early lessons.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The tri-color of France still flies from the spire of the cathedral at Metz.

It is rumored that the French government insists to free the Roman funds of the income tax.

The whole of the shipwrights on the Clyde who have been on strike for an advance of wages during the past six weeks were formally locked out by the masters.

There are in Paris 2,000 streets, 114 avenues, 88 boulevards, 44 quays, 136 places, 25 principal churches, 22 theatres, 33 hospitals, 6 railway terminal and 37 bridges.

The colonels of the various regiments garrisoned in Paris have informed the officers that any one of them seen walking in the streets with women of bad character will be put under arrest.

The French Treasury bonds, endorsed by the leading bankers, which are to be handed to the German government in payment of the fourth half milliard of the war indemnity, will be payable in London in April and May next.

It is said that a considerable number of Communist prisoners on the hulks at Lorient died of dysentery and typhus fever last month, the average mortality being seven per week out of 1,200 prisoners. Much fear is entertained that the first cold weather will cause many deaths from inflammation of the lungs.

The committee of the International Society of workmen at St. Gall, Switzerland, have just published a declaration ending with a rather remarkable confession:—"After reflection and the experience of the past we have come to the conclusion that all these strikes of the workmen rarely obtain the end proposed by those who engage in them."

The *Avenir Libéral* announces a project to found an Imperialist Club, for which already 7,000 signatures have been received in Paris. In an article of the new Bonapartist journal, edited by M. Clement Duvernois, the latter says that the welfare of France can only be assured by the restoration of the empire, and he tries to show that no government has done more for the people nor given greater security to property.

RUSSIA.

An Old Russian General's Views on the Eastern Question.

MILITARY STRENGTH OF THE EMPIRE.

The Strength and the Weakness of the Army and Navy.

DIFFICULTIES OF INVASION.

The Network of Strategical Railroads Throughout the Czar's Dominions.

AMERICA ALWAYS FRIENDLY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 20, 1871.

General Fadejew, an officer who has grown gray in the service of his country, published, soon after the close of the Austrian campaign, a book, purporting to expose several errors in the fundamental system of the organization of the Russian army, and suggesting suitable reforms. The book, as may be imagined, created great surprise and brought down quite an avalanche of opposition. The General, nothing daunted, has further exposed his opinion and replied to his critics in a series of pamphlets, which serve at the same time as supplements to his first work. Both the book and these pamphlets were originally printed in the Russian language, consequently General Fadejew has failed to attract much attention beyond the limits of the Russian empire. One of the pamphlets, entitled

"THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ORIENTAL QUESTION,"

deserves especially to be mentioned, as nothing seems better calculated to convey an idea how far this interesting question dominates the popular mind. I have extracted therefrom a few of the more salient points and transmit them herewith. The General says that his object had not been to treat the mere abstract question touching the number of soldiers that Russia can send into the field, but that he desired to expose the more practical portion of the question, namely, what forces are required or necessary to take the field, and then he goes on to expose the popular error which led to the belief that the western borders of Russia needed not to be taken into account whenever the Czar should be called upon to make an end of this Eastern question. In refuting the assertion that the campaign of 1854 afforded sufficient evidence to prove the absence of all danger in the west the General advances the following

POINTS.

First—A coalition was proposed by the Emperor Napoleon—Austria hesitated during a few days only. It required, however, our little additional pressure at that time and we should have seen France, Austria and Italy united against us, not to speak of Prussia, whose government was at that period in a state of unconsciousness on the Eastern question.

Second—England alone was determined to keep the Polish question separated from the conflict in the East; if, therefore, the seat of war has been transferred to our Eastern borders, that change was not solely due to the resolve of the great Powers in the West. It depended on Austria to open the gates, since the road lay through her territory, where alone the allied forces could reach us.

Third—We desisted from opening hostilities in the West from the moment when we accepted the ultimatum proposed by Austria. We submitted to a sacrifice; otherwise the main battles would have been fought on our western frontiers.

CALCULATIONS.

"In making my calculations," continues General Fadejew, "I did not consider what has been done, but what ought to have been done provided we had not waived the hold we had on Austria and therewith withdrawn our demands."

The General says:—"No barometer so plainly determines the state of the weather as the position of the Oriental question can determine the degree of [illegible] and to France it is a mere question of political import, but to Austria the East presents a question of actual existence so it is to us, but in an opposite sense."

HISTORICAL EVENTS.

He then refers to the alliance made in 1726 between Joseph II. and the Empress Catherine II., for the purpose of conquering, dividing and regenerating Turkey. Following historical events up to the year 1851, he says that to all appearances—at least outwardly—no change had taken place in the position which the old alliances so clearly depicted. Prussia, although disposed to be dissatisfied with the provisions of the Treaty of 1851, did not forsake her old ally. But it is more than questionable whether Napoleon would have dared to come forward in the bold manner he did unless he had possessed the certainty of being backed up by Austria. The incendiary demonstrations made by the French Emperor, which tended to incite other great Powers, would have been answered by a march on Chalons; but Napoleon knew full well that the "Holy Alliance" would offer no opposition, and that the Vienna Convention would be trampled upon. If at that period a word in season had fallen from the parties adhering to the Holy Alliance, England would have instantly withdrawn from the contest. "In the absence of a guarantee, the French demonstrations in 1853 would have appeared senseless, and, taking all into consideration, it is not difficult to come to the conclusion that on Austria alone and not on France the blame attaches of having brought about the coalition of 1854. Whatever may be said to the contrary, the facts, unless frauds introduced, cannot be changed. Austria deemed it prudent to keep her own fingers out of the fire; she released the allied Powers from their obligations towards her, and by doing so compelled the Russian forces to retire behind the line of the Pruth."

The Austrian government, General Fadejew says, showed the greatest amount of opposition at the conclusion of peace. But he asks, "What if it should now come to a decisive blow and end forever that everlasting question in the East? It may be permissible to deceive us twice, but no more than twice in the same manner, and it is for the second time that Austria has made attempts in that direction."

THE FATE OF TURKEY.

"To decide conclusively the fate of Turkey it suffices, irrespective of what may be done by the maritime Powers, to march with 150,000 men straight to the Bosphorus, and to place 250,000 men along the line of the Danube. There would be no difficulty in executing these operations, provided we have a force large enough to co-operate on the Baltic on the borders of the Black Sea and in the Caucasus. We can steal a march on the armies of the Western Powers in reaching not only the Balkan, but even Constantinople, before they are aware of it. Suppose it were possible—and it seems very difficult to believe it possible—to meet us under the walls of Constantinople with a force such as they assembled in 1854—namely, 60,000 men—they could not defeat 150,000 Russians, no matter how large the Turkish army, for at such a juncture no regiments of Turkish levitators would exist. Long before the European allies could arrive the Turks would be scattered to the winds."

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PUBLIC OPINION IN RUSSIA.

I need not extract more than the foregoing to show plainly the spirit of General Fadejew's argument. The language he holds is a fair sample of public opinion among Russians. A certain portion of the press follows in the same strain, while others are using every endeavor to gloss matters over. No one knows the resolve of the Emperor, nor does any one know whether, in a military point of view, the country is prepared to wage war. Sooner or later it must come to blows. General Fadejew, for perceive, lays all the blame on the shoulders of Austria, while he exonerates France. And what of Germany, it may be asked?

HOW GERMANY MIGHT ACT.

The answer is simple. Prussia—the late Prussia—in her limited sphere of action was compelled to side with Russia, but, acting as she does now, in behalf of Germany and as a great Power, there is necessarily a change of front. The great German empire will claim a right to put her veto on record. Prince Bismarck, it is generally believed, has the greatest ambition to meddle with the Eastern question, and likewise to show his authority as the German Chancellor in the religious ultramontane movement, which is so closely connected with the solution of matters concerning the East. One of the most alarming symptoms, it strikes me, consists in the speculatory (?) tone of the Berlin press. The other day a regiment of Guards, bearing the name of the late King of Prussia, Frederick William IV., celebrated an anniversary. The German Emperor sent a telegram from Gastein to St. Petersburg congratulating the officers of the regiment, adding that he was pleased to observe that the anniversary happened to fall on the same day when he, a year ago, chastised the French at Gravelotte on the 18th of August. To use the Emperor's own words, "when I gained a victory with my army."

The incident is, I perceive, much commented on by the Berlin press as a sure sign of the complete *entente cordiale* which exists between the two countries. All these matters look so farcical that I cannot help thinking they are only intended to throw dust into the eyes of the people. Another rumor, one of the many to which the German public is freely treated, is of a report that the Czar, immediately on his return to St. Petersburg, had given orders that the German language should henceforth replace in public schools in lieu of the French. That incident also furnished the means of assuring the people of the friendly relations which existed between Prussia and the Court of St. Petersburg. It is just possible that a different construction could be placed on the order given by the Czar, if, indeed, it was given, which is very doubtful. It recalled to my recollection that I have often heard Prussian officers make mention that it might soon be necessary to take lessons in the Russian language. Time will show what we have to expect from this Eastern question. In the meantime it will be interesting for you to receive a summary of our military position, which I endeavor to convey in the following:—

THE MILITARY POSITION OF RUSSIA.

The War Department absorbs nearly one-third annually of the national income. In round numbers the receipts of the Treasury Department for the year 1871 were estimated at about three hundred and eighty million dollars; of that sum $121,000,000 are expected to be required for military purposes, while the navy absorbs a further sum of $14,000,000. During the last decade the number of persons employed in the war office has been nearly doubled. At present there are upward of eleven thousand employés, including 2,700 officers of all grades, and 120 generals. But General Milutine, the Minister of War, is firmly resolved to introduce a thorough reform in the prevailing system, and to reduce red-tape tape to the smallest possible minimum. Much has been done already in the way of ameliorating the condition of the common soldier. Schools have been established for the men, and praiseworthy efforts are being made in various directions to raise the soldier to a proper standard of self-respect. Bribery and corruption, which hitherto have deprived the soldier of much comfort—nay, even of the common necessaries of life—have not disappeared but the pernicious system has been greatly reduced. The soldier is now protected in his rights, and the influence on his moral and physical condition is plainly visible throughout the whole army. The red-tape system involves another great evil which is now greatly on the increase. Formerly each regiment formed, so to speak, one large family. Officers and men became attached to each other, and the former felt a just pride to be in course of time at the head of the regiment. At present officers are subject to arbitrary removals, which, without looking into the case, are suddenly and irrespective of any necessity decreed from the bureaus. It follows that the *esprit de corps* suffers; there is nothing, now, so they contend, to bind officers to the regiment, and consequently moral influence is lessened, and, with it, a certain degree of discipline.

Moreover, there is a great scarcity of officers. What there ought to be, at the very least, a staff of 21,000 officers, there are at this moment no more than 15,000. The scarcity is explained by the miserably low salary and the low-lived existence in small garrisons. On the other hand, there is a large surplus of officers of high rank. There are upwards of one thousand generals in Russia, and almost daily fresh appointments are made, while from two hundred to three hundred would meet all and every requirement of the army. How far these complaints are justified we have no means of ascertaining; the country is so large, so vast, that you cannot possibly learn the truth of all you hear. And, unless you have an opportunity of investigating matters personally, there is every chance of your being deceived, inasmuch as the grievance of a single individual is made applicable to a host of cases.

THE GERMAN ELEMENT IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Much has been said about the preponderance of the German element which prevails in the Russian army. From a statement on which I believe every reliance can be placed I have ascertained that in the ranks the proportion does not exceed two in a hundred. There is, however, a much larger proportion among the officers. Among the generals, I am told, the percentage is seventy-four—that is to say, of one hundred generals there are no less than seventy-four of German origin. Among other grades the percentage is stated to be fifty-eight, and in the ranks of subalterns there are twenty-four per cent. It is difficult to foresee what influence the German element can exercise in the event of a war with Prussia or Austria. It seems more than probable that a large number of officers would retire from the service.

OBLIGATORY MILITARY SERVICE.

An imperial ukase, dated November 4-16, 1870, authorizes obligatory military service throughout Russia. The proposed measure has not given universal satisfaction. It is argued, among other objections, that the number of intelligent and educated men in Russia is proportionately very small when compared with the great mass of the people and that the withdrawal for military purposes of a certain number of educated men would press heavily on the middle classes and their vocations, while the number of those young men would, on the other hand, prove too insignificant for purposes of exercising any degree of moral influence on their less gifted brethren. The gulf, it is contended, which separates the working from the middle classes is so broad as to render it possible that while under arms they could fraternize with each other. Arguments of a similar nature are brought forward, but, I confess, they seem altogether of a weak character. The system works well in Prussia, and there is no reason to believe that it would be otherwise in Russia. However that may be, the obligatory service is not, as yet, the law of the land. A commission, under the presidency of the Minister of War, has the matter under deliberation. The draft of a bill is about to be submitted to the Emperor, and it will, as a matter of course, take some time before the new system comes into operation. In the meantime matters remain much in a state of transition. It does not, however, appears, prevent Minister Milutin from steadily persevering in his resolve thoroughly to reform the army and prepare for any emergency that may arise.

GREAT MILITARY ACTIVITY.

The greatest activity prevails in every branch of the department. People living outside of Russia are little aware of the enormous preparations now in progress. Even those living in the country have a very imperfect knowledge of what is going on under their very noses. The fact is the government desires no controversy, no discussion, in order to avoid an unnecessary show of their actual strength, nor to expose their weak points. The vast resources of the Russian empire are little known abroad, and still less are they appreciated by foreigners. It, therefore, the military strength is undervalued outside of Russia, it is not for the government to take active steps with the view of making foreigners any wiser. I should not at all be surprised to learn that false reports are disseminated abroad for purposes of leading people into a belief of military weakness in the Russian army. The foreigner, says the Russian, may be my friend to-day and he may be fighting me on the morrow; why should I lead him into the secret of my arsenals? When ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise. That is about the argument held by many Russians, and in the meantime they continue spending money and are improving their condition every day.

THE STRENGTH OF THE ARMY

which Russia could bring into the field under present arrangements is estimated at 850,000 men, independent of the troops in the Caucasian provinces, which number an effective force of about 200,000. Add to this the troops stationed in Turkestan, Orenberg and Siberia, which, in round numbers, give 100,000 more, and it will be found that the aggregate grand total of which the Czar can dispose in time of war foots up 1,150,000 men of all arms, with 1,600 cannon and 400 mitrailleuses.

That figure comprises the following details:—

Guards and grenadiers	82,000
Other infantry	477,555
Riflemen, guards and others	22,712
Total infantry	582,400
Cavalry guards and others	49,900
Artillery guards and others	60,750
Engineers, sappers and miners	13,150
Sieze and flying artillery, &c	22,000
Telegraph and Railroad Department, Sanitary Corps, Ambulance and Administrative Department	47,169
Corps of Cossacks (Don.)	65,340
Grand total European army	850,000

ARMY OF THE CAUCASUS.

Infantry	131,528
Cavalry	2,789
Artillery	8,220
Engineer corps	2,520
Flying artillery, Sanitary Corps, &c	5,000
Cossack. (Kuban	33,800
Terek	10,000
Astrakhan	200
	44,000
Total Caucasian army	196,545

ARMY IN OTHER